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Official Year Book
of
New South Wales.

No. 52.

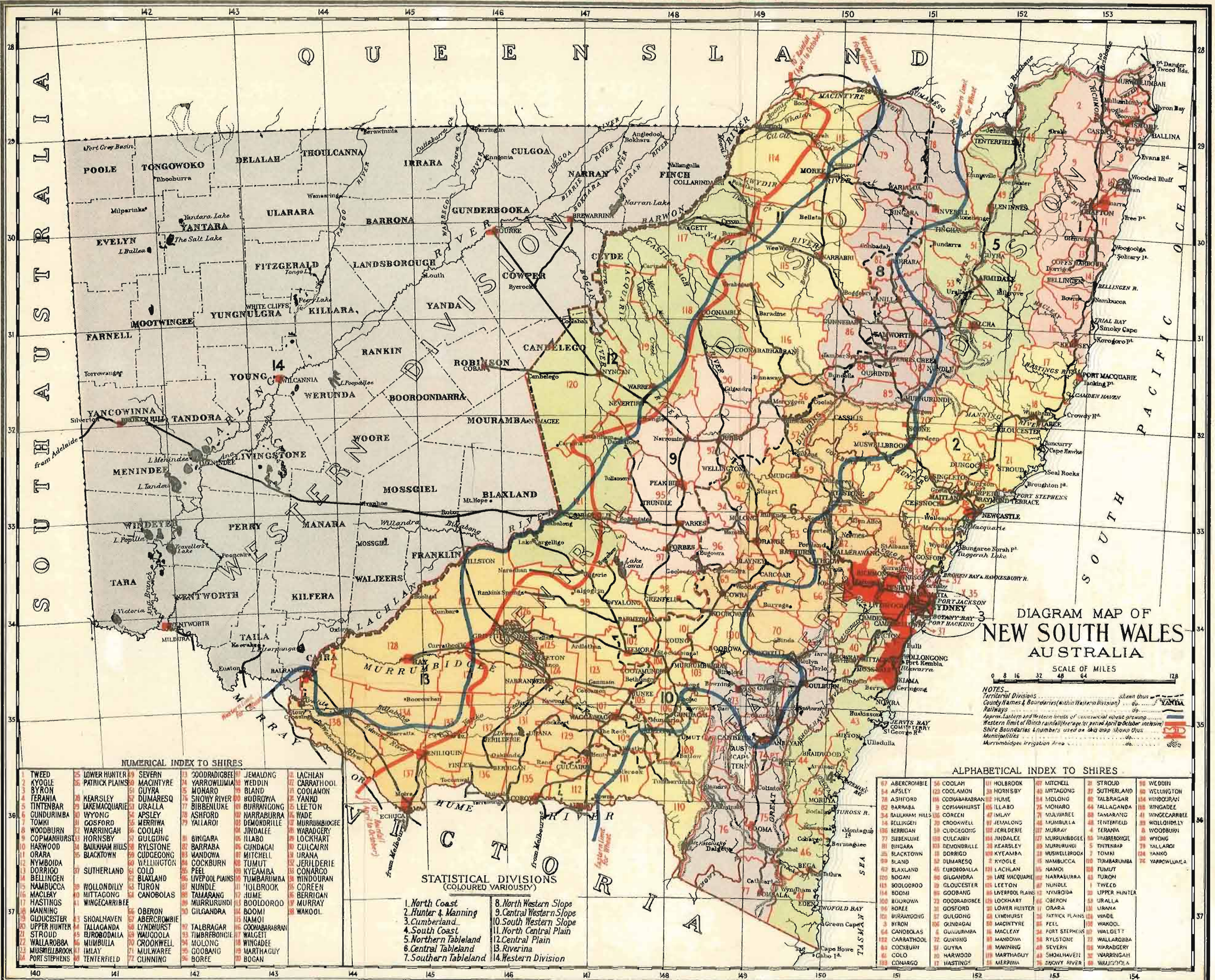
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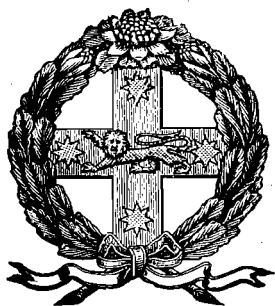
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THE
OFFICIAL YEAR BOOK
OF NEW SOUTH WALES

No. 52. 1948-49

S. R. CARVER,
Government Statistician

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PREFACE

THIS is the fifty-second issue of the Official Year Book of New South Wales, which, from the first issue in 1886 to 1904, was known as the "Wealth and Progress of New South Wales."

There have again been unavoidable delays in publishing this edition. The chapters, which were published separately as soon as possible after preparation, contain statistical tables relating to the financial and calendar years ended 1949 or 1950, and earlier years. In some instances the textual matter has been revised up to 1951.

Every care has been taken to keep the work free from errors, but if any be observed by readers, notification regarding them would be appreciated.

The "Statistical Register of New South Wales," published annually by this Bureau, will prove of service to those seeking more details regarding the matters treated generally in this Year Book. The "Statistical Bulletin," published quarterly, and the "Monthly Summary of Business Statistics" contain a summary of the latest available statistics of the State.

My thanks are tendered to the responsible officers of the various State and Commonwealth Departments and to others who have supplied information, often at considerable trouble. In particular I wish to thank Mr. A. E. Seymour and Mr. R. B. Phibbs (former and present Editor of Publications, respectively), Mr. K. Davison, Mr. R. E. Verrills, Mr. W. J. McCullough, and other Officers of the Bureau upon whom the great bulk of the work in preparing this volume devolved. Special acknowledgment is due also to the Government Printer and his staff.

S. R. CARVER,
Government Statistician.

Bureau of Statistics and Economics,
Sydney, July, 1952.

ERRATA

PAGE.

- 29 Tenth line from bottom should read "The Council is established by virtue of Letters Patent constituting"
- 69 In Table 34, last column, 12th line, for "1.15" read "11.54."
- 121 In Table 94, 3rd column, 5th line, for "31.31" read "34.31."
In Table 94, 3rd column, 12th line, for "22.39" read "24.74."
In Table 94, 5th column, 12th line, for "38.77" read "35.12."
- 196 In last line, for "£11,538,8000" read "£11,538,000."
- 220 In Table 175, last column, 9th line, for "3,960,689" read "5,960,689."

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GEOGRAPHY

New South Wales is situated entirely in the temperate zone of the Southern Hemisphere, and is on the opposite side of the world from the seat of the British Empire, of which it forms a part. It is distant from London 11,200 miles by the Suez Canal—the shortest shipping route. Sydney is approximately four days distant from London by regular air mail services.

The name "New South Wales" was given to the eastern part of Australia (then known as New Holland) on its discovery by Captain Cook in 1770, and for fifty-seven years all Australian territory east of longitude 135° east was known by that name. In 1825, shortly after the separation of Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land), the western boundary was moved to longitude 129°. The steps by which the territory of the State assumed its present boundaries and dimensions are shown below:—

Table 1.—Territorial Adjustments of New South Wales since 1788.

Date.	Nature of Territorial Adjustment.	Area involved in adjustment.	Area of New South Wales after adjustment †	Population of Territory known as New South Wales at end of year.
1788	New South Wales defined as whole of Australasia east of longitude 135° east.*	sq. miles. ...	sq. miles. 1,584,389	1,024 (26th Jan.)
1825	Tasmania practically separated from New South Wales.	26,215	1,558,174	33,500†
1825	Western boundary of New South Wales moved to longitude 129° east.	518,134	2,076,308	
1836	South Australia founded as a separate colony.	309,850	1,766,458	78,929
1841	New Zealand proclaimed a separate colony...	103,862	1,662,596	145,303
1851	Victoria proclaimed a separate colony ...	87,884	1,574,712	197,265
1859	Queensland proclaimed a separate colony ...	554,300	1,020,412	327,459
1861-3	Northern Territory and territory between longitude 129° and 132° east separated.	710,040	310,372	377,712
1911	Australian Capital Territory ceded to Commonwealth.	911	309,461	1,701,736
1915	Territory at Jervis Bay ceded to Commonwealth.	28	309,433	1,895,603

* Literally interpreted, the boundaries defined included Fiji, Samoa, and some neighbouring islands.

† Approximate. ‡ Exclusive of area of Pacific Islands, except New Zealand.

The area of New South Wales in the years 1788 to 1841, as shown above, is approximate only.

BOUNDARIES AND DIMENSIONS.

The present boundaries of New South Wales are as follows:—On the east, the South Pacific Ocean from Point Danger to Cape Howe; on the west, the 141st meridian of east longitude; on the north, the 29th parallel of south latitude, proceeding east to the Barwon River, and thereafter along the

Macintyre and Dumaresq Rivers to the junction with Tenterfield Creek; thence along the crest of a spur of the Great Dividing Range, the crest of that range north to the Macpherson Range, and along the crest of the Macpherson Range east to the sea; on the South, the southern bank of the Murray River to its source at the head of the River Indi, and thence by a direct marked line to Cape Howe.

The greatest dimension of the State is along a diagonal line from Point Danger to the south-west corner of the State a distance of 850 miles. The shortest dimension, along the western boundary, is about 340 miles. The length of coast, measured direct from Point Danger to Cape Howe, is 683 miles, the actual length of seaboard being 907 miles. The greatest breadth, measured along the 29th parallel of latitude, is 756 miles.

AREA.

The total area of New South Wales, including Lord Howe Island, but excluding the Federal Territory, is 309,433 square miles, or 198,037,000 acres, being rather more than one-tenth of the area of Australia. About 4,639 square miles, or 2,969,080 acres, of the total surface are covered by water, including 176 square miles, or 112,750 acres, by the principal harbours. The area of Lord Howe Island is 5 square miles.

The area of New South Wales in relation to the total area of Australia is shown in the following statement:—

Table 2.—Area of Australian States and Territories.

State or Territory.	Area.	Per cent. of total Area.	Ratio of Area to Area of New South Wales.
	sq. miles.		
New South Wales	309,433	10·40	1·000
Victoria	87,884	2·96	·284
Queensland	670,500	22·54	2·167
South Australia	380,070	12·78	1·228
Western Australia	975,920	32·81	3·154
Tasmania	26,215	·88	0·085
Northern Territory	523,620	17·60	1·692
Australian Capital Territory ...	911	·03	·003
Federal Territory at Jervis Bay ...	28	·00	·000
Australia	2,974,581	100·00	9·613

New South Wales is approximately three and a half times as large as Victoria, nearly twelve times as large as Tasmania, and one-fifth smaller than South Australia. Queensland is more than twice and Western Australia three times as large as New South Wales.

The following table shows the extent of the State of New South Wales and of the Commonwealth of Australia in comparison with the total area of all countries of the world, the British Empire, and certain individual countries:—

Table 3.—Area of New South Wales and other Countries.

Country.	Area.	Ratio of Area to Area of New South Wales.	Ratio of Area to Area of Australia.
	sq. miles.		
New South Wales ...	309,433	1·000	·104
Australia ...	2,974,581	9·613	1·000
Great Britain ...	89,041	·288	·030
Canada ...	3,729,665	12·053	1·254
Argentina ...	1,153,119	3·729	·388
United States ...	3,022,387	9·768	1·016
British Empire ...	13,353,952	43·156	4·489
The World ...	52,055,879	168·231	17·500

LORD HOWE ISLAND.

Lord Howe Island is a dependency of New South Wales, and, for the purpose of representation in the State Parliament, is included in King, a metropolitan electorate. It is situated about 300 miles east of Port Macquarie and 436 miles north-east of Sydney. The island was discovered in 1788. It is of volcanic origin, and Mount Gower, the highest point, reaches an altitude of 2,840 feet. The climate and soil are favourable for the growth of sub-tropical products, but on account of the rocky formation of the greater part of the surface of 3,220 acres, only about 300 acres are arable. The land has not been alienated, and is occupied rent free on sufferance, being utilised mainly for the production of Kentia palm seed. A Board of Control at Sydney manages the affairs of the island and supervises the palm seed industry. At the census of 30th June, 1947 the population numbered 179 persons.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The physiographical characteristics of New South Wales, in particular its coastline, geological structure, mountains, rivers, and lakes, were outlined on page 3 of the Official Year Book, 1929-30. For particulars of the distribution of industries and settlement throughout the State, reference may be made in particular to the chapter "Rural Industries" of this volume and in previous editions of the Year Book.

The general configuration of New South Wales and the distribution of rainfall are illustrated by a diagrammatic map on page 8. Another map, on page 9, indicates the principal agricultural, pastoral, dairying and mining regions of the State.

Natural features divide New South Wales into four strips of territory extending from north to south, viz. the Coastal Divisions; the Tablelands, which form the Great Dividing Range between the coastal districts and the plains; the Western Slopes of the Dividing Range; and the Western Plains.

The Coastal Divisions are undulating, well watered, and fertile. The average width is 50 miles in the north and 20 miles in the south—the widest

portion being 150 miles in the valley of the Hunter River. The coastline is regular, with numerous sandy beaches, inlets and river estuaries, and, at intervals, there are lakes, partly marine and partly estuarine, which provide extensive fishing grounds and tourist and holiday resorts.

An extensive, and almost unbroken succession of plateaux, varying in width from 30 to 100 miles, forms the main watershed and comprises the Tablelands division. The average height of the Northern Tableland is 2,500 feet, and a large portion in the New England Range has an altitude greater than 4,000 feet. The average height of the Southern Tableland is slightly less than the northern, though the Kosciusko Plateau which it contains is the most elevated part of the State, rising at Mount Kosciusko, Australia's highest peak, to an elevation of 7,328 feet. The Jenolan and other caves occur in the limestone belt in the central portion of the Tablelands.

To the westward the tablelands slope gradually to the great plains district, which covers nearly two-thirds of the area of New South Wales. On the slopes there is generally an adequate rainfall. On the plains the surface consists of fertile red and black soils, but the rainfall is scanty, particularly in the far western section. These divisions are watered by the rivers of the Murray-Darling system and large storage dams have been constructed on the upper courses of the Murray, Murrumbidgee and Lachlan Rivers, and the construction of others on tributaries of the Darling River is being undertaken to maintain the supply in periods of scarce rainfall. The Darling and its tributaries are liable to shrinkage in dry weather, but when heavy rains occur in their upper basins they overflow their banks and spread over the surrounding country for miles, producing a luxuriant growth of grasses. The Broken Hill mining field is located on the low Barrier Range near the western boundary of New South Wales.

PRINCIPAL RIVERS.

The length of the principal rivers has been computed by the Lands Department of New South Wales on a uniform basis. Considerable data were obtained from the results of surveys of the greater part of the Murray, Darling, Murrumbidgee, and Lachlan Rivers, and where such information was not available the length was measured on the standard parish maps. In every case the starting point was the furthest source of the river. The lengths as determined are as follows:—

Table 4.—Length of Principal Rivers.

Inland Rivers.	Length.	Coastal Rivers.	Length.	Coastal Rivers.	Length.
	miles.		miles.		miles.
Murray ...	1,609*	Tweed ...	50	Wollomba ...	46
Darling ...	1,702†	Richmond ...	163	Hunter ...	287
Murrumbidgee ...	981	Clarence ...	245	Hawkesbury† ...	293
Lachlan ...	922	Bellingen ...	68	Shoalhaven ...	206
Bogan ...	451	Nambucca ...	69	Clyde ...	67
Macquarie ...	590	Macleay ...	250	Moruya ...	97
Castlereagh ...	341	Hastings ...	108	Tiroos ...	91
Namoi ...	526	Camden Haven...	33	Bega ...	53
Gwydir ..	415	Manning ...	139	Towamba ...	57

* 1,203 miles within New South Wales.

† 1,626 miles within New South Wales.

‡ And main tributary.

The relative magnitude of some of the more important rivers as shown by the average annual volume of water which they carry has been ascertained from the records of river gaugings. The following comparison is based on the records of the period 1905 to 1947. An acre-foot of water is the quantity which would cover an acre of land to a uniform depth of one foot.

Table 5.—Drainage Area and Volume of Principal Rivers.

River.	Gauging Station.	Distance from Source of River.	Drainage Area.	Average Annual Run off of Water.
		miles.	sq. miles.	acre-feet.
Murray	Tocumwal	435	10,160	4,762,080
Murrumbidgee ...	Wagga Wagga ...	396	10,700	2,704,300
Darling	Menindie	1,383	221,700	1,383,000
Macquarie	Narromine	318	10,090	606,480
Lachlan... ..	Condobolin	380	10,420	415,780
Namoi	Narrabri	302	9,820	460,400
Hunter	Singleton	198	6,580	538,900
Lachlan... ..	Forbes	253	6,775	563,130

The operation of the Hume Reservoir has affected the Tocumwal run-off since 1929, Burrinjuck has affected Wagga Wagga since 1914, and Wyangala Dam has affected Condobolin and Forbes since 1935.

TOURIST RESORTS.

Throughout the tableland and coastal districts of New South Wales there are many pleasure resorts, centres of scenic beauty and some remarkable examples of natural phenomena.

Port Jackson, the harbour of the metropolis, has great natural beauty as well as shipping facilities for a large volume of trade. The Sydney Harbour Bridge, spanning one of its many arms, is one of the world's great engineering achievements.

Along the sea-board, scalloped coastline and sandy beaches contrast with the wooded and fern-strewn mountain-sides fringing the coast, and from numerous points there are extensive panoramas of coast, coastal plain, and mountains. Near the metropolis, the National Park and Ku-ring-gai Chase are extensive reserves for recreation, intersected by waterways. The natural fauna and flora have been preserved and the scenery is typical of the Australian bush. The Hawkesbury River, within 50 miles of Sydney, possesses unusual grandeur and natural beauty.

The Blue Mountains (50 to 80 miles west of Sydney) contain many popular tourist resorts with scenery of rugged grandeur. Among the huge wooded valleys there are waterfalls, cascades, and fern groves. There is a remarkable series of limestone caves at Jenolan in the central tableland, about 120 miles from Sydney. These caves contain dripstone formations, with stalactites and stalagmites of great delicacy and beauty. There are caves containing similar geological phenomena at Wombeyan and Yarrangobilly, also in the tablelands. Around Kosciusko, Australia's highest mountain peak, there is a large national park, and facilities have been provided for tourists and snow sports.

Canberra, the capital city of the Commonwealth of Australia, is situated in the hills fringing the Monaro Plains. Further inland, at a distance of 150 to 250 miles from the coast, are the fertile hills of the sheep and wheat districts and, beyond them, stretching westward for hundreds of miles, are the great plains utilised mainly for sheep and cattle grazing.

A separate department of the State under the administration of a Minister of the Crown was organised in August, 1946 to deal with tourist activities and immigration in New South Wales.

The Government Tourist Bureau freely issues literature and detailed information concerning resorts and travel throughout the State and arranges itineraries and accommodation for tourists.

CLIMATE

New South Wales is situated entirely in the temperate zone. Its climate is generally mild and equable and mostly free from extremes of heat and cold, but occasionally very high temperatures are experienced in the north-west and very cold temperatures on the southern tablelands. Abundant sunshine is experienced in all seasons. On an average the capital city is without sunshine on only twenty-three days per year, and the average range of temperature between the hottest and coldest month is not more than 19° Fahr. In the hinterland there is even more sunshine and the range of temperature is greater, but observations with the wet bulb thermometer show that the temperature is not maintained in any part of the State at a level so high as to be detrimental to the health and physique of persons engaged in outdoor labour.

Practically the whole of New South Wales is subject to the bracing influence of frosts during five or more months of the year. Snow has been known to fall over nearly two-thirds of the State, but its occurrence is comparatively rare except in the tableland districts. Perennial snow is found only on the highest peaks of the southern tableland.

The seasons are not so well defined in the western interior as on the coast. They are generally as follows:—Spring, during September, October, and November; summer during December, January, and February; autumn during March, April, and May; winter during June, July, and August.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Meteorological services are administered by a Bureau of the Commonwealth Department of the Interior. A Deputy Director in Sydney directs observations throughout the State of New South Wales. Climatological stations are established at a number of representative towns, and there are rainfall recording stations at most centres.

Weather observations are telegraphed daily from many stations to the Weather Bureau, Sydney, where bulletins, rain maps, and isobaric charts are prepared and issued for public information. Weather forecasts and forecasts of conditions over the ocean and for aviation purposes are prepared. When occasion warrants, flood and storm warnings are issued to the press, broadcasting stations, and public departments.

Particulars of meteorological observations at various stations in New South Wales are published annually in the "Statistical Register."

WINDS.

The weather in New South Wales is determined chiefly by anticyclones, or areas of high barometric pressure, with their attendant tropical and southern depressions. The anticyclones pass almost continually across the face of the continent of Australia from west to east. A general surging movement occasionally takes place in the atmosphere, sometimes towards, and sometimes from, the equator. The movement causes sudden changes in the weather—heat when the surge is to the south and cold weather when it moves towards the equator.

Map of New South Wales showing land occupation patterns. The map is divided into regions with different hatching patterns: diagonal lines for 'Commercial Wheat Growing', cross-hatching for 'Dairy Cattle', and various other patterns for 'Sheep & Beef', 'Sheep & Dairy', 'Sheep & Beef & Dairy', 'Cool', 'Cold', 'Cooper', 'Silver Lead & Lignite'. Major cities like Sydney, Newcastle, and Melbourne are marked. The map also shows the coastline, major rivers, and the surrounding states of Queensland, Victoria, and South Australia.

RAINFALL.

Rainfall in New South Wales is associated mainly with two types of depression—tropical and southern. The amount of rainfall varies very greatly over the wide expanse of territory, the average decreasing from about 80 inches per annum in the north-eastern corner to less than 7 inches in the

north-western corner. Rainfall exerts a very powerful influence in determining the character of settlement, but its effects can be gauged only in a general way from annual averages as to quantity because consideration must be given also to other important factors such as seasonal distribution and reliability.

The coastal districts receive the largest annual falls, ranging from an average of 30 inches in the south to about 80 inches in the extreme north. Despite their proximity to the sea, the mountain chains are not of sufficient elevation to cause any great condensation, so that, with slight irregularities, the average rainfall gradually diminishes towards the north-western limits of the State.

An approximate classification of areas in New South Wales (including the Australian Capital Territory) according to average annual rainfall is as follows:—

Table 6.—Areas in New South Wales according to Annual Rainfall.

Annual Rainfall.	Area.		Proportion of total Area.	Annual Rainfall.	Area.		Proportion of total Area.
	Sq. Miles.	Acres.			Sq. Miles.	Acres.	
inches.			per cent.	inches.			per cent.
Over 70	549	351,360	·2	20 to 30	72,317	46,282,880	23·3
60 to 70	2,098	1,342,720	·7	15 to 20	54,315	34,761,600	17·5
50 to 60	5,046	3,229,440	1·6	10 to 15	72,937	46,679,680	23·5
40 to 50	11,240	7,193,600	3·6	Under 10	61,143	39,131,520	19·7
30 to 40	30,727	19,665,280	9·9	Total ...	310,372	198,638,080	100·0

Approximately 39 per cent. of the area of the State receives rains exceeding on the average 20 inches per year. Over the greater part of the State the annual rainfall varies on the average between 20 per cent. and 35 per cent. from the mean, but in the south-eastern corner the degree of variation is less and in the north-western quarter it is more. Protracted periods of dry weather in one part or another are not uncommon, but simultaneous drought over the whole territory of the State has been experienced only very rarely.

The seasonal distribution of rainfall may be described as follows. A winter rain region, which includes the southern portion of the western plains and about two-thirds of the Riverina, is bounded on the north by a line from Broken Hill to Wagga Wagga with a curve around Albury. A summer rain region, including the whole of the northern subdivision, is bounded on the south by a line which waves regularly, first south and then north of a direct line from the north-western corner of the State to Newcastle. Between these there extends a region, including the central and south-eastern portions of the State, where the rains are distributed fairly evenly throughout the year, but a narrow coastal strip between Nowra and Broken Bay receives its heaviest rains in the autumn.

Southern depressions are the main cause of good winter rains in the Riverina and on the southern highlands. A seasonal prevalence of this type of weather would cause a low rainfall on the coast and over that portion of the inland district north of the Lachlan River. A tropical

prevalence ensures a good season inland north of the Lachlan, but not necessarily in southern areas. An anti-cyclonic prevalence results in good rains over coastal and tableland districts, but causes dryness west of the mountains.

The distribution of rainfall is dependent on three factors—the energy present in, and the rate of movement of, the atmospheric stream, and the prevailing latitudes in which the anti-cyclones are moving.

A diagrammatic map published on page 8 of this Year Book shows the seasonal rainfall regions and the distribution of rainfall in relation to the configuration of New South Wales.

RAINFALL IN DIVISIONS.

Records of monthly rainfall at individual stations are published annually in the "Statistical Register of New South Wales". The mean annual rainfall registered at recording stations in the main divisions of the State during each of the ten years 1939 to 1948 is shown below in comparison with the normal annual rainfall calculated over the period of thirty years, 1911 to 1940. In a few instances where records are not available for the full period, averages are stated for the period of record. The divisions (see frontispiece of this Year Book) are subdivided for purposes of the table into northern and southern or eastern and western sections, as indicated by the letters N., S., E., W.

Table 7.—Annual Rainfall.

Division.		Normal Rainfall.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.
INCHES.												
Coast—												
North ...	N	55.44	58.47	44.51	45.19	54.17	53.42	48.43	63.06	47.72	66.94	59.94
	S	55.63	50.46	39.54	38.88	51.53	54.24	47.70	64.24	43.68	60.83	55.31
Hunter and Manning												
	N	53.50	43.96	40.11	37.73	51.68	54.97	37.03	47.97	42.74	57.71	45.87
	S	34.63	28.18	24.03	23.49	35.44	35.48	21.08	34.84	32.65	34.24	34.39
Metropolis												
	N	41.90	32.67	34.70	25.28	46.82	49.44	29.20	40.32	35.22	37.42	34.67
Balance of Cumberland												
	N	30.04	21.84	20.32	16.74	31.15	39.69	12.67	31.55	25.91	31.65	23.91
South ...	N	42.96	31.14	24.26	26.02	33.82	50.61	22.47	38.87	29.49	37.00	36.86
	S	36.28	34.22	22.92	24.40	32.35	35.45	22.77	38.91	30.44	35.27	35.27
Tableland—												
North ...	E	40.19	40.73	23.15	33.96	39.97	34.38	27.99	48.66	37.28	58.04	45.37
	W	30.45	28.32	21.84	30.03	36.20	30.48	25.68	34.16	28.57	38.77	30.69
Central												
	N	23.10	23.58	16.43	21.78	28.76	23.89	16.48	28.34	18.25	32.61	27.80
	S	33.42	31.03	22.01	25.39	37.63	37.02	15.75	33.23	27.17	41.46	33.71
South												
	N	25.79	26.48	18.26	23.21	26.53	31.28	14.84	23.51	24.30	26.15	28.86
Kosciusko Plateau...	S	33.38	36.72	27.05	27.06	38.24	32.72	23.70	31.99	42.48	38.65	34.99
Western Slope—												
North ...	N	26.06	20.77	18.91	23.95	27.64	25.21	17.18	24.85	21.38	31.63	27.70
	S	24.28	19.75	17.07	27.40	27.42	24.37	18.01	25.19	14.33	30.50	25.29
Central												
	N	22.85	22.87	19.42	25.78	25.97	20.22	15.31	20.82	13.98	35.02	23.81
	S	21.93	21.91	14.25	20.46	26.84	22.56	10.69	23.64	18.53	28.76	22.85
South												
	N	23.27	31.97	14.52	21.66	27.59	24.44	11.33	20.53	22.85	30.44	23.63
	S	33.37	44.85	20.11	26.08	35.24	28.76	14.64	24.53	29.08	33.14	26.16
Plains—												
North ...	E	21.81	21.23	13.68	21.92	28.24	20.52	14.07	21.57	15.97	28.06	22.25
	W	18.38	21.28	13.06	18.44	24.77	15.37	9.14	17.78	17.37	28.63	21.82
Central												
	N	17.13	21.13	9.49	17.08	20.84	14.84	11.02	18.74	11.02	24.27	20.37
	S	17.46	18.73	10.70	15.66	18.29	16.70	7.87	16.00	12.94	25.12	17.29
Riverina												
	E	18.46	30.23	9.68	15.79	18.31	14.27	9.62	14.06	17.31	19.91	16.42
	W	13.71	22.17	5.83	11.68	13.44	10.36	7.03	10.59	14.36	16.43	11.55
Western Division—												
Eastern half ...	N	12.82	18.39	7.73	13.08	16.17	9.65	7.24	10.78	8.56	20.45	14.74
	S	12.87	21.34	5.91	10.35	12.33	9.55	7.61	10.16	13.55	18.35	11.64
Western half ...												
	N	8.29	13.14	2.75	5.49	0.56	6.44	4.98	6.89	9.96	12.14	5.82
	S	9.67	13.73	3.19	8.47	9.85	5.18	4.39	6.78	11.64	13.54	6.70

In relation to the rural industries, the seasonal distribution and reliability of the rainfall, rather than the annual aggregate, is the important consideration. In wheat farming, for instance, sufficient moisture is required to enable the soil to be prepared for planting, which takes place usually in May or June; to promote germination of the seed and steady growth; and then for the filling of the grain (about August or September for early crops) until harvesting, in November or December. Heavy rains may delay ploughing and sowing, or later in the season may cause disease or rank growth, or beat down the crops. For dairy farming, conducted mainly in the coastal areas, a more even distribution of rainfall is desirable to maintain the pastures in a satisfactory condition throughout the year. For sheep, spring and autumn rains are needed to ensure supplies of water and herbage, and summer rains of sufficient quantity to mitigate the effect of warm sunshine on the pastures; too much rain is likely to cause disease in the flocks.

The relationship between rainfall and the principal rural activities is indicated in the diagrammatic maps on pages 8 and 9. Monthly indexes of the rainfall in the wheat, sheep, and dairying districts are shown on page 20.

The normal monthly rainfall in each of the divisions is shown in the following table. The averages are based on records of rainfall at various stations during the years 1911 to 1940, or in a few instances on the years of this period for which records are available.

Table 8.—Normal Monthly Rainfall.

Division.			Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
			INCHES.												
Coast—															
North	...	...	N	6.44	5.90	7.18	5.94	5.74	4.02	3.93	2.14	2.43	2.97	4.07	4.68
			S	6.19	6.96	7.16	6.21	4.60	3.87	3.50	1.90	2.89	3.56	3.70	5.09
Hunter and Manning	...	...	N	4.99	5.50	5.67	6.50	5.13	4.37	4.47	2.43	3.39	3.30	3.33	4.42
			S	3.19	2.95	3.54	3.54	2.76	2.76	3.21	1.81	2.47	2.29	2.48	3.63
Metropolis	...	...		3.67	3.01	4.27	5.32	4.82	3.24	4.22	2.25	2.68	2.78	2.61	3.63
Balance of Cumberland	...	...		3.27	2.67	3.20	3.28	2.35	1.95	2.51	1.24	1.83	2.07	2.49	3.18
South	...	...	N	4.08	3.65	4.41	4.55	4.02	3.63	4.20	2.22	2.81	2.69	2.78	3.92
			S	3.81	3.19	3.79	3.51	3.54	2.94	2.69	1.96	2.43	2.60	2.63	3.19
Tableland—															
North	...	...	E	5.26	4.94	4.70	3.30	2.57	2.60	2.33	1.43	2.04	2.74	3.56	4.72
			W	3.77	2.78	2.41	1.78	1.59	2.41	2.40	1.74	2.07	2.66	3.05	3.79
Central	...	...	N	2.13	1.87	2.04	1.75	1.46	1.94	2.03	1.55	1.61	1.81	2.43	2.48
			S	3.16	2.80	3.02	2.89	2.39	2.87	2.96	2.34	2.36	2.62	2.74	3.27
South	...	...	S	2.43	1.99	2.19	1.97	1.82	2.24	2.20	2.08	1.97	2.26	2.10	2.54
	Kosciusko Plateau	...		2.71	2.24	2.57	2.30	2.57	3.07	2.88	3.20	3.12	3.16	2.59	2.97
Western Slope—															
North	...	...	N	3.17	2.41	2.41	1.57	1.59	2.05	2.01	1.45	1.59	2.21	2.55	3.05
			S	2.71	2.08	2.10	1.56	1.27	2.10	2.01	1.54	1.62	2.06	2.30	2.93
Central	...	...	N	2.29	2.02	2.07	1.72	1.41	2.05	2.17	1.44	1.54	1.59	2.08	2.47
			S	1.85	1.52	1.73	1.76	1.47	2.29	2.06	1.85	1.55	1.77	1.87	2.22
South	...	...	N	1.69	1.52	1.77	1.83	1.74	2.56	2.27	2.25	1.80	1.93	1.80	2.11
			S	1.86	2.00	2.43	2.44	2.72	4.05	3.50	3.90	2.82	2.98	2.17	2.50
Plains—															
North	...	...	E	2.33	1.95	1.99	1.38	1.56	1.06	1.83	1.16	1.31	1.56	2.08	2.70
			W	2.09	1.73	1.75	1.18	1.33	1.75	1.50	0.88	1.02	1.22	1.71	2.22
Central	...	...	N	1.58	1.35	1.42	1.32	1.22	1.81	1.52	1.07	1.11	1.23	1.58	1.92
			S	1.49	1.46	1.31	1.38	1.28	1.92	1.43	1.38	1.19	1.37	1.40	1.85
Riverina	...	...	E	1.28	1.84	1.31	1.46	1.52	2.13	1.68	1.83	1.53	1.68	1.29	1.41
			W	1.00	0.95	0.80	1.07	1.18	1.49	1.25	1.26	1.08	1.28	1.05	1.24
Western Division—															
Eastern half	...	...	N	1.26	1.30	1.13	0.84	0.99	1.26	0.98	0.63	0.72	0.87	1.19	1.65
			S	0.91	1.12	0.88	0.83	1.08	1.38	1.04	1.09	1.01	1.13	1.04	1.36
Western half	...	...	N	0.69	1.05	0.65	0.68	0.75	0.80	0.59	0.34	0.48	0.68	0.70	1.08
			S	0.62	0.97	0.58	0.60	1.00	0.99	0.75	0.75	0.80	0.92	0.90	0.79

EVAPORATION.

The rate of evaporation is influenced by the prevailing temperature and by the atmospheric humidity, pressure, and movement. In New South Wales evaporation is an important factor, because in the greater part of the inland districts water for use of stock is generally conserved in open tanks and dams. Actual measurements of the loss by evaporation have been made at a number of stations, and the average monthly evaporation, measured by loss from exposed water over a period of years, is shown below, together with the average monthly rainfall over the same period. The total annual loss by evaporation is about 40 inches on the coast and southern tablelands and as much as 90 inches in the west. In the far north-western corner of the State, for which actual records are not available, the total loss from evaporation is probably equal to nearly 100 inches per year.

Table 9.—Average Evaporation and Rainfall over a Period of Years.

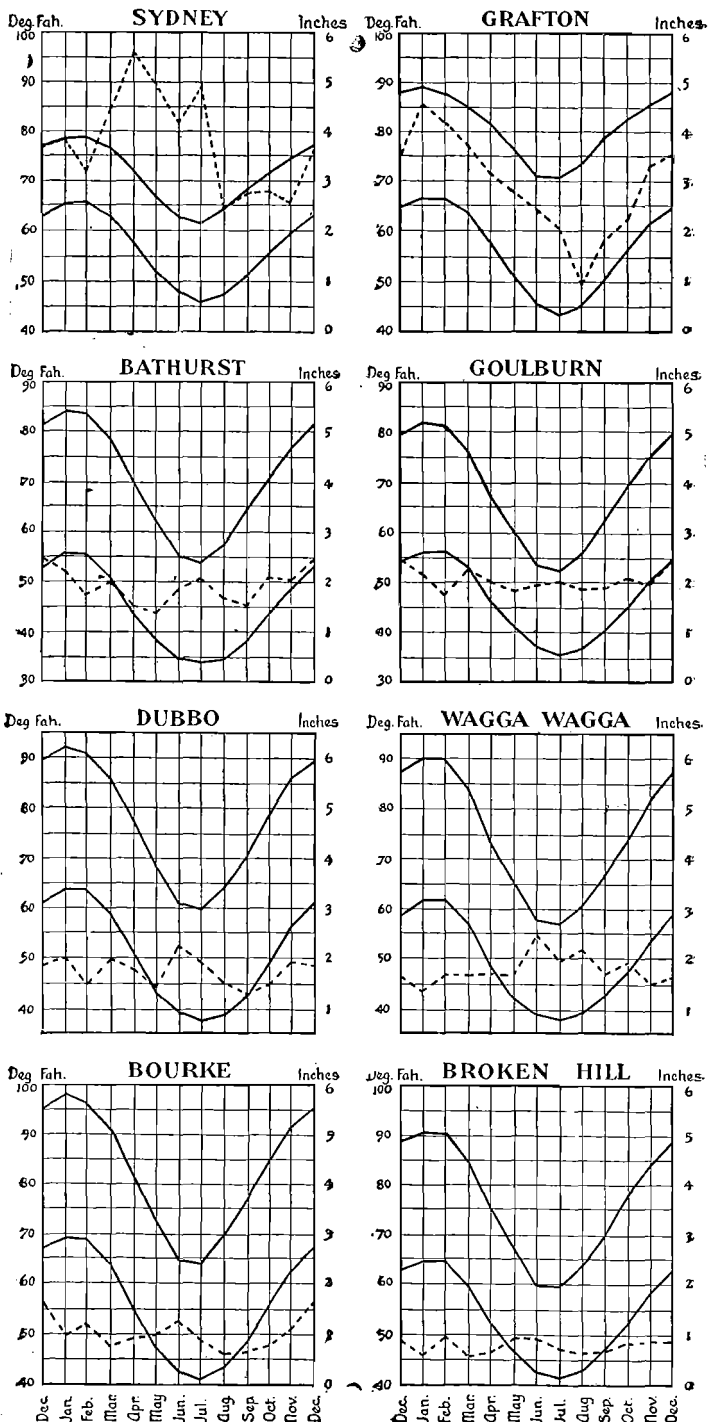
Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
INCHES.													
Wilcannia—													
Evaporation ...	9.46	7.89	7.15	4.94	2.95	1.80	1.95	2.89	4.46	6.37	7.56	8.95	66.47
Rainfall ...	0.71	1.16	0.57	0.66	0.87	0.85	0.65	0.50	0.55	0.83	0.80	1.28	9.43
Walgett—													
Evaporation ...	8.09	7.10	6.44	4.32	3.04	2.05	2.00	2.71	4.08	6.03	7.23	8.58	61.67
Rainfall ...	1.85	1.41	1.42	1.12	1.36	1.74	1.54	0.76	0.96	1.14	1.37	1.96	16.63
Leeton—													
Evaporation ...	8.88	6.95	5.63	3.12	1.96	1.23	1.17	1.48	2.56	4.17	6.34	7.87	51.36
Rainfall ...	1.22	0.86	1.03	1.47	1.38	1.84	1.36	1.67	1.31	1.49	1.26	1.24	16.13
Umberumberka (near Broken Hill)—													
Evaporation ...	12.71	10.62	9.21	5.95	4.13	2.84	2.92	3.97	5.86	8.48	10.14	12.01	88.84
Rainfall ...	0.45	0.70	0.52	0.41	0.80	0.78	0.54	0.48	0.57	0.65	0.88	0.56	7.34
Burrinjuck Dam—													
Evaporation ...	5.99	4.99	4.21	2.40	1.17	0.70	0.71	1.05	1.92	3.01	4.20	5.35	35.79
Rainfall ...	1.95	1.90	2.16	2.68	2.75	4.25	3.70	3.98	2.76	2.86	2.24	2.23	33.50
Canberra—													
Evaporation ...	9.01	7.03	5.62	3.44	2.07	1.34	1.34	1.90	3.11	4.80	6.22	8.00	53.88
Rainfall ...	2.05	1.78	1.89	2.14	1.57	1.69	1.59	1.99	1.54	2.33	1.82	1.75	22.14
Sydney—													
Evaporation ...	5.42	4.33	3.71	2.68	1.88	1.49	1.57	2.02	2.79	3.94	4.73	5.52	40.08
Rainfall ...	3.86	3.15	4.44	5.65	4.98	3.68	4.89	2.41	2.77	2.80	2.54	3.63	44.80

CLIMATIC REGIONS.

The territory of New South Wales may be divided into four climatic regions, which correspond with the terrain—the Coastal divisions, the Tablelands, the Western Slopes of the Dividing Range, and the Western Plains (see map in frontispiece).

The northern parts of the State are generally warmer than the southern, the difference between the average temperatures of the extreme north and south being about 7° on the coast, 5° on the tablelands, and 7° on the slopes and plains. It should be noted, however, that the length of the State decreases from nearly 700 miles on the coast to about 340 miles on the western boundary. From east to west, the average mean annual temperatures vary little except where altitudes are different, but usually the summer is hotter and the winter colder in the interior than on the coast. Thus at Sydney the average temperatures range from 71° in summer to 54° in winter, as compared with 76° in summer and 52° in winter at Wentworth

MEAN MONTHLY MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL.



The graph shows mean maximum and minimum temperatures in shade (deg. Fah.) for 30 years (1911-1940), except for Grafton and Wagga, which are for all years to 1940. The average monthly rainfall is for 30 years (1911-1940). Temperature is shown by firm line, rainfall by broken line.

in the same latitude in the western interior. Similar variations are found in the north. The mean daily range at any station is seldom more than 30° or less than 13°.

COASTAL DIVISIONS.

In the Coastal divisions, which lie between the Pacific Ocean and the Great Dividing Range, the average rainfall is comparatively high and regular, and the climate, though more humid, is generally milder than in the interior.

The following table shows the meteorological conditions of the principal stations in the Coastal divisions, arranged in the order of their latitude. These stations are representative, and the average temperature and rainfall are for the 30 years' period 1911-1940. Extremes of temperature are for all years of record.

Table 10.—Temperature and Rainfall: Coastal Divisions.

Station.	Least Distance from East Coast.	Altitude.	Temperature (in Shade).							Rainfall— Ave Annual, 1911-1940.	
			Average Annual.	Average Summer.	Average Winter.	Mean Daily Range.	Highest.	Lowest.			
	miles.	feet.	° Fahrenheit.							inches	
<i>North Coast—</i>											
Lismore	13	42	66·7	75·2	56·9	22·6	113·0	23·0	52·11		
Grafton	22	21	68·6	77·3	58·4	24·3	114·0	24·0	34·68		
<i>Hunter and Manning—</i>											
Jerry's Plains ...	53	150	64·6	75·8	52·3	28·5	120·5	19·0	24·84		
West Maitland ...	18	40	64·6	74·7	53·5	21·7	115·0	28·0	33·35		
Newcastle	1	106	64·4	72·1	55·5	14·4	112·0	31·0	41·36		
Sydney	5	138	63·7	71·3	55·2	14·8	113·6	35·7	44·80		
<i>South Coast—</i>											
Wollongong	0	33	63·0	70·0	55·2	15·9	115·2	33·6	48·49		
Nowra	6	50	62·8	70·5	54·5	19·7	110·8	31·5	37·87		
Moruya Heads ...	0	55	60·3	67·0	52·8	14·6	111·0	22·6	35·71		
Bega	8	50	59·8	68·7	49·9	26·2	116·5	20·0	35·92		

Taking the coast as a whole, the difference between the mean summer and mean winter temperature is about 18° only.

The north coast districts are favoured with a warm, moist climate, the rainfall being from 34 to 80 inches annually. The mean temperature for the year is from 66° to 69°, the summer mean being 75° to 77° and the winter mean 56° to 59°. On the south coast the rainfall varies from 30

to 60 inches, and the mean temperature ranges between 60° and 63°, the summer mean being from 66° at the foot of the ranges to 70° on the sea coast and the winter from 50° to 55° over the same area.

Coastal rains come from the sea with both south-east and north-east winds, being further augmented in the latter part of the year by thunderstorms from the north-west.

Sydney.

Sydney is situated on the coast about half-way between the extreme northern and southern limits of the State. Its mean annual temperature is 63° Fahr. The mean seasonal range is only 17°, calculated over a period of eighty-seven years, the mean summer temperature being 71° and the winter temperature 54°. On the average rain occurs on only 150 days in the year. The hours of sunshine average 6.78 hours a day over the whole year, ranging from an average of about 5½ hours in June to about 7½ hours daily from September to January.

The following table shows the average meteorological conditions of Sydney, viz. barometric observations and temperature based on the experience of the eighty-nine years ended 1947, mean hours of sunshine in the years 1921 to 1947, and rainfall during the period 1911 to 1940.

Table 11.—Temperature, Sunshine and Rainfall: Sydney.

Month.	Average Hourly Reading of Standard Barometer, corrected to 32° Fahr., Standard Gravity and Mean Sea Level.	Temperature (in Shade).				Rainfall.			
		Mean Standard.	Average Reading of Maximum Thermometer.	Average Reading of Minimum Thermometer.	Average Hours of Sunshine.	Average.	Greatest.	Least.	Average number of days Rain.
	inches.	° Fahrenheit.			hours.	inches.			days.
January ...	29.893	71.7	78.3	64.9	229.9	3.86	15.26	0.25	13
February ...	29.940	71.5	77.8	65.1	199.9	3.15	18.56	0.12	12
March ...	30.013	69.4	75.8	63.0	201.5	4.44	20.52	0.42	13
April ...	30.068	64.7	71.4	57.9	183.7	5.65	24.49	0.06	14
May ...	30.085	59.0	65.9	52.1	179.5	4.98	23.03	0.18	12
June ...	30.067	54.8	61.4	48.2	164.5	3.68	16.30	0.19	11
July ...	30.073	52.9	60.0	45.9	193.5	4.89	13.21	0.10	12
August ...	30.065	55.3	63.1	47.5	217.7	2.41	14.89	0.04	10
September ...	30.014	59.3	67.2	51.3	220.6	2.77	14.05	0.08	11
October ...	29.971	63.5	71.3	55.8	232.5	2.80	11.13	0.21	11
November ...	29.938	66.9	74.3	59.6	226.7	2.54	9.88	0.07	11
December ...	29.882	69.9	77.0	62.9	231.1	3.63	15.82	0.23	13
Annual ...	30.001	63.2	70.3	56.2	2481.1	44.80	82.76	23.01	143

The extremes of temperature (in shade) were 113.6° on 14th January, 1939 and 35.7° on 22nd June, 1932.

The greatest rainfall recorded on any day, 11.05 inches, occurred on 28th March, 1942.

TABLELAND DIVISIONS.

On the Northern Tableland, the rainfall ranges from 29 inches in the western parts to 40 inches in the eastern. The temperature is cool and bracing, the annual average being between 56° and 60°; the mean summer temperature lies between 66° and 72° and the mean winter between 44° and 47°. The Southern Tableland is the coldest part of the State, the mean annual temperature being about 54°. In summer the mean ranges from 55° to 68° and in winter from 33° to 45°. At Kiandra, the elevation of which is 4,578 feet, the mean annual temperature is 44.3°. Near the southern extremity of the tableland, on the Snowy and Muniong Ranges, snow is usually present throughout the year.

The statement below shows, for the Tableland divisions, particulars of average temperature and rainfall at typical stations over a period of 30 years, 1911-1940:—

Table 12.—Temperature and Rainfall: Tableland Divisions.

Station.	Least Distance from East Coast.	Altitude.	Temperature (in Shade.)						Rainfall — Av'ge Annual 1911-1940.
			Average Annual.	Average Summer.	Average Winter.	Average Daily Range.	Highest	Lowest.	
			miles.	feet.	* Fahrenheit.						inches.
<i>Northern Tableland—</i>									
Tenterfield ...	80	2,837	58.4	68.7	46.8	24.0	101.5	18.0	30.18
Inverell ...	124	1,980	60.0	71.9	47.3	29.7	107.0	14.0	28.77
Glen Innes ...	90	3,518	56.2	66.5	44.8	24.4	101.4	16.0	31.32
<i>Central Tableland—</i>									
Cassilis (Dalkeith) ...	120	800	60.3	72.2	47.8	24.1	109.5	17.5	21.27
Mudgee ...	121	1,635	60.1	72.8	47.1	27.9	113.2	15.0	24.02
Bathurst ...	96	2,204	57.1	69.0	44.9	25.7	112.9	13.0	22.56
Katoomba ...	58	3,356	54.3	63.9	43.7	15.7	101.8	26.5	53.17
Crookwell ...	81	2,910	53.1	64.6	41.4	24.0	105.0	15.0	33.91
<i>Southern Tablelands—</i>									
Goulburn ...	54	2,093	56.9	68.2	45.2	21.8	111.0	13.0	24.27
Canberra ...	68	1,906	56.1	68.3	43.9	22.4	107.4	18.1	22.45*
Kiandra ...	88	4,578	44.4	55.2	33.1	21.1	94.5	5below zero	60.67
Bombala ...	37	2,313	52.7	62.7	41.9	24.6	104.5	14.0	26.33

* 1924 to 1947.

WESTERN SLOPE DIVISIONS.

On the Western Slope, the rainfall is distributed uniformly, varying from an annual average of 20 inches in the western parts to 30 inches in the eastern; the most fertile part of the wheat-growing area of the State is situated on the southern part of these slopes, where the average rainfall is about 25 inches per annum. The mean annual temperature ranges from 67° in the north to 59° in the south; the summer mean ranges from 80° to 72° and the winter from 53° to 46°.

North of the Lachlan River, good rains are expected from the tropical disturbances during February and March, although they may come as late as May, and at times during the remainder of the year. In the Riverina district, south of the Murrumbidgee generally, and on the south-western slopes, fairly reliable rains, light but frequent, are experienced during the winter and spring months.

The next statement gives information as to average temperature and rainfall for the principal stations on the Western Slope divisions over a period of 30 years, 1911-1940:—

Table 13.—Temperature and Rainfall: Western Slope Divisions.

Station.	Least Distance from East Coast.	Altitude.	Temperature (in Shade.)						Rainfall— Ave Annual, 1911-1940.	
			Average Annual.	Average Summer.	Average Winter.	Average Daily Range.	Highest.	Lowest.		
			° Fahrenheit.							
	miles.	feet.							inches.	
<i>Northern-western Slope—</i>										
Moree	204	686	67·6	80·5	53·4	28·1	117·0	19·0	21·43	
Marrabri	193	697	66·6	80·1	52·1	27·7	117·0	20·5	24·14	
Quirindi	115	1,278	61·8	74·6	48·4	29·2	114·0	13·0	25·58	
<i>Central-western Slope—</i>										
Dubbo	177	870	63·6	76·9	49·9	26·3	115·4	16·9	20·91	
<i>South-western Slope—</i>										
Young	140	1,416	59·5	72·6	46·6	25·7	113·0	19·0	24·59	
Wagga Wagga .	158	612	61·6	74·9	48·5	24·7	117·0	22·0	21·42	
Urana	213	395	62·1	75·1	48·7	25·5	119·0	24·9	17·40	
Albury	175	530	61·3	74·2	48·6	25·2	117·3	19·9	27·66	

WESTERN PLAIN AND WESTERN DIVISIONS.

The Western Plain and Western Divisions consist of a vast plain broken only by the low Grey and Barrier Ranges. Owing to the absence of mountains in the interior, the annual rainfall over a great part of this division, which lies in the zone of high pressure, does not exceed 10 inches. It increases from 7 inches on the north-western boundary of the State to 10 and 15 inches along the Darling River, and 20 inches on the eastern limits of the plain country. The lower Murray and Murrumbidgee basins, which extend into these divisions, are closer to the Victorian than the New South Wales coast, and this factor facilitates precipitation over that region under the influence of southern depressions. The mean annual temperature ranges from 69° in the north to 62° in the south; the summer mean is from 83° to 74° and the winter from 54° to 50°. The summer readings of the thermometer in this district are from 10° to 20° higher than those on the coast. Excessive heat is experienced occasionally during the summer season. In winter the average temperature is 52° and skies are clear. Owing chiefly to the dryness of the climate, these inland regions produce merino wool of excellent quality.

Particulars of meteorological conditions of the Western Plain and the Western divisions are shown in the following statement:—

Table 14.—Temperature and Rainfall: Western Plain and Western Divisions.

Station.	Least Distance from East Coast.	Altitude.	Temperature (in Shade).						Rainfall— Average Annual, 1911-1940.
			Average Annual.	Average Summer.	Average Winter.	Average Daily Range.	Highest.	Lowest.	
	miles.	feet.	° Fahrenheit.						inches.
Brewarrina	345	430	67·9	81·7	53·5	27·6	120·0	22·0	13·68
Bourke	386	361	68·7	82·5	54·0	26·7	125·0	25·0	11·74
Wilcannia	473	267	66·7	80·0	53·0	26·6	122·2	21·8	9·43
Broken Hill	555	1,000	64·4	76·8	51·7	22·7	115·9	27·0	9·20
Condobolin	227	655	65·0	78·7	50·9	26·8	120·0	20·0	16·12
Wentworth	478	125	63·8	75·8	52·0	24·1	118·5	21·0	10·80
Hay	309	310	62·3	74·7	49·9	24·9	118·2	22·9	13·65
Deniliquin	287	311	61·8	73·8	49·8	23·1	116·5	26·0	15·46

WEATHER CONDITIONS, 1948 AND 1949.

Rainfall approached normal conditions in most parts of the State for the year 1948, being about 10 per cent. below average in the west and south-west parts of the State and along the coast south of Kempsey and 5 per cent. above in most other districts. The period July to November was dry and below normal with July and October very dry over most of the State.

Flood rains on the north coast in June caused the evacuation of homes, the shifting of stock, and the organisation of flood relief in these areas. The silt-covered pastures took some months to recover.

The comparatively dry Spring was marked by persistent and strong winds with frequent dust storms in the north-west. On 11th October, a particularly severe dust storm spread over the entire State.

In all parts of the State temperatures for the year were somewhat lower than usual.

Early autumn rains facilitated tillage and wheat sowing; good June rains promoted early growth, and adequate falls throughout the spring in most districts, and in October in the Riverina, produced a satisfactory wheat harvest, ripened and garnered under dry conditions which made for high quality in the grain. The rainfall was generally not sufficient to fully maintain pastures in the latter half of 1948 but heavy general rain at the close of the year restored the pastoral outlook. Vegetable production was affected by insufficiency of spring rain in most horticultural regions.

In the months January to July, 1949, good rains were received in most parts of the State but were somewhat lighter in the Riverina district, maintaining pastures and resulting in good early development of wheat crops. In March, phenomenal rains fell in the far north-west. At some places there, more rain fell in this month than in any previous year on record. A luxurious growth of grass ensued although many homesteads were isolated by the flood waters for some months.

Cyclonic rains caused disastrous floods in the Hunter, Nepean, and Warragamba Rivers valleys in June and in the Macleay River valley in August. Crops, pastures, coal mines, and homes and other buildings

suffered great damage and stock losses were heavy. Eight lives were lost in the Singleton-Maitland-Cessnock area and six lives in the Kempsey district.

Rainfall in August was much above average along the coast and deficient inland, but during September nearly all parts of the State had heavy falls, ensuring good summer pasturage and giving prospects of another bountiful harvest. Sydney had its wettest September for 70 years. The rural outlook was enhanced by generous rains and mostly mild temperatures in October and November, though thunderstorms with hail damaged many growing crops and orchards.

Abundant rainfall, relative absence of frosts and generally equable temperatures in the spring and early summer rendered conditions very favourable in dairying districts.

In nearly all months of 1949 (March a marked exception) temperatures generally were somewhat below normal over most of the State.

INDEX OF MONTHLY RAINFALL, 1948.

An index of rainfall in the sheep and wheat and coastal dairying districts in each month since January, 1948 is shown below. The index shows the weighted average ratio of actual to normal rainfall in each month; the weights are based on the average number of sheep depastured, or the average area sown with wheat, or the average production of milk in the districts concerned. Normal rainfall represents the average in the month during a long period of years.

Table 15.—Index of Rainfall.

Month.	Sheep Districts.					Wheat Districts.				Dairying Districts. (Coastal only.)			
	N.	C.	S.	W.	T.	N.	C.	S.	T.	N.	C.	S.	T.
1947—July	64	135	155	157	122	80	142	171	152	8	17	17	11
August	136	94	100	178	117	129	82	96	97	61	35	146	65
September	148	168	119	175	147	140	139	126	131	82	48	34	67
October	148	161	106	136	136	170	135	115	127	78	70	65	74
November	144	192	156	176	165	128	196	156	163	143	150	170	146
December	168	285	306	174	247	173	325	319	302	176	262	256	208
1948—January	99	107	110	49	99	104	115	95	101	88	150	220	121
February	82	211	252	138	180	74	222	253	222	42	66	99	58
March	144	90	21	72	81	136	82	16	48	141	151	36	130
April	80	102	145	75	107	90	112	140	126	92	40	71	76
May	145	138	120	129	133	117	123	102	109	123	117	186	129
June	202	204	102	214	171	168	171	111	134	363	194	156	293
July	79	23	33	28	43	73	19	35	36	20	29	17	23
August	53	68	50	70	58	50	67	52	56	58	41	14	48
September	131	113	70	72	100	129	91	72	84	167	185	40	155
October	27	40	119	55	64	26	49	110	84	6	20	81	19
November	81	65	98	49	79	74	61	102	88	96	46	60	78
December	96	71	126	106	100	111	79	123	110	63	72	98	70
1949—January	95	83	55	41	73	111	78	52	66	83	147	126	105
February	224	174	114	181	170	225	167	112	140	115	222	138	145
March	99	147	227	388	286	64	152	248	200	161	165	145	160
April	91	82	51	85	75	118	72	56	68	79	79	37	74
May	45	98	129	165	101	41	91	120	103	82	68	138	85
June	111	105	56	46	84	110	112	37	65	99	282	317	174
July	63	62	104	62	76	51	65	111	92	85	143	61	97
August	91	68	25	24	56	108	67	23	46	189	202	48	174
September	256	191	104	168	179	272	187	106	148	76	208	157	120
October	277	197	242	283	243	246	176	258	235	235	117	97	187
November	163	129	195	104	155	162	153	192	178	82	114	232	109
December	42	57	55	21	48	41	69	53	56	48	62	51	52

N., Northern; C., Central; S., Southern; W., Western; T. Total

OBSERVATORY.

Sydney Observatory, lat. $33^{\circ} 51' 41.1''$ south, long. $151^{\circ} 12' 17.8''$ east, established in the year 1856, is a State institution. The work of the Observatory is astronomical, and the instruments are a 6" meridian circle, $11\frac{1}{2}''$ equatorial refractor, 13" astrograph, and a Milne seismograph. The scientific work consists of the determination of the position, distribution, and movement of stars in the region of the sky allotted to Sydney (viz., 52° to 65° of south declination) in the international astrographic programme and in the observation of comets, occultations of stars by the moon, etc. Readings of earth tremors from the seismograph are sent to other seismological observatories and to the International Seismological Summary. Astronomical observations are made for the determination of time, and signals are transmitted from the Observatory for use in navigation and for civil purposes. Educational work consists of lectures on astronomy and reception of visitors interested in the subject.

Standard Time.

The mean time of the 150th meridian of east longitude, or 10 hours east of Greenwich, has been adopted as the standard time in New South Wales, which is, therefore, 10 hours ahead of the standard time in England.

In the district of Broken Hill, South Australian standard time is generally observed, viz. $142\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ of east longitude or 9 hours 30 minutes east of Greenwich. In the States of Queensland, Victoria, and Tasmania, the standard time is the same as in New South Wales. In Western Australia the standard time is the 120° of east longitude, or 8 hours east of Greenwich.

Daylight saving was observed in Australia between 1942 and 1944 as indicated on page 22 of the Year Book No. 51, the standard time being advanced by one hour between September and March in those years.

TIDES.

A self-recording tide-gauge has been in operation at Fort Denison, in Port Jackson, since 1866. The datum of hydrographic plans, tide records, and predictions is zero of the gauge. The heights of the various planes above this datum are as follows:—mean low water spring 0.39 feet, mean low water 0.79 feet, mean high water 4.32 feet, mean high water springs 4.72 feet. The mean range of tides is 3 feet $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The lowest tide was recorded on 16th July, 1916, when the tide fell 1 foot 3 inches below datum. The highest tide was recorded on 26th May, 1880, viz. 7 feet $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; in 1876 the gauge recorded 7 feet $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches on 22nd June and 7 feet 3 inches on 21st July. On 3rd August, 1921, the gauge registered 7 feet 2 inches, and on that day occurred the greatest tidal range on record—6 feet $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

At Port Hunter the average rise and fall of tides is 3 feet $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and of spring tides 4 feet 3 inches, the greatest range being 6 feet 5 inches. The highest tide registered was 7 feet 4 inches in May, 1898.

On the coast the average rise of spring tides is 4 feet 3 inches approximately.

HISTORY

A brief historical sketch of New South Wales was published in the Official Year Book for 1929-30 on pages 40 to 52.

The industrial history of the State from its beginning as a colony in 1788 up to the early months of 1938 is traced on pages 399 *et seq.* of the "Wealth and Progress of New South Wales," 1897-98 and in editions of the "Official Year Book" up to 1936-37, as indicated on page 736 of that volume.

EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

A chronological table of events in the history of New South Wales from 1770 to 1919 was published on pages 1 to 8 of the Official Year Book for 1919, and the more important events of later years to 1948 were given in the table commencing on page 23 of the 51st edition.

A summary showing only the most significant events between 1770 and 1928, arranged alphabetically, followed by a more detailed chronological summary of the important events of the last twenty years, is appended.

ALPHABETICAL TABLE OF PRINCIPAL EVENTS, 1770 TO 1928.

American (United States) **Fleet**—visit of (1908), (1925).

Artesian bore, first, Kallara Station (1879).

Aviation, flight Sydney-Penrith (1911); aerial mail (1914); first flight, England-Australia, Sirs R. and K. Smith (1919); America-Australia, Kingsford Smith and Ulm (1928).

Bank, establishment of: first trading, Bank of N.S.W. (1817); first savings, of N.S.W. (1832); Commonwealth, of Australia (1912); Rural, of N.S.W. (1922).

Births, Deaths, and Marriages, registration of (1856).

Blue Mountains, crossed by explorers (1813).

Cable, to England (1872); New Zealand (1876); Pacific, All British (1902).

Canberra: Yass-Canberra chosen as federal capital site (1908). Australian capital founded and named Canberra (1913).

Civil Courts, first (1814).

Coal, discovered at Newcastle (1796); first worked (1801); Bulli disaster (1887); Mt. Kembla disaster (1902).

Convicts, Order abolishing transportation to N.S.W. (1840), transportation finally abolished (1850).

Dairies Supervision Act (1886).

Discovery, landing, Botany Bay, by Capt. Cook (1770).

Education. Public Instruction Act (1880); Public School, free (1906).

Electoral, Franchise, manhood and vote by ballot (1858); "one man one vote" (1893); of women (1903).

Exhibition, Garden Palace (1879).

Factories and Shops Act (1896).

Family Endowment introduced, N.S.W. (1927).

Federation, of Australia: first Federal Council, Hobart (1886); Convention, Sydney (1891); Commonwealth proclaimed, Sydney (1901).

Financial Agreement, Commonwealth—States (1928).

Financial Crisis (1893).

Forty-four Hours Week (1926).

Foundation of N.S.W., Capt. Phillip (26th January, 1788).

Gold, discovery of, near Bathurst (1851).

Government—Constitution: of Colony, first (1823); second (1828); representative government (1843); responsible government (1855); Federation of Commonwealth (1900).

Health—Public Health Act (1880)

Immigrants, first free (1793); Assisted: first (1832), suspended (1891), re-introduced (1905).

Income Tax, introduced (1895).

Industrial Arbitration, compulsory (1901); Wages Boards (1907).

Influenza, pneumonic, epidemic (1919).

Iron and Steel works, at Newcastle (1915), at Port Kembla (1927).

Irrigation: Burrinjuck dam authorised (1906), Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area established (1912), Murray Waters Act (1915), Hume Dam commenced (1919), Wyangala Dam commenced (1928).

Justice, Charter of (1814).

Land: first grants of (1791); first regulations (1825); first sales (1831); "free selection before survey"—Robertson (1861); fixity of tenure (1884); conversion of tenures (1908).

Living Wage (Harvester) determined (1907).

Loan Council, Australian, created (1928).

Maternity Allowances, Commonwealth (1912).

Marketing of Primary Products Act (1927).

Military Forces, Imperial, withdrawn (1870); N.S.W. first permanent (1871); Soudan contingent (1885); South African contingent (1899); Compulsory training (1911); for First World War (1914); at Anzac, Gallipoli (1915), in France (1916-18).

Motor Vehicles, first licensed (1910).

Navy, Australian, first vessels arrive (1910); "Sydney" destroys "Emden" (1914).

New Zealand: a dependency (1814); separation of (1841).

Notes, Australian, first issue (1910).

Parliament: first Act (1824); first elective (1856); Triennial Elections Act (1874); Payment of Members (1889); first Commonwealth (1901).

Pensions: introduction of, Old Age (1900); Invalid (1907); Widows, N.S.W. (1926).

Population reached 1,000,000 (1887), 2,000,000 (1919).

Postage, Australian penny (1910).

Press: *Sydney Gazette*, first newspaper (1803); censorship abolished (1824).

Queensland, Moreton Bay Settlement (1842), separation of (1859).

Railways: first Australian, Sydney—Parramatta (1855); City, commenced (1916); Suburban, electrification of (1926).

Religion: first church (1793); equality in, established (1836); State aid to, abolished (1862).

Roads, Main Roads Act proclaimed (1925).

Royal Visits: T.R.H. Princes Albert Victor and George (1881); T.R.H. Duke and Duchess of York (1901); H.R.H. Prince (Edward) of Wales (1920); T.R.H. Duke and Duchess of York (1927).

Silver-Lead-Zinc, discovery at Broken Hill (1883).

Sheep (Merino), imported (1797).

Shops, early closing of (1899).

South Australia, separation of (1836).

Strikes: Maritime (1890); General (1917).

Sydney: first settlement (1788); Incorporation (1842).

Sydney Harbour Bridge, commenced (1925).

Tasmania, separation of (1825).

Telegraph, open to public (1858).

Telephone: introduced (1880); Sydney-Melbourne (1907).

Trade: N.S.W. Tariff (1895); free, interstate (1901); first federal tariff (1902).

Trade Unions: first formed (1852); gained legal status (1881).

Tramways: Sydney, first (1861); electrification of (1899).

University, of Sydney, opened (1852).

Victoria, separation of (1851).

War: Soudan (1885); South Africa (1899); First World, commenced (4th Aug., 1914), armistice (11th Nov., 1918), peace signed (28th June, 1919).

Wheat, first export surplus (1898).

Wireless: first licensed station (1911); first direct London-Australia press message (1921); first broadcasting station (1925).

Wool, first export (1807).

Workers' Compensation Insurance, compulsory (1927).

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF PRINCIPAL EVENTS, 1929 to 1949.

- 1929** Disputes in timber yards and coal mines—Royal Commission on Coal Industry—Compulsory voting (State elections)—Compulsory military training suspended.
- 1930** Wireless telephone to England—Reversion to 48-hours week (1st July)—Unemployment Relief Tax—Acute economic depression—Moratorium Act—Commonwealth Sales tax—Brisbane-Kyogle railway opened.
- 1931** Reversion to 44-hours week—Government Savings Bank of N.S.W. suspended payment, later re-opened and absorbed by Commonwealth Savings Bank—Premiers' Financial Agreement (to reduce expenditure)—Commonwealth Conversion Loan (internal debts £558,000,000)—State Lottery—State Flour "tax"—Interest and rents reduced—Commonwealth Court reduced wages by 10 per cent.
- 1932** Sydney Harbour Bridge opened—State Cabinet dismissed by Governor—Imperial Economic Conference (Ottawa)—Clarence River bridge completes standard gauge railway to Brisbane—Farmers' Relief Act—Industrial Commission reconstituted.
- 1933** Great wheat harvest—World Economic Conference (London)—Census, 30th June—Family Endowment Tax abolished.
- 1934** Legislative Council re-constituted—Hume Dam completed—Federal Wheat Commission—New States Royal Commission—Bread Inquiry—Visit of H.R.H. Duke of Gloucester—England-Australian Air Mail—Constitution of Greater Newcastle.
- 1935** Silver Jubilee of King George V—Visit of Japanese Goodwill Envoy—Sydney County Council (Electricity) formed—State industrial undertakings (brickworks, etc.) sold—Royal Commission on banking.
- 1936** Death of H.M. King George V—Import quotas imposed—H.M. King Edward VIII abdicates; accession of H.M. King George VI.

- 1937** Aviation and Marketing Referendums (rejected)—Imperial Conference (London)—Commonwealth Court's "basic wage" adopted for State awards—Co-operative societies home building scheme initiated.
- 1938** 150th Anniversary of Foundation of Australia—British Empire Games and Empire Producers' Conference (Sydney)—Empire Air Mail Service—British Commonwealth Relations and Imperial Trade Conferences (London)—Australian Wheat Stabilisation scheme.
- 1939** Defence Measures—National Security Act—National Register and Wealth Census—Commonwealth Arbitration Court adopts 44 hours as standard week—War with Germany (3rd September)—Emergency control of exchange, prices, etc.—Imperial purchase of primary products—Federal wheat pool—Compulsory school period made 6 to 14 years.
- 1940** Australian Forces abroad—Empire Air Training Scheme—First Australian oversea Diplomatic Representatives—Coal mining dispute—Prices of Commonwealth securities stabilised—Public works co-ordinated under Loan Council—Petrol and newsprint rationed—Petrol from Glen Davis shale—Tasman Air Service—Compulsory Defence Training—Volunteer Defence Corps formed—Enemy raiders in Australian waters—Commonwealth industrial arbitration powers extended—Trade Union Advisory Panel—National Advisory War Council—Building restricted—Libraries Act proclaimed.
- 1941** Federal income tax, instalment payments—Commonwealth provides Child Endowment—Payroll tax—Man power organised—Minister to China—Australian Information Bureau in New York—Youth Welfare Act proclaimed—School leaving age begins rising to 15 years in 1943—Australian Forces in Malaya—War with Japan (8th December)—Coal Miners' Pensions—United States-Australia Lend-lease agreement.
- 1942** Fall of Singapore—United control of South-West Pacific Forces—Air raids on coastal areas—Japanese submarines sunk in Sydney Harbour—National Register of Civilians—Coupon rationing of clothing, tea, sugar—Uniform Commonwealth replace States' income and entertainments taxes—War damage insurance—Shearing and retail deliveries zoned—Daylight saving—Commonwealth Widows' Pensions—Subsidy for dairy industry—Commonwealth Constitution: Conference for extending Commonwealth powers—Open cut coal mining.
- 1943** Airgraph overseas service—national Welfare Fund established—Civilian Register—Prices Stabilisation Plan—Butter rationed by coupons—Compulsory third party motor vehicle insurance—Dairying industry wages award—Commonwealth Bank opens Mortgage Department—Daylight saving.
- 1944** Referendum, extended Commonwealth powers (rejected)—Australia-New Zealand Agreement ratified—Meat rationed by coupons—"Pay-as-you-earn" income taxation—Rural Bank Personal Loans Department—British Pacific Fleet based on Sydney.
- 1945** H.R.H. Duke of Gloucester, Governor-General—Hostilities cease, Europe, 8th May, Pacific, 15th August—United Nations charter signed (50 nations)—Captain Cook Dock opened—Annual Holidays Act operates—Occupation Survey (June)—Unemployment and Sickness Benefits—Banking and Life Insurance Acts—United Kingdom-Dominions wool marketing agreement—State controls fish marketing—Cumberland County Council (town planning)—Peats Ferry (Hawkesbury R.) Bridge opened—General Demobilisation (from October).
- 1946** Commonwealth Hospitals Benefits—Electricity Authority (N.S.W.) constituted—Manpower controls end—Pensions for Members of Legislative Assembly—Commonwealth-State agreements ratified: War Service Land Settlement, Housing, Hospital Benefits, Coal Industry—Wool auctions resumed—Day baking of bread—First Australian-born Governor in office—Commonwealth airlines services inaugurated—Telecommunications Agreement (British Empire)—Immigration Agreement with United Kingdom—Basic wages raised 7s. a week by Commonwealth Court's Interim Judgment—National Security Act terminated but Commonwealth and State Acts continue certain controls—Referendums, Commonwealth powers over social services (approved); organised marketing and employment (rejected)—Double Income Tax relief agreement with United Kingdom.

- 1947** Commonwealth-State Joint Coal Board—State referendum, Hotel Closing (6 p.m. approved)—Hon. W. J. McKell (Premier of N.S.W.) appointed Governor-General—Census (30th June)—Commonwealth Tuberculosis Benefits—40-Hours Week, State awards—Border Rivers Agreement with Queensland—Australian gift, \$25,000,000, to United Kingdom—War-time (Company) Tax repealed—Commonwealth arbitration law amended; Conciliation Commissioners appointed—Parliamentary Allowances (State and Federal) increased—Banking (Nationalisation) Act—Australia joins International Monetary Fund and Bank—Compulsory voting for local government—Commonwealth wage subsidies cease and price stabilisation subsidies being withdrawn—Sugar rationing abolished—Empire Conference on Japanese peace settlement at Canberra—Newcastle, 150th Anniversary—Rural Bank to conduct general banking—Warragamba Dam commenced.
- 1948** Record cereal harvests and wool prices—40 hours week under Commonwealth awards—South Pacific Commission; first meeting (Sydney)—Commonwealth referendum, rents and prices (rejected)—Control of rents, prices and land sales assumed by States—Further price subsidies withdrawn—Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme commenced—Plan for County Cumberland published—Quotas on imports from "dollar" countries—Australian gift, £10,000,000 to United Kingdom—Banking (Nationalisation) Act held invalid by High Court—Coal and power crises; State developing new mines—Volunteer defence training resumed—British Commonwealth Conference (London)—E.C.A.F.E. Sessions (Lapstone, N.S.W.)—Allowances for Members of Legislative Council—Act increasing Federal electorates—Australia-New Zealand economic and trade co-operation agreement—First all-Australian motor car—New wheat stabilisation plan accepted—Local government areas in County Cumberland reduced by amalgamations from 66 to 41, effective 1st January, 1949—Proposed Royal visit postponed indefinitely.
- 1949** City of Sydney brought under Local Government Act—Legislative Assembly electoral districts increased to 94—New Motor Vehicles sales and Real Property sales de-controlled—British Commonwealth Constitutional and Financial Conferences—Dollar crisis—Devaluation of Australian currency in terms of U.S.A. Dollar—General Coal Strike (June-August) and industrial dislocations—Rationing of gas and electricity—Petrol rationing discontinued and re-introduced—Banking (Nationalisation) Act declared invalid by Privy Council—Australian gift, £10,000,000 to United Kingdom—Snowy River Waters Act (water conservation and hydro-electricity scheme)—International Wheat Agreement—First distribution of profits under U.K.—Dominions wool marketing scheme—Pharmaceutical Benefits Act held partly invalid by High Court—Nationality and Citizenship Act in force from 26th January—University of Technology established—Floods in Hunter and Manning Valleys—Commonwealth Arbitration Court empowered to determine female basic wage—Commonwealth Parliament enlarged.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

There are in New South Wales three administrations, viz., the Commonwealth centred in the Australian Capital Territory at Canberra and controlling matters affecting the interests of Australia as a whole; the State, located in Sydney, dealing with the more important questions of State and local interest; and the Local Government bodies, with headquarters at convenient centres within their respective areas, controlling matters of purely local concern in areas which extend over nearly two-thirds of the State.

The present system of government in the State dates from 1856. The Commonwealth Government was established in 1901. Local Government, previously limited to municipalities scattered throughout the State, was extended to the whole of the eastern and central territorial divisions in 1906.

A brief account of the early forms of government in New South Wales and of the introduction of the present parliamentary system was published at page 25 of the 1921 edition of the Year Book. The system of Local Government is described in the chapter "Local Government" of this Year Book.

GOVERNMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Constitution of New South Wales is drawn from several diverse sources, viz. certain Imperial statutes, such as the Colonial Laws Validity Act (1865) and the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act (1900); the Australian States Constitutional Act, 1907; the Letters Patent and the Instructions to the Governor; an element of inherited English law; amendments to the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act; certain State statutes; numerous legal decisions; and a large element of English and local convention.

The Imperial Parliament is legally omnipotent in local as well as in imperial affairs, but, by convention, its authority to legislate in respect of affairs of the State has not been exercised for many years. Section 9 (2) of the Statute of Westminster, 1931 contains, in effect, a saving of the right of a State to ask for Imperial legislation in a matter within its exclusive authority, without the concurrence of the Commonwealth "in any case where it would have been in accordance with the constitutional practice existing before the commencement of (the) Act that the Parliament of the United Kingdom should make that law without such concurrence." For all practical purposes, therefore, the Parliament of New South Wales may legislate for the peace, welfare, and good government of the State in all matters not specifically reserved to the Commonwealth.

Imperial legislation forms the basis of the Constitution of New South Wales and powers vested in the Crown by virtue of its prerogative are exercised by the Governor.

THE GOVERNOR.

In New South Wales the Governor is the local representative of the Crown, and through him the powers of the Crown in the matters of local concern are exercised. In addition he is titular head of the Government of New South Wales; he possesses powers similar to those of a constitutional sovereign, and he performs the formal and ceremonial functions which attach to the Crown in its august capacity.

His constitutional functions are regulated partly by various statutes, which from time to time cast new duties upon him, partly by the Letters Patent constituting his office, and partly by the Instructions to the Governor.

The present Letters Patent were given under the Royal Sign Manual in 1900, and amended in 1909, 1935, and 1938. The present Instructions were issued in 1900 and were amended in 1909 and 1935.

These functions cover a wide range of important duties, and it is directed that "in the execution of the powers and authorities vested in him the Governor shall be guided by the advice of the Executive Council". This provision, however, is modified by the further direction that, if in any case the Governor should see sufficient cause to dissent from the opinion of his Ministers, he may act in the exercise of his powers and authority in opposition to the opinion of his Ministers, reporting the matter to His Majesty through the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations without delay.

The Governor possesses important spheres of discretionary action, *e.g.* in regard to dissolution of Parliament. Moreover, he is entitled to full information on all matters to which his assent is sought, and may use his personal influence for the good of the State. The general nature of his position is such that he is guardian of the Constitution and bound to see that the great powers with which he is entrusted are not used otherwise than in the public interest. In extreme cases his discretion constitutes a safeguard against malpractice.

His more important constitutional duties are to appoint the Executive Council and to preside at its meetings; to summon, prorogue, and dissolve the Legislature; to assent to, refuse to assent to, or reserve bills passed by the Legislature; to keep and use the Public Seal of the State; to appoint all ministers and officers of State, and, in proper cases, to remove and suspend officers of State. He exercises the King's prerogative of mercy, but only on the advice of the Executive Council in capital cases and of a Minister of the Crown in other cases.

According to the law laid down in the last century, the Governor is not a viceroy and cannot claim as a personal privilege exemption from being sued in the courts of the State. Politically he is indirectly responsible to the Imperial Parliament through the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, but in State politics he usually acts on the advice of his Ministers; and they take the responsibility for their advice. However, in an extreme case if good reason existed the local Legislature might be justified in asking for his removal.

The Governor's normal term of office is five years. His salary is £5,000 per annum, which, with certain allowances, is provided in terms of the Constitution Act out of the revenues of the State.

The periods for which the Governor may absent himself from the State are limited by the Instructions. When he is absent, the Lieutenant-Governor acts in his stead in all matters of State. The Chief Justice is usually the Lieutenant-Governor. In the event of the Lieutenant-Governor not being available to fill the Governor's position, an Administrator assumes office under a dormant Commission appointing the Senior Judge of the State as Administrator.

Lieutenant-General (now Sir) John Northcott, C.B., M.V.O., assumed the office of Governor on 1st August, 1946. He is the first Australian-born Governor of New South Wales. The Honourable Kenneth Whistler Street was appointed Lieutenant-Governor on 6th January, 1950.

Succession of Governors.

A statement showing the succession of Governors from the foundation of New South Wales was given on page 63 of the Official Year Book, 1916. The Governors who have held office since 1913 were:—

	From.	To.
Sir. Gerald Strickland, Count della Catena, G.C.M.G.	14 3 1913	27 10 1917
Sir Walter Davidson, K.C.M.G.	18 2 1918	14 9 1923
Admiral Sir Dudley Rawson Stratford de Chair, K.C.B., M.V.O.	28 2 1924	8 4 1930
Air Vice-Marshal Sir Phillip Woolcott Game, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.	29 5 1930	15 1 1935
Brigadier-General The Honourable Sir Alexander Gore Arkwright Hore-Ruthven, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (afterwards Lord Gowrie of Canberra and Dirlerton).	21 2 1935	22 1 1936
Admiral Sir David Murray Anderson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.	6 8 1936	29 10 1936
Captain the Right Hon. John de Vere, Baron Wakehurst, K.C.M.G.	8 4 1937	6 6 1945
Lieutenant-General Sir John Northcott, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.	1 8 1946	(In office)

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

All important acts of State, except in the limited spheres where the Governor possesses discretionary powers, are performed or sanctioned by the Governor-in-Council.

The Executive Council meets only when summoned by the Governor, who the office of Governor. By convention its members are invariably members of the Ministry formed by the leader of the dominant party in the Legislative Assembly. When a member resigns from the Ministry he resigns also from the Executive Council, otherwise he may be dismissed by the Governor.

The Executive Council meets only when summoned by the Governor, who is required by his Instructions to preside at its meetings unless absent for "some necessary or reasonable cause". In his absence the Vice-President presides.

THE MINISTRY OR CABINET.

In New South Wales the Ministry and Cabinet both consist, by custom, of those members of Parliament chosen to administer departments of State and to perform other executive functions. The Ministry is answerable to Parliament for its administration, and it continues in office only so long as it commands the confidence of the Legislative Assembly, from which nearly all its members are chosen. An adverse vote in the Legislative Council does not affect the life of the Ministry. The constitutional practices of the Imperial Parliament with respect to the appointment and resignation of ministers have been adopted tacitly. Cabinet acts under direction of the Premier, who supervises the general legislative and administrative policy and makes all communications to the Governor.

Meetings of Cabinet are held to deliberate upon the general policy of the administration, the more important business matters of the State and the legislative measures to be introduced to Parliament, and to manage the financial business of the State. Its decisions are carried into effect by the Executive Council or by individual Ministers as each case requires.

Many administrative matters are determined by ministerial heads of departments without reference to the Executive Council, every Minister possessing considerable discretionary powers in the ordinary affairs of his department.

The Ministry in office in October, 1950 consisted of the following members:—

Premier and Colonial Treasurer.—The Hon. James McGirr, M.L.A.

Deputy Premier, Secretary for Public Works and Minister for Local Government.—The Hon. J. J. Cahill, M.L.A.

Chief Secretary, Minister for Co-operative Societies, and Assistant Treasurer.—The Hon. C. R. Evatt, K.C., LL.B., M.L.A.

Minister for Education.—The Hon. R. J. Heffron, M.L.A.

Attorney-General.—The Hon. C. E. Martin, M.Ec., LL.B., M.L.A.

Minister of Justice and Vice-President of the Executive Council.—The Hon. R. R. Downing, LL.B., M.L.C.

Minister for Housing.—The Hon. C. A. Kelly, M.L.A.

Minister for Health.—The Hon. M. O'Sullivan, M.L.A.

Minister for Secondary Industries, and Minister for Building Materials.—The Hon. W. E. Dickson, M.L.C.

Minister for Agriculture.—The Hon. E. H. Graham, M.L.A.

Minister for Conservation.—The Hon. G. Weir, LL.B., M.L.A.

Minister for Labour and Industry and Minister for Social Welfare.—The Hon. F. J. Finnan, M.L.A.

Minister for Transport.—The Hon. W. F. Sheahan, LL.B., M.L.A.

Secretary for Mines and Minister for Immigration.—The Hon. J. G. Arthur, M.L.A.

Minister without Portfolio.—The Hon. F. H. Hawkins, M.L.A.

Secretary for Lands.—The Hon. J. B. Renshaw, M.L.A.

Ministerial Salaries.

The salaries of Ministers as fixed by statute in 1925 were reduced in April, 1930, August, 1931, and December, 1932, were restored to the former level on 1st July, 1938, and were increased again in 1947. Particulars of the salaries payable as fixed on these several occasions are given in the following statement:—

Table 16.—Salaries of State Ministers.

Ministers.	As from 1st July, 1925.	As from 1st April, 1930.	As from 7th Aug., 1931.	As from 1st Dec., 1932.	As from 1st July, 1938.	As from 1st July 1947.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
The Premier	2,445	2,078	1,800	1,710	2,445	2,945
The Attorney-General	2,095	1,781	1,564	1,486	2,095	2,595
The Vice-President of the Executive Council (and leader of the Government in the Legislative Council)	1,375	1,169	1,072	1,018	1,375	2,445
Other Ministers of the Crown ...	17,505	14,879	13,167	12,510	17,505	29,340
Total	23,420	19,907	17,603	16,724	23,420	37,325

These amounts include the annual allowances paid to Ministers as members of the Legislative Assembly, but exclude an entertainment allowance of £500 per annum payable to the Premier under the Parliamentary Allowances and Salaries Act, 1947.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The State Legislature consists of the Crown and two Houses of Parliament, and State laws (except in the event of disagreement between the Houses—see page 32) are enacted “by the King’s Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly in Parliament assembled”. It exercises a general power of legislation and possesses plenary and not delegated authority. The Constitution Act of 1902 provides that “the Legislature shall, subject to the provisions of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, have power to make laws for the peace, welfare, and good government of New South Wales in all cases whatsoever”. It can delegate its powers, and within its territory its enactments are restricted only by legislation of the Imperial Parliament applying to New South Wales and by valid Commonwealth enactments.

The two Houses of Parliament are the Legislative Council (or Upper House) and the Legislative Assembly (or Lower House). Their powers are nominally co-ordinate, but it is provided that bills appropriating revenue or imposing taxation and bills affecting itself must originate in the Legislative Assembly, which is the chamber elected by general franchise and controls taxation and expenditure. Moreover, the responsibility of the Ministry for financial measures is secured by a provision of the Constitution Act that the Legislative Assembly may not appropriate any part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund or of any other tax or impost for any purpose unless it has

first been recommended by a message of the Governor to the Assembly during the current session.

Every member of Parliament must take an oath or make an affirmation of allegiance.

By virtue of the Constitution Act, it is a function of the Governor to summon, prorogue, and dissolve Parliament, but it is provided that both Houses shall meet at least once in every year, so that a period of twelve months shall not elapse between sessions. The continuity of Parliament is ensured by law. The Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, passed in 1912 and amended in subsequent years, provides that writs for the election of new members must be issued within four days after the publication of the proclamation dissolving Parliament or after the Assembly has been allowed to expire by effluxion of time; that they must be returned within sixty days after issue (unless otherwise directed by the Governor); and that Parliament shall meet within seven days of the return of writs. The duration of Parliament was limited to three years in 1874.

The procedure of each House is conducted according to that of its prototype in the Imperial Parliament, but comprehensive standing orders for regulation of the business of each House have been drawn up. Provision has been made under the Constitution Act, 1902, as amended by the Constitution Amendment (Legislative Council) Act, No. 2 of 1933, to meet cases of disagreement arising between the two Houses, eliminating the possibility of a deadlock.

With the consent of the Legislative Council, any member of the Legislative Assembly who is an Executive Councillor may sit in the Upper House for the purpose of explaining the provisions of bills relating to or connected with the Department administered by him. He may take part in debate and discussion, but may not vote in the Legislative Council.

Controversy has centred around the powers of the Governor in granting a dissolution of Parliament. Strictly speaking, only the Legislative Assembly is dissolved, but Parliament is ended thereby, because both Houses are necessary to constitute a Parliament. It is considered that the main cases in which a dissolution may be granted arise when, on a question of policy, the Ministry sustains an adverse vote in the Legislative Assembly, and when the Legislative Assembly becomes factions, or will not form a stable administration.

Cases of Disagreement between Houses.

In the case of disagreement between the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council in respect of money bills, the constitutional provisions of 1933 preserve the traditional right of the Legislative Assembly to control the purse. Bills relating to appropriations for annual services may be presented for Royal Assent, with or without any amendment suggested by the Council, and may become Acts notwithstanding the failure of the Upper House to agree to them; but any provisions in any such Act dealing with any matter other than the appropriation shall be of no effect.

To overcome disagreements in regard to bills (other than such Appropriation bills) passed by the Legislative Assembly, it is provided that the Legislative Assembly may pass the bill again after an interval of three months. If the Legislative Council rejects it again (or makes amendments unacceptable to the Legislative Assembly) and if a conference of managers appointed by the two Houses and a joint sitting of the two Houses fails to

attain agreement, the Legislative Assembly may direct that the bill be submitted to a referendum of the electors. If approved by a majority of electors, the bill becomes law.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Legislative Council was a nominee chamber, consisting of a variable number of members appointed for life without remuneration, but in 1934 it was reconstituted in terms of the Constitution Amendment (Legislative Council) Act, No. 2 of 1933.

The Legislative Council, as reconstituted on 23rd April, 1934, consists of sixty elected members. Until the Constitution Amendment (Legislative Council Members Allowances) Act, 1948, the services of members were rendered without remuneration or reimbursement, but by that Act members (other than the President, Chairman of Committees, and Ministers of the Crown) are entitled to receive by way of reimbursement of expenses an allowance at the rate of £300 per annum as from 1st September, 1948. The members of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council comprise the electoral body. They record their votes by secret ballot at simultaneous sittings of both Houses. Casual vacancies are filled by a like election. Contested elections in which more than one seat is to be filled are decided according to the principle of proportional representation, each voter having one transferable vote; but where only one member is to be elected, a preferential system is used.

Any man or woman who is entitled to vote at the election of members of the Legislative Assembly and has been resident for at least three years in the Commonwealth of Australia is eligible for election as a member of the Legislative Council, except that members of the Legislative Assembly are debarred. Membership of the Council is rendered void by the acceptance of any office of profit under the Crown or of any pension from the Crown; but persons in receipt of pay, half pay, or pension by virtue of service in the Defence Forces or office of profit in those services, together with the holder of the office of Vice-President of the Executive Council and Ministers of the Crown as specified in the second schedule to the Constitution Act, and the holders of offices of profit under the Crown created by Act of Parliament as offices of the Executive Government, remain eligible for membership. The seats of members are rendered vacant by death, resignation, absence without leave, acceptance of foreign allegiance, bankruptcy, acceptance of public contracts, or by criminal conviction. Each candidate for election must signify his consent to nomination and his nomination paper must be signed by two "electors"; an "elector" may sign only one nomination paper.

In the election of the first House of sixty members, four separate ballots were taken, and in each fifteen members were elected, the term of service being twelve years in the case of the fifteen first elected, and nine, six, and three years, respectively, for each successive group. A group of fifteen members is elected for twelve years every third year during the six months immediately preceding the retirement of the fifteen members whose term of service is about to expire. Members elected to fill casual vacancies serve only for the unexpired period of the term of the vacant seat. Elections to fill the fifteen seats which became vacant on 22nd April, 1937, and at triennial intervals thereafter, were held on 8th December, 1936, 1st November, 1939, 18th December, 1942, 14th March, 1946, and 31st March, 1949.

The presence of one-fourth of the members, exclusive of the President, is necessary to form a quorum. The Legislative Councillors are required to choose a President from amongst their number. He ceases to hold office if he ceases to be a member of the Legislative Council, and may be removed from office by a vote of the Chamber, or he may resign his office. He receives a salary of £1,700 per annum. There is also a Chairman of Committees to whom a salary of £1,000 per annum is paid. Members of the Legislative Council are supplied with free passes on the State railways, tramways and omnibuses during membership.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The Legislative Assembly is the elective or popular House of Parliament, and is the most important factor therein. All bills appropriating any part of the public revenue, or for imposing any new rate, tax, or impost, must originate in the Assembly, and by its power over Supply it ultimately controls the Executive. It consists of ninety (to be increased to ninety-four) members elected on a system of universal adult suffrage for a maximum period of three years. Any person who is qualified to vote at any State election is eligible to be elected to the Legislative Assembly, except persons who are members of the Commonwealth Legislature or of the Legislative Council, or who hold non-political offices of profit under the Crown, other than in the Army or Navy; but any officer of the public service of New South Wales may be elected to the Legislative Assembly on condition that he forthwith resign his position in the service. All legal impediments to the election of women to the Legislative Assembly were removed in 1918. Several women have since contested seats at the elections; the first to be elected sat in the 28th Parliament. There are no women in the present Legislative Assembly. The seat of a member becomes vacant in cases similar to those stated above for Legislative Councillors and may be filled at a by-election.

A Speaker presides over the House, and his election is the first business when the House meets after election. He presides over debate, maintains order, represents the House officially, communicates its wishes and resolutions, defends its privileges when necessary, and determines its procedure. There is also a Chairman of Committees elected by the House at the beginning of each Parliament; he presides over the deliberations of the House in Committee of the Whole and acts as Deputy-Speaker.

Payment of members of the Legislative Assembly was introduced as from 21st September, 1889. The amount was fixed originally at £300 per annum. Subsequent changes are shown below:—

Table 17.—Payment to Members of the Legislative Assembly.

Date of Change.	Amount per annum.	Date of Change.	Amount per annum.
	£		£
September, 1889	300	April, 1930	744
September, 1912	500	August, 1931	706
November, 1920	875	December, 1932	670
July, 1922	600	July, 1938	875
July, 1925	875	July, 1947	1,375

Each member receives an official postage stamp allowance of £30 per annum and a free pass on State railways, tramways, and omnibuses. The salary of the Speaker was increased from £1,675 to £2,175, and of the Chairman of Committees from £1,115 to £1,615 per annum as from July, 1947. At the same time the annual allowance to the leader of the Opposition was increased from £250 to £500 per annum, and provision was made for the payment of allowances of £250 per annum to the Government and Opposition Whips in addition to the allowances received as members.

Members of Legislative Assembly Pensions.

A provident fund for members of the Legislative Assembly was established in terms of an Act passed in May, 1946. Members must contribute at the rate of £78 per annum. Eligibility for pension depends upon length of service as member before or after the commencement of the Act.

Upon ceasing to be a member after 1st May, 1946, pension is payable at the rate of £6 a week to those who have served for an aggregate period of at least fifteen years, or at the rate of £5 a week to those who have served in three Parliaments (not necessarily for the full period thereof). An ex-member is not entitled to pension under the latter qualification, if he does not become a candidate for the next ensuing election, unless he satisfies the managing trustees of the fund that there were good and sufficient reasons for his failure to do so.

Pension at the rate of £3 a week is payable to the widow upon the death of a member entitled to pension or of a pensioner (unless he married whilst in receipt of pension). The widow's right to pension ceases if she marries.

When a person ceases to be a member and is not entitled to pension, his contributions are refunded to him or to his widow. If the ex-member subsequently becomes a member, he (or in the event of his death whilst member, his widow) will not be entitled to pension unless the amount of any such refund had been repaid to the fund within a prescribed time.

If a pensioner accepts office of profit under the Crown or becomes a member of the Parliament of the Commonwealth or any State, his right to pension is suspended during the term of such office or membership.

The provident fund is controlled by the Under Secretary of the Treasury, as custodian trustee, and not more than six members appointed by the Assembly as managing trustees. Any deficiency in the Fund is payable out of moneys provided by Parliament.

In 1947-48 members contributed £6,988 to the Legislative Assembly Members' Provident Fund, pensions paid and accrued amounted to £1,050 (of which £853 was met by the State Treasury), and the accumulated funds at 30th June, 1948 totalled £14,464. The corresponding amounts in 1948-49 were £6,994, £1,390 (£944), and £21,515.

STATE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES.

A number of committees consisting of members of Parliament is appointed to deal with special matters connected with the business of the State and of either House; from time to time select committees are chosen

to inquire into and report on specific matters for the information of Parliament and the public. Each House elects a committee to deal with its Standing Orders and with printing and a joint committee to supervise the library. In addition there are the more important committees described below.

Committees of Supply and of Ways and Means.

These committees consist by custom of the whole of the members of the Legislative Assembly, and they deal with all money matters. The Committee of Supply debates and determines the nature and amount of the expenditure, and the Committee of Ways and Means debates and authorises the issue of the sums from the Consolidated Revenue Fund and frames the resolutions on which taxing proposals are based.

Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works.

The Public Works Act, 1912 and amendments provide for the constitution of a joint committee comprising three members of the Legislative Council and four members of the Legislative Assembly, called the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, to be elected by ballot in every Parliament.

The Act prescribes that proposals submitted to Parliament for public works of an estimated cost exceeding £20,000 (except necessary repairs and alteration of existing railway lines and works of water supply, sewerage, and drainage) must be referred to the Committee for report. The Committee has not been constituted since the commencement of the Parliament elected in 1930, and various public works have been excluded from this provision of the Public Works Act by the Acts authorising their construction.

Public Accounts Committee.

For the better supervision of the financial business of the State, a Public Accounts Committee is elected by the Legislative Assembly in every Parliament, under provisions of the Audit Act, 1902, from among the members of the House, other than Ministers. It consists of five members and is clothed with powers of inquiry into questions arising in connection with the public accounts referred to it and into all expenditure by a Minister of the Crown made without Parliamentary sanction. It reports on such matters to the Legislative Assembly.

COURT OF DISPUTED RETURNS.

The Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act provides for the establishment of a Court of Disputed Returns—a jurisdiction conferred on the Supreme Court. The business of the Court is to inquire into and determine matters connected with election petitions and questions referred to it by the Legislative Assembly concerning the validity of any election or the return of any member, and questions involving the qualifications of members. The law in this respect has been made applicable to disputed elections of the Legislative Council.

Decisions of the Court are final, but must be reported to the House.

COMMISSIONS AND TRUSTS.

In addition to the Ministerial Departments, various public services are administered by statutory Commissions, Boards, and Trusts, of which the more important are:—

Aborigines Welfare Board.	Joint Coal Board.
Board of Fire Commissioners of New South Wales.	Maritime Services Board.
Commissioner for Main Roads.	Metropolitan Meat Industry Commissioner.
Commissioner for Railways.	Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board.
Commissioner for Road Transport and Tramways.	Milk Board.
Commissioner of Police.	Prickly Pear Destruction Commission.
Electoral Commissioner.	Public Service Board.
Electricity Authority of New South Wales.	Public Trustee.
Forestry Commission.	Rural Bank of New South Wales
Government Insurance Office.	State Superannuation Board.
Hospitals Commission.	Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission.
Housing Commission.	Western Lands Commissioner.
Hunter District Water Board.	

In each case the authority controls a specific service and administers the statute law in relation to matters of its concern.

AUDITOR-GENERAL.

The Auditor-General is appointed by the Governor, and holds office during good behaviour until he attains the age of 65 years. In certain cases he may be suspended by the Governor, but he is removable from office only on an address from both Houses of Parliament. He is required to take an oath that he will faithfully perform his duties, and he is debarred from entering political life. He is endowed with wide powers of supervision, inspection, and audit in regard to the collection and expenditure of public moneys and the manner in which the public accounts are kept. He exercises control over the issue of public moneys, and all warrants for the payment of moneys out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and certain other accounts must be certified by him. Matters connected with the public accounts are subject to special or annual report to Parliament by him, and he may refer any matter to the Public Accounts Committee.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

The State of New South Wales maintains an Agent-General's Office in London, at 56-7 The Strand, W.C.2. As official representative of the State, it is the duty of the Agent-General to work in close co-operation with the High Commissioner for Australia, to keep the Government informed of political and economic developments overseas, to promote trade with the United Kingdom and other countries, and generally to act as the agent of the State in London.

STATE ELECTORAL SYSTEM.

The electoral system is administered by the Electoral Commissioner—who is charged with the administration of the provisions of the Acts relating to the registration or enrolment of electors, the preparations of rolls, and the conduct of elections of the Legislative Assembly and of referenda under the Constitution Amendment (Legislative Council) Act. The Electoral Commissioner holds office for seven years and is eligible for re-appointment. He may be removed from office only by resolution of both Houses of Parliament, but is also deemed to have vacated his office in certain events.

FRANCHISE.

The elections of members of the Legislative Assembly are conducted by secret ballot. Adult British subjects, men and women, are qualified for enrolment as electors when they have resided in the Commonwealth for a period of six months, in the State for three months, and in any subdivision of an electoral district for one month preceding the date of claim for enrolment. By amending legislation, members and discharged members of the fighting forces, including those under 21 years of age who had served outside Australia and adult members of the Civil Constructional Corps, if British subjects, serving on projects outside Australia, were entitled to vote, though not enrolled, at the general election of 1944. Persons are disqualified from voting who are of unsound mind or who have been convicted and are under sentence for an offence punishable in any part of the British Empire by imprisonment for one year or longer.

Women voted for the first time in 1904, having been enfranchised by the Womens Franchise Act, 1902, and since that year practically the whole of the adult population has been qualified to vote. Each elector is entitled to one vote only. Compulsory enrolment was introduced in 1921, and compulsory voting came into force on 16th September, 1930. Joint electoral rolls are compiled for State and Commonwealth purposes.

ELECTORATES AND ELECTORS.

The Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act was amended substantially in 1949. It provides that electorates are to be redistributed whenever directed by the Governor or in default of such direction, at intervals of nine years. Under the Amending Act, the Electoral Commissioner (in place of a Commission comprised of himself and two others) is to define the electoral districts. Until the Act of 1949, there was a Sydney area (43 seats), a Newcastle area (5 seats), and a country area (42 seats), but under the new provisions the State is divided into two areas; the Sydney area with 48 seats, and the country area (which includes Newcastle) with 46 seats. Quotas are determined for each area by dividing the total number of electors by the number of seats in the area. The number of electors in an electoral district must be within 20 per cent. of the area quota.

This increase from 90 to 94 is the first change in the number of members of the Legislative Assembly since 1904.

The following table shows certain particulars as to representation in the Parliament of New South Wales in each year in which elections have been

held since 1913. Similar information covering the period 1856 to 1916 was published in the 1931-32 edition of this Year Book on page 26.

Table 18.—Parliamentary Representation in New South Wales.

Year of Election.	Number of Members of Legislative Assembly.	Population per Member.	Proportion of persons enrolled to Total Population.	Total Number of Electors qualified to Vote.	Average number of Electors per Member.
			per cent.		
1913	90	20,500	55.1	1,037,999	11,533
1917	90	21,000	58.5	1,109,830	12,331
1920	90	22,800	56.1	1,154,437	12,827
1922	90	23,950	58.0	1,251,023	13,900
1925	90	25,500	58.3	1,339,080	14,879
1927	90	26,700	58.6	1,409,493	15,661
1930	90	28,100	57.4	1,440,785	16,008
1932	90	28,700	56.8	1,465,008	16,278
1935	90	29,350	57.9	1,528,713	16,986
1938	90	30,200	59.2	1,607,833	17,865
1941	90	31,100	60.3	1,684,781	18,720
1944	90	32,000	60.4	1,732,706 *	19,252 *
1947	90	33,150	62.1	1,852,787	20,587
1950	94	34,100	59.9	1,919,479	20,420

* Exclusive of members of the forces eligible to vote though not enrolled.

A member of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales is elected for each electoral district by a system of preferential voting. Voters must number the candidates in order of preference on the ballot-paper, and votes are informal unless preferences have been duly expressed for all candidates. In counting votes, the candidate is elected who has secured an absolute majority of votes either of first preferences outright, or of first preferences plus votes transferred to him in due order of preference by excluding in turn candidates with the lowest number of votes and re-allotting their votes according to the next preference indicated.

The following table shows the voting at the general elections of members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in 1925 and later years. Compulsory voting first applied in the elections of 1930. Similar particulars regarding each election since 1894, when a system based on single electorates and the principle of "one man one vote" was introduced, are shown in earlier editions of the Year Book (*see* 1930-31, page 27 and No. 50, page 33). The number of electors as stated represents the number qualified to vote.

Table 19.—Voting at Elections of Legislative Assembly, New South Wales.

Year of Election and Sex of Electors.	Whole State.	Contested Electorates.				
	Electors Enrolled.	Electors Enrolled.	Votes Recorded.		Informal Votes.	
			Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
1925—Persons	1,339,080	1,339,080	924,979	69.1	30,155	3.28
1927—Persons	1,409,493	1,394,254	1,150,777	82.5	15,086	1.08
1930—Persons	1,440,785	1,428,648	1,356,423	94.9	30,428	2.24
1932—Persons	1,465,008	1,418,141	1,367,087	96.4	30,260	2.21
1935—Persons	1,528,713	1,347,884	1,294,752	95.8	39,333	3.04
1938—Persons	1,607,883	1,268,980	1,215,495	95.8	32,237	2.65
1941—Persons	1,684,781	1,540,974	1,425,752	92.5	35,858	2.52
1944 {	Men	833,300	686,479	610,904	*	
	Women	899,406	746,687	699,368	*	
	Persons	1,732,706	1,433,166	1,310,272	*	43,329 3.31
1947 {	Men	903,138	832,337	794,922	95.4	
	Women	949,649	881,584	826,605	93.8	
	Persons	1,852,787	1,713,921	1,621,527	94.6	32,262 1.99
1950 {	Men	940,150	865,289	811,027	93.7	
	Women	979,329	903,312	829,286	91.8	
	Persons	1,919,479	1,768,601	1,640,313	92.7	28,964 1.77

* Votes recorded include those of members of the Services who were not enrolled.

Under war conditions many electors were engaged on war and defence duties entailing prolonged absence from their districts and the proportion of electors who failed to vote was greater than usual in 1941 and 1944. The votes recorded in 1944 included 54,332 votes by members of the Forces; some of these voters were not enrolled as electors.

At general elections, polling is conducted on the same day in all electorates, subject to provisions for adjournment of the poll for certain causes. Polling-day is a public holiday from noon, and the hotels are closed during the hours of polling.

The Amending Act of 1949 prohibited, during the period of 70 hours immediately preceding the hour fixed for closing of the poll, the publication, exhibition, etc., of any electoral matter intended, calculated, or likely to affect the result of an election or to influence the vote of an elector. (These provisions were repealed in May, 1950). It prohibits the use of a loud speaker, amplifier, or public address system for electoral meetings or propaganda, but does not preclude political addresses and meetings within the period and the use on polling day of "how-to-vote" cards which merely show parties and candidates and how to mark ballot papers to vote for them. The Commonwealth Australian Broadcasting Act, 1942-46 prohibits the broadcasting of any political speech or matter on polling day or the two days preceding it.

Electors absent from their sub-divisions are permitted to record their votes at any polling-place in the State, such votes being designated "absent votes." Under the amending Act of 1949, postal voting is provided only for persons who are recorded on the electoral roll as living more than five miles from any polling place which will be open on polling day in the electoral district.

New provisions were made for persons living within five miles of a polling place who by reason of illness, infirmity, or approaching maternity

are precluded from attending at a polling place. Under section 114 (o) such persons may apply to record their votes in the presence of an electoral visitor, or in certain circumstances may record their votes at "mobile" polling booths. An electoral visitor (one to be appointed for each subdivision by the returning officer) is required to visit each applicant at a reasonable hour during the day time, taking with him a locked ballot box. Scrutineers may accompany him. He is to supply the applicant with a ballot paper to be marked by the elector and deposited in the ballot box. For inmates of institutions who are similarly handicapped, a "mobile" polling booth may be provided within those institutions at which there is a polling place.

An elector, who is not enrolled or whose name has been marked as having voted, may in certain circumstances vote after making a declaration that he has not already voted; votes recorded under this provision are known as "section votes".

The appended table shows the extent to which the franchise was exercised by absentee and other voters at general elections in recent years:—

Table 20.—General Elections, Legislative Assembly of N.S.W. Absentee, Postal, and Section Votes.

Votes Recorded, (Contested Electoralates).	1932.	1935.	1938.	1941.	1944.	1947.	1950.
Electoral Visitor Votes ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,717
Absent Votes ...	88,677	92,572	98,525	135,450	94,174	158,512	132,301
Postal Votes ...	19,756	19,644	21,069	20,740	27,285	31,337	399
"Section" Votes ...	3,541	2,975	1,937	3,294	2,859	1,623	2,027
All Votes	1,367,087	1,294,752	1,215,494	1,425,752	1,310,272	1,621,527	1,640,313

STATE PARLIAMENTS.

A list of the Parliaments from 1889, when payment of members was instituted, up to December, 1913, was published in the 1931-32 issue of this Year Book. A list of Parliaments since 1913 follows:—

Table 21.—Parliaments of New South Wales since 1913.

Number of Parliament.	Return of Writs.	Date of Opening.	Date of Dissolution.	Duration.			Number of Sessions.
23	23rd and 29th Dec., 1913*	23rd Dec., 1913	21st Feb., 1917	yrs	mths.	dys.	5
24	10th, 16th, and 23rd Apr., 1917*	17th April, 1917	18th Feb., 1920	2	10	8	4
25	21st April, 1920	27th April, 1920	17th Feb., 1922	1	9	27	3
26	19th April, 1922	26th April, 1922	18th April, 1925†	3	0	0	5
27	20th June, 1925	24th June, 1925	7th Sept., 1927	2	2	18	5
28	29th Oct., 1927	3rd Nov., 1927	18th Sept., 1930	2	10	20	4
29	21st Nov., 1930	25th Nov., 1930	13th May, 1932	1	5	27	1
30	30th June, 1932	23rd June, 1932	12th April, 1935	2	9	12	4
31	10th June, 1935	12th June, 1935	24th Feb., 1938	2	8	14	4
32	26th April, 1938	12th April, 1938	18th April, 1941	2	11	23	3
33	17th June, 1941	28th May, 1941	24th April, 1944	2	10	8	4
34	22nd June, 1944	22nd June, 1944	29th March, 1947	2	9	8	5
35	27th May, 1947	28th May, 1947	22nd May, 1950	2	11	26	3
36	19th July, 1950	12th July, 1950	...	...	...	...	...

* Under system of second ballot, where no candidate received an absolute majority of votes at first ballot.

† Expired by effluxion of time.

The normal duration of Parliament is three years. Unless previously dissolved, Parliament continues for three years from the day of the return of the writs.

On account of war conditions and the disturbed state of public affairs, the Legislative Assembly Continuance Act, 1916 was passed to provide for an extension of the term of the 23rd Parliament to four years. The Parliament, however, terminated after three years and sixty days.

STATE MINISTRIES.

The various Ministries which have held office since 1922 together with the duration in office of each, are shown below. The life of a Ministry is not co-terminous with the life of a Parliament. Since 1856, when the present system was inaugurated, there have been fifty-four Ministries but only thirty-six Parliaments. Up to 13th April, 1922, forty Ministries had held office.

Table 22.—Ministries of New South Wales since 1922.

Number.	Ministry.				In Office.	
	Name of Premier and Party.				From—	To—
41	Fuller (National)*	...	...	...	13th April, 1922	17th June, 1925
42	Lang (Labour)	...	...	...	17th June, 1925	26th May, 1927
43	Lang (Labour)†	...	...	...	27th May, 1927	18th Oct., 1927
44	Bavin (National)*	...	...	...	18th Oct., 1927	3rd Nov., 1930
45	Lang (Labour)	...	...	...	4th Nov., 1930	13th May, 1932
46	Stevens (National)*	...	...	...	16th May, 1932	11th Feb., 1935
47	Stevens (United Aust.)*†	...	...	...	11th Feb., 1935	13th April, 1938
48	Stevens (United Aust.)*	...	...	...	13th April, 1938	5th Aug., 1939
49	Mair (United Aust.)*	...	...	...	5th Aug., 1939	16th May, 1941
50	McKell (Labour)	...	...	...	16th May, 1941	8th June, 1944
51	McKell (Labour)	...	...	...	8th June, 1944	6th Feb., 1947
52	McGirr (Labour)	...	...	...	6th Feb., 1947	19th May, 1947
53	McGirr (Labour)	...	...	...	19th May, 1947	30th June, 1950
54	McGirr (Labour)	...	...	...	30th June, 1950	‡

* And Country Party.

† Reconstruction.

‡ In office (October, 1950).

COST OF STATE PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT.

The following statement shows the annual cost of State Parliamentary Government in New South Wales; expenses of Commonwealth and local government are not included.

Table 23.—Cost of State Parliamentary Government.

Head of Expenditure.	1925-26.	1935-36.	1945-46.	1947-48.	1948-49.
	£	£	£	£	£
Governor and Executive Council—					
Governor's Salary	5,000	† 4,259	2,500	5,000	5,000
Salaries, etc. of Staff	4,673	3,057	4,375	9,607	10,857
Other expenses	2,203	3,592	9,368	9,536	21,065
	11,876	10,908	16,743	24,143	36,922
Ministry—					
Salaries of Ministers	23,420	16,924	21,629	38,627	37,825
Other	1,078	6,365	2,878	1,036	3,316
	24,498	23,289	24,507	39,663	41,141
Parliament—					
Legislative Council—					
Salaries of President and Chairman of Committees	1,900	1,511	2,013	2,850	2,760
Allowances to Members ... ..	...	...	...	...	13,800
Legislative Assembly—					
Salaries of Speaker and Chairman of Committees	2,790	2,056	2,790	3,790	3,790
Allowances to Members*	67,417	52,392	69,050	103,024	103,637
Payment to Members' Provident Fund ... ..	...	...	...	...	853
Postage for Members... ..	2,700	2,699	3,374	3,370	3,385
Members' Travelling Expenses... ..	33,368	29,313	30,390	38,263	36,477
Both Houses—Joint expenditure—					
Standing Committee on Public Works—					
Remuneration of Members	3,966	...	...	...	...
Salaries of Staff and contingencies	2,145	592	626	...	...
Salaries of Reporting Staff	8,269	7,470	9,207	9,870	12,523
Library—Salaries of Staff	2,541	2,622	3,754	4,807	6,380
Contingencies	942	911	1,776	1,695	1,794
Other Salaries of Staff	23,516	22,107	33,618	44,709	50,753
Printing—Hansard	6,189	4,741	5,892	5,384	7,346
Other	13,562	9,487	8,394	8,161	12,012
Other Expenses	5,478	7,413	11,790	22,475	19,903
	174,783	143,314	182,674	248,398	275,413
Electoral—					
Salaries	2,104	2,100	2,306	3,778	3,726
Contingencies	8,195	3,182	9,493	18,822	8,184
	10,299	5,282	11,799	22,600	11,910
Royal Commissions and Select Committees	7,790	7,110	4,669	202	1,997
Grand Total	229,246	189,903	240,392	335,006	367,383
Per head of population ...	1s. 11·7d.	1s. 5·1d.	1s. 7·7d.	2s. 2·7d.	2s. 4·8d.

* Excluding salaries of Ministers, Speaker, and Chairman of Committees. † Governor, £2,796; Lieut. Governor, £1,463.

In the case of some of the items included above the expenditure is partly attributable to parliamentary government and partly to ordinary administration. This applies particularly to the salaries and expenses of ministers of the Crown, who fill dual roles as administrative heads and parliamentary

representatives, and to the cost of Royal Commissions, which, in many cases, are partly administrative inquiries. As expenditure of this nature cannot be dissected, these items have been treated as incidental to the system of parliamentary government. On the other hand, items such as ministerial motor cars and the salaries of ministers' private secretaries are omitted from account as being mainly administrative costs. Increased parliamentary salaries and allowances were material factors in the higher costs for the years ended 30th June, 1948 and 1949.

The foregoing statement, however, does not represent the total cost of parliamentary government in New South Wales, because it excludes the cost of the Commonwealth Government. This amounted to £607,983 in 1945-46, £905,976 in 1947-48, and to £903,853 in 1948-49, equal to 1s. 7.6d., 2s. 4.5d. and 2s. 3.8d. per head of population in Australia in the respective years.

THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT.

The federation of the six Australian States was inaugurated formally on 1st January, 1901 for their mutual benefit in matters upon which it was agreed that joint action was desirable. A detailed account of the inauguration of the Federation and the nature and functions of the Commonwealth Parliament in their relation to the State was published in the Year Book for 1921 on pages 38-40 and 625.

The Commonwealth Constitution prescribes that the seat of Government of the Commonwealth shall be in the State of New South Wales. Canberra, the site, was surrendered to the Commonwealth by New South Wales by the Seat of Government Surrender Act, 1909 and accepted by the Commonwealth by the Seat of Government Acceptance Act, 1909. The Commonwealth Parliament commenced regular sittings at Canberra on 9th May, 1927.

The broad principles of federation were: the transfer of limited and specified powers of legislation to the Commonwealth Parliament consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives, the former intended to be a revisory chamber wherein the States are equally represented, and the latter, the principal chamber, consisting of members elected from the States in proportion to their population (except that for any Original State the number may not be less than five); complete freedom of action for the State Parliaments in their own sphere; a High Court to determine the validity of legislation; and an effective method of amending the constitution. State laws remain operative in all spheres until superseded by laws passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in the exercise of its assigned powers. State laws, however, are invalid only to the extent of their inconsistency with valid Commonwealth enactments.

Since the inauguration of the Commonwealth, there has been a great advance in its status in relation to the United Kingdom and other nations. At the conclusion of the war of 1914-18, Australia was a signatory to the Treaty of Versailles and in 1920 became a member State of the League of Nations. Its representative attended the League Assembly under sole authority of the Commonwealth Government, without intervention by the Imperial Parliament or powers from the King in his Imperial capacity. Moreover, treaties concluded by the United Kingdom Government affecting Australia became subject to ratification by the Parliament of the Commonwealth.

Imperial conferences attended by representatives of the governments of Great Britain and various parts of the Empire have been held from time to time for discussion of matters of common interest. These conferences have no constitutional powers, but facilitate agreements which subsequently may be ratified by the Parliaments of the political units affected.

At the Imperial Conference in 1926, it was affirmed in respect of the United Kingdom and the Dominions of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa that "they are autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate to one another, in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations". By the Statute of Westminster, 1931, passed by the Imperial Parliament with the concurrence of the Dominions, provision was made for the removal of all restrictions upon the legislative autonomy of the Dominions. Sections 2 to 6 inclusive of the Statute were adopted by the Parliament of the Commonwealth by the Statute of Westminster Adoption Act, 1942, the adoption having effect from 3rd September, 1939.

A conference of the Prime Ministers of the British Commonwealth of Nations in London in April, 1949 recognised and accepted the decision of India to become an independent republic but without abnegation of her full membership. The eight member nations, including India, declared "that they remain united as free and equal members of the Commonwealth of Nations, freely co-operating in the pursuit of peace, liberty and progress."

In accordance with its international status, Australia maintains legations in a number of foreign countries and exchanges diplomatic representatives, and its rights to make treaties in the name of the King, but independently of the Imperial Government, have been recognised.

During and since the war of 1939-45, the Commonwealth has become a member of international organisations and has also signed treaties of peace as an independent nation.

COMMONWEALTH WAR-TIME POWERS.

By the Constitution, the Commonwealth Parliament is vested with power to make laws "for the peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth with respect to the naval and military defence of the Commonwealth and of the several States". This power has received a wide interpretation, having been held to authorise in time of war a variety of measures regarded as within the exclusive powers of the States in peace time, and also the winding-up after the war and restoring of conditions of peace as gradually as circumstances require.

Upon the outbreak of war in September, 1939, the National Security Act was passed to authorise the Commonwealth Government to take necessary steps for the public safety and the defence of the Commonwealth and its territories, and a vast system of controls was built up by means of regulations under the Act. In view of the temporary nature of the National Security Act, which would expire on the termination of the war, several proposals were made during the war and in 1946 for constitutional amendments to confer permanently upon the Commonwealth certain of

the war-time powers exercised under the National Security Act. These were outlined on pages 38 and 39 of the 50th edition of the Year Book. Details of the referendums taken in relation to these proposals are given on page 49 of the 51st edition.

It was provided in April, 1946 by amendment of the National Security Act, 1939-1943 that 31st December, 1946 would be the date of termination of the Act and all regulations made thereunder. It was deemed necessary, however, to continue during the period of transition from war to peace many controls introduced while the Act was in operation, and with this end in view, the State Premiers in conference with Commonwealth Ministers agreed to pass legislation complementary to Commonwealth laws. Relying upon its defence powers, the Commonwealth Parliament passed the Defence (Transitional Provisions) Act in December, 1946 to continue in operation till the end of 1947 many of the regulations, including those for the control of prices, capital issues, and real estate transactions, the rationing of commodities, and the acquisition and disposal of primary products. A complementary measure, the Economic Stability and War-time Provisions Continuance Act, 1946 was enacted by the Parliament of New South Wales. The operation of the Defence (Transitional Provisions) Act, 1946 has been extended year by year by Defence (Transitional Provisions) Acts in respect of progressively fewer matters, the latest measure being the Defence (Transitional Provisions) Act, 1949, to expire on 31st December, 1950.

In May, 1948 the Commonwealth Government again sought amendment of the Constitution to place rents and prices (including charges) permanently under Commonwealth control. When this proposal was rejected it was announced that Commonwealth control of rents and land sales would terminate in August and of prices in September, 1948. A conference of State Premiers resolved that continued control in these fields was imperative to maintain economic stability, and accordingly, practically uniform legislation to that end was enacted in the several States. The Commonwealth undertook to assist the States to make their controls effective, and the States set up a consultative office in Sydney to ensure consistency of policy and the efficacy of the administrative measures.

COMMONWEALTH LEGISLATURE.

The Parliament of the Commonwealth consists of the King, the Senate, and the House of Representatives. The Governor-General is appointed by the Sovereign and is his representative in the Commonwealth. The executive power of the Commonwealth is vested in the Sovereign and is exercisable by the Governor-General as his representative. The Governor-General is the Right Honourable William John McKell, who assumed the office on 11th March, 1947.

THE SENATE.

For the purpose of electing senators, the people of each State vote as one electorate.

From its inception the Senate consisted of 36 members, six being elected in each State. This continued to be so until the alterations directed by the Representation Act, 1948 became effective with the general election of 10th December, 1949. From and including the day of the first meeting of the Parliament after that election, the number of senators for each State became ten. At the first meeting of the Senate

the senators chosen for each State were divided into two classes of equal number; the places of senators of the first class become vacant at the expiration of three years and the places of those of the second class at the expiration of six years from the beginning of their term of service; thereafter the places of senators become vacant at the expiration of six years from the beginning of their term of service.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

It is prescribed by the Constitution that the number of members in the House of Representatives shall be as nearly as practicable twice the number of senators and that the number of members chosen in the several States shall be in proportion to the respective numbers of their people. The Constitution prescribed a method of determining the number until Parliament otherwise provided. Other provision was made by the Representation Act, 1905.

The number to be elected in each State is determined in the following manner: a quota is ascertained by dividing the number of people of the Commonwealth by twice the number of senators, then the number of people of each State is divided by the quota. The result indicates the number of representatives for each State, one more member being chosen if on the division there is a remainder greater than one-half of the quota. It is provided also that at least five members shall be elected in each original State. The representation of the States may be adjusted in every fifth year.

The number of representatives elected from the various States to the House of Representatives in 1937, 1940, 1943, and 1946 was as follows:—New South Wales, 28; Victoria, 20; Queensland, 10; South Australia, 6; Western Australia, 5; Tasmania, 5. In addition, one representative of the Northern Territory is elected; he may attend and participate in debates but may not vote except on a motion for the disallowance of any ordinance of the Northern Territory or on an amendment of any such motion. Provision for the election of a similar representative of the Australian Capital Territory was made by the Australian Capital Territory Representation Act, passed in December, 1948.

The members of the House of Representatives are elected by universal adult suffrage for a period of three years from single-member constituencies and the system of voting is preferential.

ENLARGEMENT OF COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT.

In the Parliament elected on 10th December, 1949, the number of senators became sixty. Correspondingly, in terms of the Constitution and the Representation Act, 1905-38, the number of members of the House of Representatives became 121, excluding the non-voting members representing the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. The number of electorates is 47 in New South Wales, 33 in Victoria, 18 in Queensland, 10 in South Australia, and 8 in Western Australia; Tasmania has 5 electorates as heretofore.

To effect the transition in the Senate, seven senators were elected for each State at the elections of 1949. In the Parliament following upon that election and until 30th June, 1950, the Senate comprises the thirty-six senators sitting in the preceding Parliament and, from each State, four

of the newly-elected senators chosen from their number in the manner prescribed by the Representation Act, 1948. From 1st July, 1950 the senators from each of the six States will comprise the three senators sitting prior to the 1949 elections who retire normally on 30th June, 1953, the four newly-elected senators who hold places in the new Parliament prior to 1st July, 1950 (two retiring in 1953 and two in 1956), and the other three newly-elected senators, who will hold their places until 30th June, 1956.

COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTS AND MINISTRIES.

The first Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia was convened by proclamation of 29th April, 1901 and was opened on 9th May, 1901. Sittings were held in Melbourne, Victoria until 9th May, 1927, when they were transferred to Canberra, Australian Capital Territory. The following statement gives particulars of Commonwealth Parliaments and Ministries since Federation:—

Parliaments.			Ministries.		
No.	Opened.	Dissolved.	No. and Name.	From.	To.
1	9.5.1901	23.11.1903	1 Barton	1.1.1901	24.9.1903
			2. Deakin	24.9.1903	27.4.1904
2	2.3.1904	5.10.1906	3. Watson	27.4.1904	17.8.1904
			4. Reid-McLean	18.8.1904	5.7.1905
3	20.2.1907	19.2.1910	5. Deakin	5.7.1905	13.11.1908
			6. Fisher	13.11.1908	1.6.1909
			7. Deakin	2.6.1909	29.4.1910
4	1.7.1910	23.4.1913	8. Fisher	29.4.1910	24.6.1913
5	9.7.1913	30.7.1914*	9. Cook	24.6.1913	17.9.1914
6	8.10.1914	26.3.1917	10. Fisher	17.9.1914	27.10.1915
			11. Hughes	27.10.1915	14.11.1916
			12. Hughes	14.11.1916	17.2.1917
7	14.6.1917	3.11.1919	13. Hughes	17.2.1917	10.1.1918
8	26.2.1920	6.11.1922	14. Hughes	10.1.1918	9.2.1923
9	28.2.1923	3.10.1925	15. Bruce-Page	9.2.1923	22.10.1929
10	13.1.1926	9.10.1928			
11	9.2.1929	16.9.1929			
12	20.11.1929	27.11.1931	16. Scullin	22.10.1929	6.1.1932
13	17.2.1932	7.8.1934	17. Lyons	6.1.1932	7.11.1938
14	23.10.1934	21.9.1937			
15	30.11.1937	27.8.1940	18. Lyons	7.11.1938	7.4.1939
			19. Page	7.4.1939	26.4.1939
			20. Menzies	26.4.1939	14.3.1940
16	20.11.1940	7.7.1943	21. Menzies	14.3.1940	29.8.1941
			22. Fadden	29.8.1941	7.10.1941
			23. Curtin	7.10.1941	21.9.1943
17	23.11.1943	16.8.1946	24. Curtin	21.9.1943	6.7.1945
			25. Forde	6.7.1945	13.7.1945
			26. Chifley	13.7.1945	1.11.1946
18	6.11.1946	31.10.1949	27. Chifley	1.11.1946	19.12.1949
19	22.2.1950	.....	28. Menzies	19.12.1949	...

* Double dissolution.

COMMONWEALTH ELECTORAL SYSTEM.

The Commonwealth electoral system is similar to that of New South Wales. Compulsory voting was introduced in 1924. In terms of the Commonwealth Electoral (War-time) Act, 1943, the franchise was extended

for the duration of the war and for six months thereafter to members of the forces under the age of 21 years who were serving or had served outside Australia.

The enlargement of Parliament necessitated a re-distribution of seats and re-determination of electoral boundaries. This has been effected, under a proclamation of 1st June, 1948, by Distribution Commissioners in each State, who by law, comprise the Chief Electoral Officer or Commonwealth Electoral Officer, the Surveyor-General of the State, and one other. The number of electors in each division must be within one-fifth, more or less, of the quota number (*i.e.* the number of electors in the State divided by the number of members of the House of Representatives to be chosen). The Commissioners must take into account community or diversity of interest, means of communication, physical features, existing boundaries of divisions and subdivisions, and State electoral boundaries.

The voting at elections of members of the House of Representatives from New South Wales since 1913 is shown below:-

**Table 24.—General Elections, House of Representatives:
Voting in New South Wales.**

Year.	Electors Enrolled (Contested Divisions only.)		Votes Recorded.		Percentage of Votes Recorded to Electors Enrolled.			Informal Votes.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Number.	Proportion per cent.
1913	554,028	482,159	405,152	312,703	73.13	64.85	69.28	22,262	3.10
1914	491,086	429,906	351,172	257,581	71.51	59.92	66.10	14,816	2.43
1917	484,854	447,437	370,618	292,925	76.44	65.47	71.17	19,874	2.98
1919	527,779	508,129	385,614	308,183	73.06	60.65	66.97	26,517	3.82
1922	517,388	498,209	330,362	239,980	63.85	48.17	56.16	25,823	4.53
1925	640,533	627,214	581,678	563,215	90.81	89.80	90.31	21,389	1.87
1928	584,545	576,857	547,095	534,817	93.59	92.71	93.16	52,229	4.83
1929	624,068	614,550	591,438	583,007	94.77	94.87	94.82	33,158	2.82
1931	722,480	710,672	689,905	671,786	95.49	94.53	95.01	48,824	3.59
1934	771,456	759,973	730,222	728,090	95.82	95.80	95.81	48,801	3.33
1937	744,004	742,827	720,032	717,384	96.78	96.57	96.68	33,052	2.30
1940	832,280	834,776	779,568	796,381	93.67	95.40	94.43	46,193	2.93
1943*	811,597	870,679	804,314	819,729	*	*	*	49,704	3.06
1946*	902,533	956,261	856,688	891,462	*	*	*	43,107	2.45
1949	938,773	977,973	911,466	937,106	97.09	95.82	96.44	37,920	1.98

* Votes recorded include votes of some members of the Services not enrolled as electors.

ELECTION OF SENATORS.

In elections of senators prior to that of 1949, a preferential system of voting was observed.

The amending Act of 1948 prescribes a proportional system of voting in the election of senators. Under the system a quota is determined by dividing the total number of first preference votes by one more than the number of senators to be elected and adding one to the quotient. The candidates having first preference votes in number equal to or in excess of the quota are elected.

The transfer value of the surplus votes of the candidate first elected (which is the fraction they represent over his total first preference votes) is determined. All his ballot papers are arranged in separate parcels for each other candidate according to order of preference, and ballot papers, selected at random from each parcel, are transferred to each continuing candidate in number corresponding to the fractional transfer value of the votes. Candidates whose original first preference votes and transferred votes then equal or exceed the quota are elected. The procedure for transfer of ballot papers is applied in respect of each elected candidate in the order of election; where more than one candidate is elected simultaneously at any stage, the candidate having the greatest number of votes is deemed to be first elected. Only ballot papers received by transfer from a candidate or candidates elected at the last preceding count are taken into consideration at each successive transfer of ballot papers.

If by process of transfer of surplus votes of elected candidates the quota has not been reached by the number to be elected, the candidate having fewest votes is excluded and all his ballot papers are transferred in the next available order of preference to the continuing candidates. If by repetition of the processes of transfer of surplus votes of elected candidates and distribution of votes of excluded candidates all vacancies have not been filled, the continuing candidate then having the majority shall be deemed elected in respect of the last vacancy, even though the votes received by him may be less than the quota.

By the same Act it was provided that long casual vacancies being filled at that election should be filled by the continuing candidates who, next, after the periodical vacancies have been filled, first receive the quota number of votes at scrutinies conducted in the manner described.

The proportional system first applied in the elections of 10th December, 1949 when seven senators from each State were elected in accordance with the provisions indicated on page 47. The total number of votes cast in New South Wales in election of senators was 1,848,572 of which 222,576 or 12.04 per cent. were informal. The number of electors enrolled, 1,916,746, comprised 938,773 males and 977,973 females.

REFERENDUMS.

COMMONWEALTH REFERENDUMS.

For alteration of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, a proposed law must be submitted in each State to the electors qualified to vote for the election of members of the House of Representatives and must be approved by a majority of electors voting in a majority of the States and by a majority of all the electors voting in the Commonwealth.

In all, twenty-three questions relating to alteration of the Federal Constitution have been submitted by referendums, and only in four matters (one each in 1906, 1909, 1928, and 1946) were the proposals approved. A majority of the votes in every State was in favour of three of these proposals. The majority in New South Wales was affirmative only on four other questions, including those relating to Organised Marketing of Primary Products and to Industrial Employment submitted in September, 1948. In three instances (including two in 1946) rejection was due to lack of approval in a majority of the States, although the aggregate votes cast in Australia favoured the proposals. (Two non-constitutional referendums relating to conscription for military service in the First World War were resolved in the negative.)

Particulars of the proposals embodied in the Post-War (Reconstruction and Democratic Rights) Bill of 1944 and in the Social Services, Industrial Employment, and Organised Marketing of Primary Products Bills of 1946, submitted to the electors on 19th August and 28th September of the respective years, are given on page 40 of the Official Year Book, No. 50.

A bill passed late in 1947 to make rents and prices (including charges) matters permanently within the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth was rejected by the electors on 29th May, 1948. A majority of the electors in every State voted against the proposal, negative votes representing 58.34 per cent. and 59.34 per cent. of all effective votes cast in New South Wales and in Australia, respectively. Certain particulars of the voting in New South Wales and in the Commonwealth at the referendums of 1944, 1946, and 1948 are given in Table 25 of the 51st edition of the Year Book.

STATE REFERENDUM.

The question of the hour of closing of hotels and certain other licensed premises in New South Wales was referred by the State Government to the electors by referendum on 15th February, 1947, and the voting favoured the continued closing of licensed premises at 6 p.m. Further particulars regarding this referendum are given on page 893 of the Year Book No. 50.

DEFENCE

It is the function of the Commonwealth to provide for the defence of Australia (and the Parliament of the Commonwealth has exclusive power to legislate in defence matters) and for the control of the forces to execute and maintain the laws of the Commonwealth. Naval or military forces may not be raised or maintained by any State without the consent of the Commonwealth Parliament, but the Commonwealth has a constitutional obligation to protect every State against invasion and, on application by the State, against domestic violence. Under the Defence Act, citizen forces may not be called out nor utilised in connection with an industrial dispute.

COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE.

Male citizens between the ages of 18 and 60 years are rendered liable, under the Defence Act, to serve in the citizen forces for home defence in time of war, and may be required to undergo training between the ages of 12 and 26 years.

Compulsory military training was in operation from January, 1911 to November, 1929, when the citizen forces were re-constituted on the basis of voluntary enlistment. Particulars of the conditions of enlistment and of the forces in training under each system are given on pages 34 to 36 of the Year Book, 1939-40. The post-war voluntary training arrangements are described later in this chapter.

MILITARY SERVICE, WORLD WAR, 1939-1945.

Soon after war began in September, 1939, compulsory military training was re-introduced. The classes and age groups affected and the periods of training were extended as the gravity of the war situation increased and, in December, 1941, all trainees then enlisted, with further classes and age groups, were called up for continuous service. The stages by which the strength of the Citizen Military Forces expanded, and particulars regarding the periods of training and the service required, are summarised in Table 25 of the Official Year Book, No. 50.

Simultaneously and throughout the war, volunteers were enlisted for active service in the Royal Australian Navy, the Second Australian Imperial Force (Army), and the Royal Australian Air Force, and Women's Services were also established by voluntary enlistment in each of these

services. An outline of the conditions and spheres of service, together with particulars of net enlistments from New South Wales by sex and branch of the forces is given in the Year Book No. 50 on pages 43 and 44, and following pages of that volume outline briefly the arrangements for and progress of demobilisation of service personnel to 30th June, 1947, when demobilisation of war-time Army forces was deemed to have ceased. From June, 1945, to the end of that month, 203,357 men and 15,869 women were discharged in New South Wales.

POST-WAR DEFENCE

The defence programme of the Commonwealth Government as outlined in Parliament by the Minister for Defence in June, 1947 covers a period of five years from 1947-48 to 1951-52. In 1949 the approved expenditure for the period was increased from £250,000,000 to £295,000,000 to cover increases in costs of meeting the original objectives and also £4,000,000 for new projects. From inception of the programme on 1st July, 1947 to 30th April, 1949, authorisations placed amounted to £87,576,000 and the amount expended in the period was £63,370,000.

The Snowy Mountains hydro-electric scheme is being undertaken as a defence work but is not included in these figures. Undertakings within the programme include the long-range weapons project in Central Australia, naval ship-building, and aircraft construction. The strength of the armed forces as planned exceeds 100,000, comprised of 44,000 full-time and 58,000 part-time personnel.

STRENGTH OF ARMED FORCES: 30TH JUNE, 1949.

At 30th June, 1949, the actual strength of the Australian Armed Forces was 49,720, including Navy, 10,221; Army, 15,074 full-time members and 15,727 Citizen Force members; and Air Force, 8,582 full-time duty and 116 Citizen Force. Of the totals, the number enlisted from New South Wales were 2,212 in the Navy, 5,480 full-time duty and 6,102 Citizen Force members in the Army, and 2,238 full-time and 22 Citizen Force members in the Air Force.

Voluntary Training.

Enlistment in the Citizens Forces of each of the three armed services is voluntary. The training is given partly as home training at night and during week-ends, and partly in continuous periods in camp, ships or other establishments.

Some particulars regarding periods of service and training, and rates of pay exclusive of marriage and separation allowances in each service are

given below; the training periods are those applying generally, but selected personnel may be given further training:—

Table 25.—Voluntary Training: Period of Service and Rates of Pay.

Particulars.	Naval Reserve Training.	Army Citizen Forces.	Active Citizen Air Force.
Initial term of Engagement ...	3 years	2 years	2 years (followed by further 5 years reserve.)
Training periods, per annum—			
Night or week-end—Min- imum	15 days	12 days	Up to 52 days home;
" —Maximum	27 days	24 days	or 36 days home
Continuous (Camp, etc.) ...	13 days	14 days	and 16 days camp.
Rates of Pay: (per day)—			
Ratings and From	10s. 3d. (minors)	11s. 9d. (adults), all services.	
Other Ranks To	23s. 9d. (Chief Petty Officer)	26s. 9d. (W.O. Class I.)	26s. 9d. (W.O.)

POPULATION

THE CENSUS.

THE number and characteristics of the population of New South Wales have been ascertained by census enumerations at intervals since 1828. Musters were held regularly during the first forty years of the existence of the colony, and the first actual census in 1828 was followed by census enumerations in 1833 and 1836, then at intervals of five years until 1861, and thereafter of ten years until 1921. The census which was due in 1931 was postponed for reasons of economy until 30th June, 1933, and because of the war the following census was not taken until 30th June, 1947.

Successive censuses up to 1901 were taken under the authority of the State Government, but upon establishment of the Commonwealth the census became a Federal function. The first Australian census under Commonwealth control was taken in 1911.

INTERCENSAL ESTIMATES.

In the periods between census enumerations the population is estimated at quarterly intervals. Reliable information as to the natural increase is ensured by the compulsory registration of births and deaths, and a careful system of recording arrivals and departures is maintained for purposes of estimation.

In estimating the population of the war years 1914 to 1918, movements of troops were taken into account as migration, but in the war years 1939-45, members of the Australian defence forces were counted in the population of the State of enlistment, regardless of subsequent whereabouts, and statistics of migration were related to civilians only. Deaths of members of the defence forces overseas were taken into account when they were authentically recorded.

Allied defence forces, enemy prisoners of war and internees from overseas were excluded from the population, but refugees and evacuees were included.

THE GROWTH OF POPULATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

From 1788 to 1856.

The growth of the population of New South Wales between 1788 and 1856 is traced on page 223 of the Official Year Book for 1922, and the area and population at each territorial readjustment are shown on page 1 of this volume.

From 1861 to 1949.

With the exception of the territory ceded to the Commonwealth Government in 1911 and 1915, New South Wales (including Lord Howe Island)

has occupied its present boundaries since 1859. The regular census enumerations furnish a connected summary of the growth of population since that date as shown, with the latest estimate, in the following table:—

Table 26.—Growth of Population of New South Wales.

Date.	Population.	Index Number of Population. (Census 1861 = 100).	Increase in Population since previous Census.			Number of Persons per Square Mile.
			Numerical.	Proportional.	Average Annual Rate.	
CENSUS RECORDS.						
7th April, 1861	350,860	100	168,436*	per cent. 92.55*	per cent. 6.76*	1.12
2nd April, 1871	502,998	143	152,138	43.36	5.67	1.62
3rd April, 1881	749,825	214	246,827	49.07	4.07	2.42
5th April, 1891	1,127,137	321	377,312	50.32	4.16	3.63
31st March, 1901	1,355,355	386	228,218	20.25	1.86	4.37
3rd April, 1911	1,646,734	469	291,379	21.50	1.97	5.32
4th April, 1921	2,100,371	599	453,637	27.55	2.46	6.79
30th June, 1933	2,600,847	741	500,476	23.83	1.76	8.41
30th June, 1947	2,984,833	851	383,991	14.76	.99	9.65
ESTIMATE.						
31st Dec., 1949	3,175,935	905	191,097	6.40	2.51	10.26

* Since 1851.

Aboriginals are excluded from the population shown above, but their number as enumerated at various dates is shown in Table 45. The population of the Australian Capital Territory is excluded in 1911 and subsequent years.

Steady growth of population until 1891 was succeeded by little progress during the twenty years 1891 to 1911, due to commercial and industrial stagnation following the crisis of 1893 and a heavy decline in the birth rate. Assisted immigration was in suspense from 1885 until 1905, except for the families of those already assisted by the State to immigrate.

Prosperity began returning early in the twentieth century, and the full weight of the revival was felt in the period 1911 to 1921, when the tide of population turned strongly toward the State. In this decade growth was more rapid than in either of the two immediately preceding it even though the war of 1914-18 caused the birth rate to fall, temporarily stopped immigration, and caused an exodus of men of reproductive ages, many of whom did not return, and notwithstanding deaths in the influenza epidemic of 1919.

The next intercensal period, 1921 to 1933, commenced with a recession from the post-war boom, which was followed by a period of steady progress with revival of immigration until 1928, and ended in years of severe depression and substantial emigration. The gain by natural increase decreased rapidly during the depression, births were fewer, and deaths began to increase as a result of the higher proportion of older people in the population.

The return to prosperity between 1933 and 1938 brought no significant acceleration of the rate of growth of population, nor was such an improvement to be expected during the war and early post-war years. Deaths continued to increase slowly throughout the intercensal period and were added to by war losses. The crude birth rate changed very little in post-depression years but births increased to record numbers in the late war years, mainly as a result of war-time marriages. During the intercensal period the net gain by migration was negligible; there was appreciable

pre-war migration of European refugees and the war-time inflow of refugees and evacuees was followed by their post-war repatriation. Assisted immigration began again in 1947, and throughout 1948 and 1949 the numbers of migrants increased steadily.

The average annual rate of increase in population diminished from 2.46 per cent. (1911 to 1921) to 1.76 per cent. (1921 to 1933) and to 0.99 per cent. (1933 to 1947), but over the two and a half years subsequent to the 1947 census it rose to 2.51 per cent.

Particulars of the sources of increase in each year since 1933 are shown in Table 29.

The estimated population at the end of each year and the mean population for each year since 1933 are shown in the following table.

Table 27.—Population, Annual and Mean.

(Adjusted in accordance with the final results of the census of 30th June, 1947.)

Year.	Estimated Population at 31st December.			Mean Population.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Year Ended 31st December.	Year Ended 30th June.
1933	1,324,913	1,288,691	2,613,604	2,601,799	2,590,840
1934	1,335,351	1,301,112	2,636,463	2,623,717	2,613,141
1935	1,344,696	1,313,376	2,658,072	2,645,875	2,634,587
1936	1,356,004	1,326,316	2,682,320	2,668,314	2,656,895
1937	1,369,186	1,342,357	2,711,543	2,695,351	2,681,299
1938	1,381,054	1,356,137	2,737,191	2,722,378	2,709,664
1939	1,393,358	1,373,037	2,766,415	2,750,205	2,735,400
1940	1,402,297	1,388,651	2,790,948	2,777,898	2,764,224
1941	1,410,509	1,402,547	2,813,056	2,800,537	2,790,087
1942	1,427,739	1,420,401	2,848,140	2,831,080	2,813,385
1943	1,436,177	1,434,534	2,870,711	2,857,547	2,845,805
1944	1,449,551	1,451,488	2,901,039	2,886,204	2,871,452
1945	1,464,686	1,468,312	2,932,998	2,917,415	2,901,459
1946	1,480,644	1,481,748	2,962,392	2,945,220	2,932,366
1947	1,504,350	1,503,232	3,007,582	2,985,073	2,963,056
1948	1,531,990	1,530,354	3,062,344	3,029,573	3,006,481
1949	1,594,724	1,581,211	3,175,935	3,113,977	3,063,973

SOURCES OF INCREASE SINCE 1861.

The following statement shows the extent to which natural increase and net immigration contributed to the growth of the population in New South Wales during each intercensal period since 1861.

Table 28.—Natural Increase and Net Immigration.

Intercensal Period.	Numerical Increase.			Average Annual Rate of Increase.		
	Natural.	Net Immigration.	Total.	Natural.	Net Immigration.	Total.
				per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1861-1871*	106,071	46,067	152,138	2.68	1.24	3.67
1871-1881*	139,722	107,105	246,827	2.43	1.95	4.07
1881-1891*	204,664	172,648	377,312	2.44	2.09	4.16
1891-1901*	230,669	(—) 2,451	228,218	1.90	(—) .03	1.86
1901-1911*	250,140	41,239	291,379	1.71	.3	1.97
1911-1921*	318,945	134,692	453,637	1.79	.77	2.46
1921-1933†	377,321	123,155	500,476	1.36	.47	1.76
1933-1947‡	351,367	32,624	383,991	.91	.09	.99
1861-1947	1,978,899	655,079	2,633,978	2.22	1.23	2.51

* Period of 10 years. † Period of 12½ years. ‡ Period of 14 years. (—) Denotes net emigration.

Natural increase has been by far the greater factor in the growth of population in New South Wales since 1861, and in spite of a fall in rate, the average annual addition from this source increased in each decade up to 1921. The average annual addition declined in each of the next two intercensal periods, notwithstanding a sharp upturn in number for four years immediately preceding the 1947 census. The annual experience from 1933 to 1949 is shown in Table 29. There are further details of the natural increase on page 111. The growth in population of New South Wales and the rate of increase per thousand of population in each year since 1850 are illustrated graphically on the opposite page.

Intermittently immigration has provided considerable additions to the population, although in the period of eighty-six and one-quarter years between the censuses of 1861 and 1947, the net immigration amounted to only 655,080 or less than one-quarter of the total increase. Immigration declined so heavily during the 'nineties that between 1892 and 1904 there was a net loss of more than ten thousand inhabitants.

The rate of increase due to migration has been very variable; gains were considerable in the years 1907, 1911 to 1914, and 1924 to 1928, but the subsequent average annual inflow of migrants was very small; the relatively large number in 1942 comprised mostly evacuees. In 1948, however, there began a new and accelerating inflow of migrants, including "displaced persons" in substantial numbers. The net migration during 1948 was 17,931 and in 1949 it rose to 74,143, which is the largest annual addition from this source ever recorded.

Sources of Increase, 1933 to 1949.

Sources of increase in population in New South Wales (exclusive of aboriginals of full blood) during each year since 1933 were as follows:—

Table 29.—Natural Increase and Net Immigration.

Year.	Numerical Increase.				Annual Rate of Increase.		
	Natural.	Net Immigration.	Intercensal Adjustment.	Total.	Natural.	Net Immigration and Intercensal Adjustment.	Total.
					per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1933	21,873	(—) 85	85	21,873	.84	...	.84
1934	19,861	2,823	175	22,859	.76	.11	.87
1935	20,129	1,334	146	21,609	.76	.06	.82
1936	21,817	2,253	178	24,248	.82	.09	.91
1937	22,262	6,740	221	29,223	.83	.26	1.09
1938	21,214	4,267	167	25,648	.78	.17	.95
1939	21,180	7,890	145	29,224	.77	.30	1.07
1940	23,213	1,102	218	24,533	.84	.05	.89
1941	23,217	(—) 1,231	122	22,108	.83	(—) .04	.79
1942	19,462	15,626	(—) 4	35,084	.69	.56	1.25
1943	25,343	(—) 2,881*	109	22,571	.89	(—) .10	.79
1944	30,901	(—) 783*	210	30,328	1.08	(—) .02	1.06
1945	32,180	(—) 469*	248	31,959	1.11	(—) .01	1.10
1946	38,456	(—) 9,266*	204	29,394	1.31	(—) .31	1.00
1947	40,913	4,017*	260	45,190	1.38	.15	1.53
1948	36,831	17,931	...	54,762	1.22	.60	1.82
1949	39,448	74,143	...	113,591	1.20	2.42	3.71

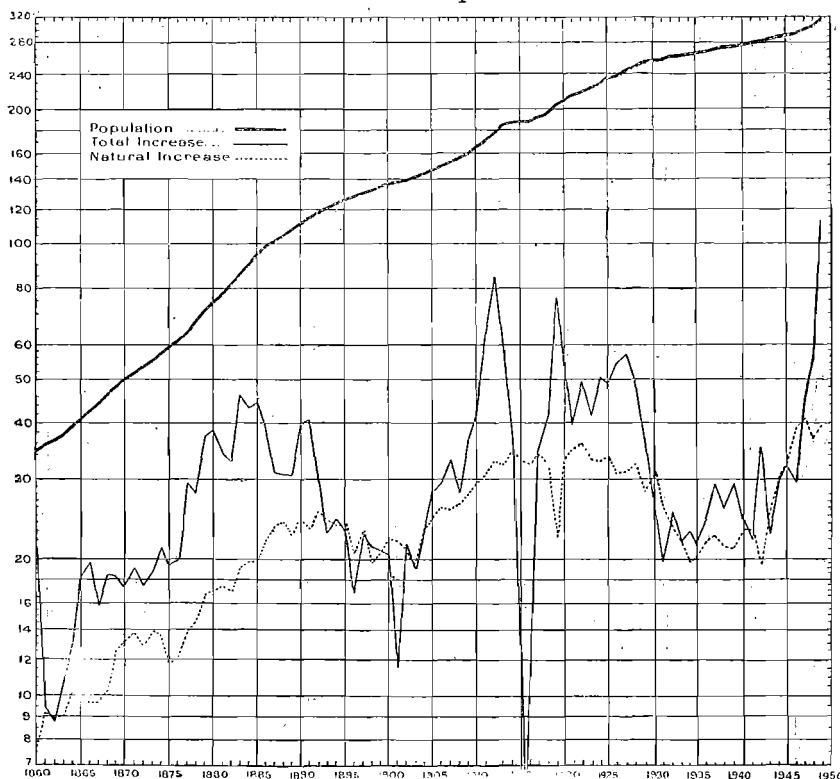
*See note † to Table 48. (—) Denotes net emigration.

The column "intercensal adjustment" in this table represents unrecorded movement of population and other differences between original estimates and census data disclosed by the census of 30th June, 1947.

Net immigration grew rapidly though irregularly from 1921 until 1927, then a decline set in and there was a loss by emigration in 1930 and 1931. The decline was arrested in 1934, and reversed in 1937 under a plan encouraging migrants by the provision of assisted passages. Assisted immigration was interrupted by the outbreak of war in 1939. The net migration for the years 1939 to 1947 represents civilian movements only and reflects mainly the entry and subsequent repatriation of refugee and evacuee persons.

NEW SOUTH WALES, POPULATION AND ANNUAL INCREASE.

Ratio Graph.



NOTE.—(i) The numbers at the side of the graph represent 10,000 of population, 1,000 Total Increase and 1,000 Natural Increase.

(ii) In 1916 there was a decrease of 8,711 in the population owing to the departure of troops, and the curve fell below the limits of the graph. See text on page 55.

The diagram is a ratio graph. The vertical scale is logarithmic, and the curves rise and fall according to the percentage of increase or decrease. Actual numbers are shown by means of the numbers at the side of the graph.

The natural increase in 1922 was, until then, numerically the greatest on record, and in 1934 it was the lowest since 1885, excepting 1898 and 1903. There was some improvement in the next three years due to an increase in births, which was not sustained in 1928 and 1939. In the years 1940 to 1947, the increase in births which followed the war-time increase in marriages offset war losses, and the numerical natural increase almost regained the record level of about twenty years earlier, surpassing it in 1947.

The natural increase shown above represents the excess of births over all deaths. Alternative figures showing the excess of births over civilian deaths only are shown in Table 82.

The rate of natural increase fell below 1 per cent. for the first time in 1932, and there was further decline to .76 per cent. in 1934 and 1935, and to .69 per cent. in 1942, the lowest rate yet recorded. The rate of 1.38 per cent. in 1947 was the highest since 1928.

The total rate of increase in the population in 1941 and 1943 (.79 per cent. in each year) was, next to 1931 (.78 per cent.) the lowest annual rate since New South Wales has been within its present boundaries, disregarding the years of the first World War when the transfer of large numbers of Australian troops overseas was reflected in the estimated population. The record rate of increase of 3.71 per cent. was attained in 1949.

Details of migration to and from the State are shown on pages 83 to 90 of this Year Book.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

At the 31st December, 1949, the city of Sydney contained 212,360 persons in a small area surrounded by an extensive group of suburbs with 1,337,230 inhabitants, making a total of 1,549,590 persons in the metropolis. The large mining and industrial centres of Newcastle and Greater Wollongong had 131,770 and 70,600 persons, respectively, whilst similar though smaller centres were Broken Hill with 30,500 and Lithgow, 15,020. On the outskirts of the Metropolis there were 247,150 persons in the balance of Cumberland division, a large proportion of whom gain their livelihood in the Metropolis, whilst there were 112,910 persons in the similar though somewhat smaller area around Newcastle represented by the City of Maitland (20,600), Municipality of Cessnock (13,490) and the Shires of Lake Macquarie (47,570), and Kearsley (31,250).

Thus, in the areas mentioned in and around Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong, there were 2,112,020 persons representing 67 per cent. of the total population, domiciled in 2,927 square miles, which is less than 1 per cent. of the area of the State. Distributed over the remainder of the State—99.1 per cent. of its area—were 1,063,915 persons, of whom 410,770 lived in towns incorporated as municipalities; and 630,880 were in shire areas with probably more than one-third of these in unincorporated towns of 500 or more persons. Only 14,640 persons were in the unincorporated portion of the Western Division, covering 40.5 per cent. of the area of the State. There were also 212 persons in Lord Howe Island, and a migratory population of 7,413 not geographically assignable.

The distribution of population at the 31st December, 1949, together with the proportion in each division and the average population per square mile, are shown in the following Table. Persons in immigrant reception and holding camps and migrant workers' hostels are included in the area in which the respective camps or hostels are situated.

Table 30.—Distribution of Population in New South Wales,
31st December, 1949.

Portion of State.	Area.	Population (excluding full blood Aborigines).		
		Total.	Proportion in each Division.	Average per sq. mile.
	sq. miles.		per cent.	
Sydney	11	212,360	6·7	19,305·5
Suburbs of Sydney	235	1,337,230	42·1	5,690·3
Metropolis	246	1,549,590	48·8	6,299·1
Balance of Cumberland... ..	1,261	247,150	7·8	196·0
Newcastle	38	131,770	4·1	3,467·6
Newcastle—Maitland Coalfields*	1,106	112,910	3·6	102·1
Greater Wollongong	276	70,600	2·2	255·8
Other Municipalities	1,602	410,770	12·9	256·4
Other Shires	179,497	630,880	19·9	3·5
Unincorporated Area of Western Division	125,368	14,640	·5	·1
Lord Howe Island	5	212	·0	42·4
Migratory† ... ..	...	7,413	·2	...
Harbours and Quarantine‡	34	...	...	...
Total, New South Wales ...	309,433	3,175,935	100·0	10·3

* Municipalities of Maitland and Cessnock and Shires of Kearsley and Lake Macquarie. † Shipping, railway and air travellers. ‡ Portions in Coastal divisions not included within municipal or shire boundaries.

The population of the metropolis, with the residents of adjoining areas who derive their livelihood in the city, represented more than one-half of the State's population. About one-fifth of the people resided in the larger towns including the industrial centres of Newcastle and Greater Wollongong. Less than one-third of the population lived in the rural districts.

In 1949 the density of population in the metropolitan area of Sydney was 6,299 persons per square mile, whilst in the area within the confines of Newcastle it was 3,468 per square mile. That part of the division of Cumberland outside the metropolitan area had a density of 196 and in the northern coalfields adjacent to Newcastle the average was 102 per square mile within the confines of the local government areas, but probably about 200 per square mile over the settled portions. In the Greater Wollongong area the average was 256 per square mile. The balance of the Coastal division where the principal industry is dairying, had a general average density of a little more than 11; the most populous portion being the North Coast with an average of 15 per square mile. In the Tablelands division where mixed farming, mining, and in the central portion, industrial activities, are carried on, the density was 6 persons per square mile. The average was 9 in the Central Tablelands. The Western Slopes (mixed farming) had a density of over 5·5, but in the Plains division, which is for the greater part beyond the western limit of commercial wheat growing, the density was only 2 persons per square mile, although in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area it was 38 per square mile. These areas (from coast to plains) constitute the Eastern and Central Land Divisions of the State and the average density therein was 17 persons per square mile.

The extensive Western Division is likely to remain sparsely settled unless means are found to overcome the natural disability of a low average rainfall. At Broken Hill (near the far western border) rich silver-lead deposits support the fourth largest town in the State. The remainder of the division is under sparse pastoral occupation, and outside the incorporated towns had an average density of only one person to every 8 square miles.

The average density of population in New South Wales was 10.3 persons per square mile.

TRENDS IN URBAN-RURAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

The relative numbers and the areas involved in the urban-rural distribution of population in New South Wales as at 30th June, 1947 are shown in Table 30. Comparative census data on a similar grouping of areas disclose the trends behind the pattern of distribution displayed in that table. Such data is summarised, and trends examined, in Tables 31 to 33, commencing with the 1911 census which was the first census for which populations for statistical divisions were based upon local government areas. In somewhat similar comparisons, but for divisions based upon counties, changes in the distribution of population between the censuses of 1891 and 1921 are traced on pages 234-237 of the Year Book for 1922.

Urban and rural population in New South Wales is not adequately defined by particulars for municipalities and shires respectively because of contrasts in status; some rural areas are incorporated as municipalities and in other cases numerous extensive urban areas are included in shires. Moreover many variations in local government areas have been made in recent years. Nevertheless the tables indicate broadly but clearly the changes which have taken place.

In the following table difficulties arising from changes and inconsistencies in local government areas have been avoided by showing separately the three major spheres of urbanisation outside the metropolis proper where they occur, *viz.*, balance of Cumberland division where the expansion of the metropolis has caused increasing urbanisation of former open areas; the northern coalfields area, where the shire populations are predominantly urban in character; and the present Greater Wollongong area where coal-mining and heavy industries have given rise to large urban centres in shire areas. Other urban centres having a population of 500 or more which are within shire boundaries have been shown separately as quasi-urban.

In this comparison changes of boundaries as between municipalities, quasi-urban areas and shires have been met, wherever significant, by compiling the figures on the basis of the respective boundaries as they existed at 30th June, 1947; a number of small changes which have been ignored do not affect the comparative significance of the figures.

Table 31.—Urban and Rural Population.

Portion of State.	Census.				Increase 1911 to 1947.
	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.	
POPULATION.					
1. Metropolis	667,149	971,866	1,235,267	1,484,004	816,855
2. Balance of Cumberland...	46,603	80,893	124,148	203,706	160,103
3. Greater Newcastle ...	54,603	84,372	104,485	127,138	72,535
4. Newcastle-Maitland Coal- fields*	48,363	65,548	84,578	100,350	51,487
5. Greater Wollongong† ...	24,940	32,381	42,853	62,960	38,020
6. Other Municipalities ...	249,071	274,597	333,465	386,691	137,620
7. Quasi-urban Localities of 500 or more	169,000	171,000	186,000	215,000	46,000
8. Total Urban	1,260,229	1,680,657	2,110,796	2,582,849	1,322,620
9. Remainder of Shires ...	358,925	392,727	466,260	379,880	20,955
10. Unincorporated Area ...	19,424	15,161	18,591	14,588	(-) 4,836
11. Lord Howe Island ...	105	111	161	179	74
12. Total Rural... ..	378,454	407,993	485,012	394,647	16,193
13. Migratory... ..	8,051	11,715	5,039	7,342	(-) 709
14. New South Wales ...	1,646,734	2,100,371	2,600,847	2,984,938	1,338,104

PROPORTION OF TOTAL POPULATION.

	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1. Metropolis ...	40.5	46.3	47.5	49.7	61.0
2. Balance of Cumberland...	2.8	3.9	4.8	6.9	12.0
3. Greater Newcastle ...	3.3	4.0	4.0	4.3	5.4
4. Newcastle-Maitland Coal- fields* ...	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.9
5. Greater Wollongong† ...	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.1	2.8
6. Other Municipalities ...	15.1	13.1	12.8	13.0	10.3
7. Quasi-urban Localities of 500 or more ...	10.3	8.1	7.2	7.2	3.4
8. Total Urban ...	76.5	80.0	81.2	86.6	98.8
9. Remainder of Shires ...	21.8	18.7	17.9	12.7	1.6
10. Unincorporated Area ...	1.2	.7	.7	.5	(-) .4
11. Lord Howe Island ...	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
12. Total Rural... ...	23.0	19.4	18.6	13.2	1.2
13. Migratory... ...	.5	.6	.2	.2	(-) .0
14. New South Wales ...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Municipalities of Cessnock and Maitland and Shires of Kearsley and Lake Macquarie.

† Municipalities of Illawarra North and Wollongong and Shires of Bulli and Illawarra Central.

(-) Denotes decrease.

In the 36½ years between the censuses of 1911 and 1947 the total population of the State increased by 81 per cent. Urban population as represented by item 8 increased by 105 per cent.; sectional increases being Metropolis 122 per cent., balance of Cumberland 344 per cent., Greater Newcastle 133 per cent., coalfields area adjacent to Newcastle 105 per cent., Greater Wollongong 152 per cent., other municipalities 55 per cent. and quasi-urban localities of 500 or more persons 27 per cent. Rural population represented by item 12 increased by only 4 per cent.

Developments in urbanisation were predominantly in the Cumberland, Newcastle and Coalfields, and Wollongong areas which had become almost wholly urban and which, together, cover less than 1 per cent. of the State.

The urban-rural relationship in the remaining 99.1 per cent. of the State's area is examined in Tables 22 and 33. The territorial subdivisions used in these tables are those shown on the map in the frontispiece, except that the Hunter and Manning and South Coast divisions have been divided as indicated above. In Table 32 the component groups of municipalities and shires in each division except in the three spheres of wholly urban development are taken as broadly representing urban and rural populations respectively, but this has the disability that the quasi-urban populations of 500 or more are counted as rural and included in the total population of shires. The aggregate population of each division is also shown. Figures for individual municipalities and shires grouped in these divisions for each of these four census years are shown on pages 312 to 317 of the Statistical Register, 1947-48.

Table 32.—Divisional Distribution of Population.

Division.	Population.				Increase in Population.		
	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.	1911 to 1921.	1921 to 1933.	1933 to 1947.
MUNICIPALITIES.							
Coastal—							
Metropolis	667,149	971,866	1,235,267	1,484,004	304,717	263,401	248,737
Balance of Cumberland... ..	22,718	33,638	46,775	76,657	10,920	13,137	29,882
North Coast	25,901	29,442	38,401	48,376	3,541	8,959	9,975
Greater Newcastle and Coalfields	72,032	106,780	132,244	159,318	34,698	25,464	27,074
Balance of Hunter and Manning	10,380	13,492	19,167	22,598	2,662	5,675	3,431
Greater Wollongong	9,817	12,796	19,181	29,926	2,979	6,385	10,745
Balance of South Coast... ..	16,488	18,831	22,097	25,763	2,343	3,266	3,666
Tableland—							
North	18,521	19,439	22,653	25,574	918	3,214	2,921
Central	39,904	62,160	54,732	65,616	12,256	2,572	10,884
South	16,322	19,854	24,634	27,638	3,532	4,780	3,004
Western Slopes—							
North	16,597	16,004	20,548	23,315	(-) 593	4,544	2,767
Central	15,825	17,329	23,917	27,013	1,504	6,588	3,096
South	27,430	33,002	44,243	52,867	5,572	11,241	8,624
Central Plains—							
North	5,445	5,378	7,266	8,435	(-) 67	1,888	1,160
Central	5,834	6,197	8,401	8,731	363	2,204	330
Riverina	10,233	11,317	14,003	14,230	1,084	2,686	227
Western Division	39,741	32,152	33,403	36,535	(-) 7,589	1,251	3,132
Total	1,020,837	1,399,677	1,766,932	2,136,596	378,840	367,255	369,664
SHIRES.							
Coastal—							
Metropolis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balance of Cumberland... ..	23,885	47,255	77,373	130,049	23,370	30,118	52,676
North Coast	75,755	93,710	108,106	110,836	17,955	14,396	2,730
Greater Newcastle and Coalfields	31,384	43,140	56,819	68,170	11,756	13,679	11,351
Balance of Hunter and Manning	69,514	79,460	93,782	93,308	9,946	14,322	(-) 474
Greater Wollongong	15,123	19,585	23,672	33,034	4,462	4,087	9,362
Balance of South Coast... ..	37,984	37,533	40,867	41,094	(-) 446	3,329	227
Tableland—							
North	33,248	31,901	31,428	25,889	(-) 1,347	(-) 473	(-) 5,539
Central	79,239	77,835	86,511	78,372	(-) 1,404	8,676	(-) 8,130
South	27,879	26,315	26,322	22,270	(-) 1,564	(-) 993	(-) 3,052
Western Slopes—							
North	38,946	35,515	42,512	35,814	(-) 3,431	6,997	(-) 6,698
Central	33,410	34,870	39,804	31,588	1,460	4,934	(-) 8,216
South	61,510	62,991	71,875	59,405	1,481	8,884	(-)12,470
Central Plains—							
North	17,549	17,973	22,415	20,558	424	4,442	(-) 1,857
Central	14,239	13,444	19,324	14,928	(-) 795	5,880	(-) 4,396
Riverina	38,652	52,175	70,314	60,818	13,523	18,139	(-) 9,496
Western Division	19,424*	15,161*	18,591*	14,588*	(-) 4,263	2,430	(-) 4,003
Total	617,741†	688,868†	828,715†	840,721†	71,127	139,847	12,006

Table 32.—Divisional Distribution of Population—*continued*.

Division.	Population.				Increase in Population.		
	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.	1911 to 1921.	1921 to 1933.	1933 to 1947.
TOTAL POPULATION.							
Coastal—							
Metropolis ...	667,149	971,866	1,235,267	1,484,004	304,717	263,401	248,737
Balance of Cumberland ...	46,603	80,893	124,148	206,706	34,290	43,255	82,558
North Coast ...	101,656	123,162	146,507	159,212	21,496	23,355	12,705
Greater Newcastle and Coalfields...	103,466	149,920	189,063	227,488	46,454	39,143	38,425
Balance of Hunter and Manning ...	80,344	92,952	112,949	115,906	12,608	19,997	2,957
Greater Wollongong ...	24,940	32,381	42,853	62,960	7,441	10,472	20,107
Balance of South Coast ...	54,472	56,369	62,964	66,857	1,897	6,595	3,893
Tableland—							
North ...	51,769	51,340	54,081	51,463	(-) 429	2,741	(-) 2,618
Central ...	119,143	129,995	141,243	143,988	10,852	11,248	2,745
South ...	44,201	46,169	49,956	49,908	1,968	3,787	(-) 48
Western Slopes—							
North ...	55,543	51,519	63,060	59,129	(-) 4,024	11,541	(-) 3,931
Central ...	49,235	52,199	63,721	58,601	2,964	11,522	(-) 5,120
South ...	88,940	95,993	116,118	112,272	7,053	20,125	(-) 3,846
Central Plains—							
North ...	22,994	23,351	29,681	28,993	357	6,330	(-) 688
Central ...	20,073	19,641	27,725	23,659	(-) 432	8,084	(-) 4,066
Riverina ...	48,885	63,492	84,317	75,048	14,607	20,825	(-) 9,269
Western Division ...	59,165	47,313	51,994	51,123	(-) 11,852	4,681	(-) 871
	1,638,578	2,088,545	2,595,647	2,977,317	449,967	507,102	381,670
Lord Howe Island...	105	111	161	179	6	50	18
Migratory ...	8,051	11,715	5,039	7,342	3,664	(-) 6,676	2,303
New South Wales	1,646,734	2,100,371	2,600,847	2,984,838	453,637	500,476	383,991

* Unincorporated Area.

† Includes Unincorporated Area.

Disproportionate growth in population is very evident. The three principal spheres of urban development, Cumberland including the Metropolis, Newcastle and Wollongong, made steady progress, but while in nearly all other divisions there was, up to 1933, some accretion of population it was accompanied by a shift to the towns at the expense of the rural areas. The steady growth of rural population over earlier periods up to 1933 was followed by a rapid loss of rural population between 1933 and 1947. The change in trend was so marked that in the shires in the central part of the State, i.e., in the Tablelands and Western Slopes divisions, the population was smaller in 1947 than it was twenty-six years earlier. These shires embrace 46 per cent. of the area of the State excluding the Western Division.

A steady redistribution of population may be regarded as a natural phenomenon associated with the economic development of the State. The heavy loss of country population in the last intercensal period was extraordinary, but in a measure it may have been closely allied to war and early post-war conditions and at this stage it is not possible to assess its long-term significance.

Growth of urban population is a concomitant of the development of secondary industry whereas mechanisation and increasing efficiency in rural industries tends to diminish rural employment. It is improbable that a shrinking rural population would support the growth of dependent town populations and it is significant that whereas in the twelve

and a quarter years, 1921 to 1933, there were substantial and parallel increases in shire and municipal populations, there followed in the fourteen years 1933 to 1947 almost general and considerable decline in shire populations, and the growth in municipal populations was much retarded compared with the previous period. In view of changes in working practice and living habits made possible by the development of motor transport it may be that some erstwhile rural proprietors and rural workers now maintain their families in the towns and therefore the true loss of population dependent directly upon urban pursuits in country towns may be greater than is apparent. Probably, where there had been substantial growth in country municipalities, the decentralisation and development of secondary industries has been the major factor.

The figures in Table 32, being confined to actual numbers recorded at each census, indicate only the net increase or decrease over the intercensal periods and mask the full extent of the changes which had taken place in the various areas. The data disclose that considerable emigration had occurred from most country districts over a lengthy period. To reveal the extent of these changes more clearly the net movement in each district, taking separate account of natural increase and net migration is shown in Table 33.

Table 33.—Population Changes: Increase by Natural Increase and by Migration.

Division.	1911 to 1921.			1921 to 1933.		
	Natural Increase.	Net Immigration.	Total Increase.	Natural Increase.	Net Immigration.	Total Increase.
Cumberland—						
Metropolis ...	120,862	183,855	304,717	138,710	124,601	263,401
Balance of Cumberland	4,036	30,254	34,290	11,019	82,236	43,255
	124,898	214,109	339,007	149,729	156,927	306,656
Coast, Other—						
North ...	26,400	(-) 4,904	21,496	31,542	(-) 8,187	23,355
Hunter and Manning ...	42,799	16,263	59,062	53,408	5,732	59,140
South ...	14,260	(-) 4,022	9,338	14,636	2,431	17,067
	83,459	6,437	89,896	99,586	(-) 24	99,562
Tableland—						
North ...	12,413	(-) 12,842	(-) 429	11,502	(-) 8,851	2,741
Central ...	20,655	(-) 9,803	10,852	23,402	(-) 12,154	11,248
South ...	7,864	(-) 5,896	1,968	9,242	(-) 5,455	3,787
	40,932	(-) 28,541	12,391	44,236	(-) 26,460	17,776
Western Slopes—						
North ...	10,663	(-) 14,687	(-) 4,024	12,292	(-) 751	11,541
Central ...	10,479	(-) 7,515	2,964	13,358	(-) 1,836	11,522
South ...	17,942	(-) 10,889	7,053	23,810	(-) 3,085	20,725
	39,084	(-) 33,091	5,993	49,460	(-) 6,272	43,188
Central Plains—						
North ...	5,569	(-) 5,212	357	6,344	(-) 14	6,330
Central ...	4,268	(-) 4,700	(-) 432	4,913	3,171	8,084
Riverina ...	11,851	2,756	14,607	15,734	5,091	20,825
	21,688	(-) 7,156	14,532	26,991	8,248	35,239
Western Division ...	8,879	(-) 20,731	(-) 11,852	7,319	(-) 2,638	4,681
Lord Howe Island ...	5	1	6	...	50	50
Migratory ...	...	3,664	3,664	...	(-) 6,676	(-) 6,676
New South Wales	318,945	134,692	453,637	377,321	123,155	500,476

Table 33.—Population Changes: Increase by Natural Increase and by Migration—continued.

Division.	1933 to 1947.			1911 to 1947.		
	Natural Increase.	Net Immigration.	Total Increase.	Natural Increase.	Net Immigration.	Total Increase.
Cumberland—						
Metropolis	114,751	133,986	248,737	374,323	442,532	816,855
Balance of Cumberland	17,747	64,811	82,558	32,802	127,301	160,103
	132,498	198,797	331,295	407,125	569,833	976,958
Coast, Other—						
North	34,960	(-) 22,255	12,705	92,902	(-) 35,346	57,556
Hunter and Manning ...	45,694	(-) 4,312	41,382	141,001	17,683	158,684
South	18,206	5,794	24,000	47,102	3,303	50,405
	98,860	(-) 20,773	78,087	281,005	(-) 14,360	267,545
Tableland—						
North	10,043	(-) 12,661	(-) 2,618	34,048	(-) 34,354	(-) 306
Central	21,166	(-) 18,421	2,745	65,223	(-) 40,378	24,845
South	7,767	(-) 7,815	(-) 48	24,873	(-) 19,166	5,707
	38,976	(-) 38,897	79	124,144	(-) 93,898	30,246
Western Slopes—						
North	11,830	(-) 15,761	(-) 3,931	34,785	(-) 31,199	3,586
Central	12,836	(-) 17,956	(-) 5,120	36,073	(-) 27,307	9,366
South	21,713	(-) 25,559	(-) 3,846	63,405	(-) 40,133	23,332
	46,379	(-) 59,276	(-) 12,897	134,263	(-) 98,639	36,284
Central Plains—						
North	6,500	(-) 7,248	(-) 688	18,473	(-) 12,474	5,999
Central	5,489	(-) 9,555	(-) 4,066	14,670	(-) 11,034	3,586
Riverina	14,128	(-) 23,597	(-) 9,269	41,713	(-) 15,550	26,163
	26,117	(-) 40,200	(-) 14,023	74,856	(-) 39,108	35,748
Western Division	8,463	(-) 9,334	(-) 871	24,661	(-) 32,703	(-) 8,042
Lord Howe Island	14	4	18	19	55	74
Migratory ... ..	...	2,303	2,303	...	709	(-) 709
New South Wales	351,367	32,624	383,991	1,047,633	290,471	1,338,104

(-) Denotes net emigration.

The table reveals that over the period 1911 to 1947 emigration occurred from all divisions of the State with the exception of those embracing the major urban areas described previously. The tendency slackened in the period 1921-1933 but recurred more strongly between 1933 and 1947. In the period 1911 to 1921 the divisions other than Cumberland, Hunter and Manning, and South Coast, gained 136,983 by natural increase but lost 94,423 or 69 per cent. of this number by emigration and in 1921-1933 the corresponding numbers and movements were 159,548, 35,309, and 22 per cent., but between 1933 and 1947 all the natural increase of these divisions of 154,955 together with 15,007 of other population was lost by emigration.

Divisions in which the loss, relative to natural increase, was the heavier over the full period of 36½ years were Western Division which lost 8,042 more than its natural increase, the Tablelands divisions which together lost 76 per cent., Western Slopes divisions which lost 73 per cent., and Plains divisions, including Riverina, which lost 52 per cent. of their natural increase. Apart from the Western Division, the north-western portion of the State lost the greatest proportion; indeed the Northern Tablelands lost 306 more than its natural increase and thus had a population smaller than it had thirty-six years earlier, and the North-Western

Slopes lost 90 per cent. The Riverina held its own natural increase and gained a further 7,847 by migration in the first two periods, no doubt due to closer settlement and the development of the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, but between 1933 and 1947 neither the Irrigation Area nor the balance of the Riverina Division held their full natural increase.

Over the full period reviewed the Cumberland division, including the Metropolis, gained 569,833 by migration, whereas the Hunter and Manning division embracing Greater Newcastle and the coalfields area, and the South Coast division embracing Greater Wollongong, little more than held the equivalent of their natural increase. The population of the Cumberland division had so grown that at 30th June, 1947 it contained 56.6 per cent. of the people in the State.

THE POPULATION OF THE METROPOLIS.

The distribution of population throughout the metropolis at various dates as shown in comparative form in Table 34 illustrates the pattern of growth that has occurred in the development of the area close to Sydney. As the area of continuous habitation extended the boundaries of the metropolis, as constituted for statistical purposes, were widened (e.g., on 3rd April, 1911; 1st January, 1929; and 1st January, 1933). From 1st January, 1933 to 31st December, 1948 the metropolitan area embraced the City of Sydney, forty-eight other municipalities and portion of another, but under the provisions of the Local Government (Areas) Act, 1948, twenty-two of these municipalities were absorbed into adjacent municipalities so that, from 1st January, 1949, the metropolis embraced the reconstituted City of Sydney, twenty-six other municipalities and portion of another. This is the area to which the population and vital statistics of the metropolis relate, and which (exclusive of Port Jackson and the quarantine area, which cover 19 square miles), embraces 246 square miles. The population was 1,549,590 at 31st December, 1949.

In Table 34 the city and the suburban municipalities as constituted as from 1st January, 1949 are shown in alphabetical order in bold face type with the data for periods prior to the change dissected to show the former municipalities. Shipping population and full blood aboriginals are not included.

Areas contiguous with the metropolis which contain centres of population more or less suburban in character are listed at the end of the Table. Some of these areas also are affected by the Act referred to above.

Table 34.—Population of Metropolitan Municipalities.

Municipality.	Population.					Proportional Increase, 1911 to 1949.	Average Number of Persons per Acre, 1949.
	Census 1911.	Census 1921.	Census 1933.	Census 1947.	Estimate, 31st Dec., 1949.		
Alexandria	10,123	9,793	9,018	8,000	...	Per cent.	...
Darlington	3,816	3,651	3,053	3,032	...	...	...
Ersineville	7,209	7,553	6,645	6,881	...	...	...
Glebe	21,943	22,754	19,874	20,510	...	...	...
Newtown	26,498	28,168	25,290	24,933	...	...	...
Paddington	24,317	26,364	24,674	24,681	...	...	...
Redfern	24,427	23,978	18,834	18,637	...	...	...
Sydney	112,921	104,153	88,308	95,925	...	...	...
Waterloo	10,072	11,199	11,659	11,241	...	...	...
Sydney	241,416	237,613	207,355	213,900	212,360	(—) 12	29.66
Ashfield	20,431	33,636	39,356	44,761	42,900	110	20.95

Table 34.—Population of Metropolitan Municipalities—continued.

Municipality.	Population.					Proportional Increase, 1911 to 1949.	Average Number of Persons per Acre, 1949.
	Census 1911.	Census 1921.	Census 1933.	Census 1947.	Estimate, 31st Dec., 1949.		
						Per cent.	
Auburn	5,559	13,563	20,114	21,902	...	...	...
Lidcombe	5,418	10,523	17,379	20,281	...	...	...
Auburn	10,977	24,085	37,493	42,183	44,920	309	5·75
Bankstown	2,039	10,670	25,384	42,646	59,750	2,830	3·11
Botany	4,409	6,214	8,287	9,462	...	...	...
Mascot	5,836	10,929	14,363	17,984	...	...	...
Botany	10,245	17,143	22,650	27,446	29,330	186	6·68
Burwood	9,380	15,709	19,373	21,734	...	...	...
Enfield (Part)	2,513	6,224	10,786	12,573	...	...	...
Burwood	11,893	21,933	30,159	34,307	34,390	189	19·20
Canterbury	11,335	37,639	79,050	99,396	108,550	858	13·11
Concord	4,076	11,013	23,213	23,401	30,850	657	1·15
Drummoyne	8,678	18,761	23,215	32,985	33,430	285	16·85
Holroyd (Part)*	2,082†	4,638†	8,428	12,966	15,280	634	6·94
Hunter's Hill	5,013	7,300	8,889	11,497	11,910	138	8·41
Hurstville	6,533	13,394	22,663	33,639	39,550	505	6·46
Kogarah	6,953	18,225	30,646	39,298	42,640	513	8·87
Kuringai	9,458	19,209	27,931	39,874	43,880	364	2·17
Lane Cove	3,306	7,592	15,138	19,817	21,660	555	8·44
Annandale	11,240	12,648	12,205	12,396	...	...	...
Balmain	32,036	32,104	28,272	28,398	...	...	...
Leichhardt	24,254	29,356	30,200	29,462	...	...	...
Leichhardt	67,532	74,108	70,686	70,256	69,270	3	27·95
Manly	10,465	18,507	23,259	33,455	34,910	234	10·12
Marrickville	30,653	42,240	45,385	46,866	...	...	...
Petersham	21,712	26,236	26,941	29,451	...	...	...
St. Peters	8,410	12,700	12,554	12,404	...	...	...
Marrickville	60,775	81,176	84,880	88,721	82,760	36	22·68
Mosman	13,243	20,056	23,665	27,562	23,750	102	12·43
North Sydney... ..	34,646	48,438	49,752	60,379	60,500	75	23·41
Dundas	1,136	3,523	6,017	7,635	...	...	...
Ermington and Rydalmere	1,716	1,981	2,364	3,293	...	...	...
Granville	7,231	13,328	19,718	26,942	...	...	...
Parramatta	12,465	14,594	18,076	20,816	...	...	...
Parramatta	22,548	33,426	46,175	58,691	65,260	189	5·89
Randwick	19,463	50,841	78,957	100,931	104,050	435	12·25
Bexley	6,517	14,746	20,539	26,832	...	...	...
Rockdale	14,095	25,189	30,123	47,290	...	...	...
Rockdale	20,612	39,935	59,662	74,152	80,180	289	11·43
Eastwood	968	2,133	3,025	4,103	...	...	...
Ryde	5,281	14,854	27,861	36,413	...	...	...
Ryde	6,240	16,987	30,886	40,526	46,280	641	4·65
Enfield (Part)	931	2,306	3,096	4,053	...	...	...
Strathfield	4,722¶	9,216¶	15,336¶	19,252	...	...	...
Strathfield	5,653	11,522	19,332	23,910	25,180	345	7·27
Waverley	19,831	36,797	55,902	74,800	75,380	280	33·92
Willoughby	13,036	28,067	42,511	51,945	54,440	318	9·93
Vaucluse	1,672	3,727	7,205	9,138	...	...	...
Woollahra	16,989	25,439	34,727	45,122	...	...	...
Woollahra	18,661	29,166	41,932	54,260	53,230	195	19·85
Total, Metropolis Proper§	667,149	971,866	1,235,267	1,484,004	1,549,590	132	9·85
Cabramatta and Canley Vale	1,181	3,106	6,107	10,966	...	...	...
Fairfield	2,220	5,303	8,709	15,987	...	...	...
Fairfield	3,407	8,409	14,816	26,953	32,840	86½	1·33

Table 34.—Population of Metropolitan Municipalities—*continued*.

Municipality.	Population.					Proportional Increase, 1911 to 1949.	Average Number of Persons per Acre, 1949.
	Census 1911.	Census 1921.	Census 1933.	Census 1947.	Estimate, 31st Dec., 1949.		
Holroyd (Part)†	1,850‡	4,111‡	7,488	11,163	13,740	Per cent. 643	1·85
Nepean (Part)	1,240‡	1,363‡	2,179‡	2,849‡	...	...	...
Liverpool	3,938	6,302	6,315	12,642	...	...	...
Liverpool	5,178	7,665	8,494	15,491	17,620	240	·23
Hornsby|| ... ..	8,901	15,287	22,596	31,816	34,110	283	·27
Sutherland|| ... ..	2,886	7,705	13,525	29,184	37,440	1,193	·41
Warringah|| ... ..	2,823	9,643	16,054	33,176	40,040	1,318	·61
Total, Metropolitan and Contiguous Areas	692,204	1,024,686	1,318,240	1,631,787	1,725,380	149	3·14

* Pitt and Merrylands Wards only.

† Guildford and Wentworth Wards only.

‡ Estimated.

¶ Includes both Homebush and Strathfield Municipalities which were amalgamated on 23rd May, 1947.

§ On basis of present boundaries. || Shire.

At 31st December, 1949, 46 per cent. of the metropolitan population resided in the City of Sydney, the eastern suburbs of Randwick, Waverley and Woollahra and the nearer suburban municipalities of Leichhardt, Marrickville, Botany, North Sydney and Mosman which together embrace 22·8 per cent. of the area of the metropolis. The City contains 4·6 per cent. of the area and had 212,360 or 13·7 per cent. of the population of the metropolis giving an average density of almost 30 persons per acre. Within this area, however, the density varies considerably for at the census of 30th June, 1947 the former municipalities ranged in density from 7·7 to 58·6 persons per acre.

The eastern suburbs named had a combined population of 232,660 or 15·0 per cent. of the metropolitan total and the nearer suburbs 268,610 or 17·3 per cent. of the total. In the respective areas the average densities were 17 and 18 persons per acre.

On the other hand the density of the outlying municipalities ranged from 1 to 6 persons per acre but considerable development was taking place in these areas.

These densities are calculated from total area used for all purposes. Calculated on the basis of land available for residential purposes the true density was much higher; at 30th June, 1947 it ranged up to 200 per acre in the city and up to 30 per acre in the outer suburbs.

Within the City of Sydney and the eastern and nearer suburban municipalities named (with the exception of Botany and Randwick) the population appeared to have attained its maximum and in a number of areas tends to decline as dwellings are being replaced by industrial and commercial establishments. The extension of transport services has facilitated the movement of population from the more congested to the newer outer areas. This movement was resumed with the revival of building activity after being halted during the war period 1939 to 1945.

The proportional increases from 1911 to 1949 given in Table 34 fail to register the loss of population from parts of the city and inner suburbs but show clearly the great development which had occurred in outer municipalities such as Ryde 641 per cent. increase, Concord 657, Canterbury 858 and Bankstown 2,830 per cent. Even so, the density of population in such municipalities was still very much lower than that of the City and the nearer suburbs.

On the whole Sydney has a very low average density of population as compared with many other cities of the British Commonwealth.

The population of the metropolis proper, excluding aboriginals and shipping, as recorded at each census since 1861 and as estimated as at 31st December, 1949, is shown in the following table, together with the proportion which the metropolitan population bears to that of the whole State.

To permit of more accurate comparison with previous censuses the figures for the 1933 census have been shown on the basis of the boundaries as they existed before and after 1st January, 1933.

Table 35.—Growth of Population of Metropolis.

Date.	Population.			Increase since previous Census.		Proportion of Males to Total Population.	Proportion of Population of State.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Numerical.	Proportional.		
CENSUS RECORDS.							
7th April, 1861	46,550	49,239	95,789	41,865*	77·64*	48·60	27·3
2nd April, 1871	66,707	70,879	137,586	41,797	43·63	48·50	27·4
3rd April, 1881	112,763	112,176	224,939	87,353	63·49	50·13	30·0
5th April, 1891	193,753	189,580	383,333	158,394	70·42	50·54	34·0
31st March, 1901	236,018	245,812	481,830	98,497	25·69	48·98	35·6
3rd April, 1911	305,728	323,775	629,503	147,673	30·65	48·57	38·2
4th April, 1921	433,492	465,567	899,059	269,556	42·82	48·22	42·8
30th June, 1933†	531,902	585,982	1,117,884	218,825	24·34	47·53	43·0
„	‡ 591,104	644,163	1,235,267	336,203	37·41	47·85	47·5
30th June, 1947‡	714,821	769,183	1,484,004	248,737	20·14	48·17	49·7
ESTIMATE.							
31st Dec. 1949	747,140	802,450	1,549,590	65,586	4·41	48·22	48·8
* Since 1851. † Same area as in 1921. ‡ Area as extended on 1st January, 1933.							

The tendency of population to concentrate in the metropolis was very marked in the period 1871 to 1921. It slackened appreciably between 1921 and 1933, but gained impetus under war-time conditions.

At the 31st December, 1949 there was an excess of four females in every hundred of the metropolitan population.

Sydney is the third largest city of the British Commonwealth, being exceeded in population by London and Calcutta.

The population of the capital cities (including suburbs) of Australia is shown below:—

Table 36.—Area and Population of Capital Cities of Australia.

City.	Area at 31st December, 1949.	Census, 1921.	Census, 1933.	Census, 1947.	Estimated, 31st December, 1949.		
		Population.*	Population.*	Population.*	Population.*	Proportion to Population of Whole State or Territory.	Average Number of Persons per Acre.
	acres.					per cent.	
Sydney† ...	150,968	947,240	1,235,267	1,484,004	1,549,590	48·8	9·9
Melbourne ...	198,525	786,465	991,934	1,226,409	1,288,030	59·5	6·5
Brisbane ...	240,400	200,946	299,748	402,080	429,530	37·0	1·7
Adelaide ...	102,987	255,375	312,619	382,454	407,000	59·2	4·0
Perth ...	122,305	154,873	207,440	272,528	294,000	54·0	2·4
Hobart ...	55,722	52,361	60,406	76,534	81,250‡	30·2	1·5
Darwin ...	2,880	1,399	1,560	2,538	§	§	§
Canberra ...	26,980	899	7,325	15,156	17,500‡	90·5	·7

* Excluding aboriginals and shipping. † Population within the area embraced by the present boundaries.

‡ 30th June, 1949. § Not available.

THE CITIES AND TOWNS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Many variations in local government areas in New South Wales in recent years increase the difficulties of presenting population data of towns as distinct and individual localities. Convenient data are available only for those towns incorporated as municipalities, taking municipal boundaries as town limits. In the general movement toward larger administrative areas, many former municipalities have been absorbed into other municipalities or into shires and, in addition, several extensive "City" areas embracing a number of localities have been created. These are the Cities of Newcastle (formerly Greater Newcastle), Greater Wollongong, Maitland and Blue Mountains. In the following analysis each local government area is treated as a single centre of population even though it may embrace a number of distinct localities.

Development of iron and steel works and subsidiary industries in association with coal-mining led to the growth of two important industrial centres outside the metropolis. Newcastle is the larger, with a population in 1949 of 131,770, and the other is Greater Wollongong with 70,600. The silver-lead mining town of Broken Hill had a population of 30,500. The City of Blue Mountains, a vast area comprising mainly tourist centres, contained 22,070, and the City of Maitland, situated near both coal mining and rich rural areas, had 20,600 persons. Goulburn is the centre of a thriving farming district with some industrial development, and had a population of 17,080. Orange with 16,400, Wagga with 16,340, Lismore 16,110 and Albury 15,290 have outgrown Lithgow which showed a transitory war-time gain but in 1949 had only 15,020 inhabitants. Cessnock, a coal mining town which has ceased to expand was next in order with a population of 13,490.

Apart from the centres in the division of Cumberland dependent upon the city, there were at the 31st December, 1949, seventeen country towns, including those already mentioned, with a population exceeding 10,000; fourteen between 5,000 and 10,000; and twenty-one between 3,000 and 5,000.

The following table gives a comparison of the populations recorded at the last five censuses and estimated at 31st December, 1949 of the cities and towns which had more than 3,000 inhabitants at the 31st December, 1949. They are listed in the order of numerical importance at that date. Those municipalities contiguous to the Metropolis (as shown in Table 34) are omitted. Aborigines and shipping population are not included.

The populations as shown represent the number of persons living within the boundaries of the municipalities; in some of the towns the residential area extends beyond these boundaries and the total population of such towns is greater than the figure stated in the table.

Some relatively large urban areas have not been incorporated as municipalities but are under shire administration. Many of these are virtually suburbs of Sydney though not embraced within the metropolitan district as defined on page 68. Others are associated with the industrial area of Newcastle and the northern coalfields. Only five of these towns owe their growth to rural development, viz., Griffith and Leeton in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, Murwillumbah and Coff's Harbour on the North Coast, and Gosford, the centre of the State's principal citrus growing area. Port Kembla, Bulli, Corrimal and Thirroul have not been shown as they are embraced by the City of Greater Wollongong shown in Table 37.

Table 37.—Growth of Principal Cities and Towns of N.S.W.

Municipality.	Population.					
	Census, 1901.	Census, 1911.	Census, 1921.	Census, 1933.	Census, 1947.	Estimated, 1949.
Sydney and Suburbs	481,830	629,503*	899,059	1,235,267*	1,484,004	1,549,590
Newcastle	53,741	54,603	84,372	104,485	127,138†	131,770
Greater Wollongong	†	24,940	32,371	42,853	62,960	70,600
Broken Hill	27,500	30,972	26,337	26,925	27,054	30,500
Blue Mountains	†	11,825	17,097	14,713	21,316	22,070
Maitland	11,301§	12,377§	13,068§	13,374§	19,151	20,600
Goulburn	10,612	10,023	12,715	14,849	15,991	17,080
Orange	6,331	6,721	7,398	9,634	13,780	16,400
Wagga Wagga	5,108	6,419	7,679	11,631	15,340	16,340
Lismore	4,378	7,381	8,700	11,762	15,214	16,110
Albury	5,821	6,309	7,751	10,543	14,412	15,290
Lithgow	6,268	8,196	13,275	13,444	14,461	15,020
Perth	5,988	6,162	6,348	8,230	12,138	14,310
Cessnock¶	105	5,102	9,340	14,385	13,029	13,490
Grafton and Grafton South ...	5,147	5,888	9,977	8,551	12,025	12,930
Tamworth	5,799	7,145	7,264	9,913	12,071	12,730
Bathurst	9,223	8,575	9,440	10,413	11,871	12,310
Dubbo	3,409	4,452	5,032	8,344	9,545	10,120
Windsor	3,241	5,323	5,816	5,590	7,263	8,410
Armidale	4,249	4,738	5,407	6,794	7,809	8,020
Campbelltown	2,514	2,204	2,890	4,716	6,995	7,850
Parkes	3,181	2,935	3,941	5,846	6,897	7,330
Castro	1,926	3,420	3,455	5,287	6,698	7,220
Kempsey	2,329	2,862	3,613	4,824	6,330	6,800
Inverell	3,293	4,549	4,360	5,305	6,530	6,720
Taree	871	1,205	1,765	4,581	5,423	6,750
Forbes	4,294	4,436	4,376	5,355	5,949	6,220
Cowra	1,811	3,271	3,716	5,056	5,473	5,680
Cootamundra	2,424	2,967	3,531	4,683	5,250	5,610
Glen Innes	2,918	4,089	4,974	5,352	5,453	5,600
Moree	2,298	2,931	3,020	4,355	5,106	5,340
Queanbeyan	1,219	1,273	1,825	4,019	5,033	5,330
Wellington	2,984	3,958	3,924	4,320	4,723	4,910
Young	2,755	3,139	3,283	4,011	4,656	4,810
Gunnedah	1,910	3,005	2,604	3,591	4,314	4,500
Narrandera	2,255	2,374	2,985	4,119	4,186	4,410
Temora	1,603	2,784	3,048	3,823	4,179	4,340
Mudgee	2,789	2,942	3,170	3,993	4,178	4,310
Camden	1,719	1,797	2,007	2,394	2,935	4,300
Junee	2,190	2,531	3,560	4,213	4,010	4,170
Muswellbrook	1,710	1,861	2,152	3,287	3,939	4,150
Singleton	2,872	2,996	3,270	3,668	3,940	4,060
Deniliquin	2,644	2,494	2,600	3,192	3,668	3,920
Shellharbour	1,929	1,512	1,627	3,117	3,117	3,880
Bowral	1,752	1,751	2,620	3,005	3,660	3,840
Narrabri	2,286	2,514	2,358	2,911	3,329	3,500
Yass	2,220	2,136	2,502	2,866	3,254	3,440
Ballina	1,819	2,061	2,768	3,042	3,202	3,330
Port Macquarie	1,160	1,119	1,563	1,727	2,905	3,160
Bega	1,898	1,969	1,933	2,277	2,856	3,150
Tenterfield	2,604	2,792	2,493	2,622	3,046	3,140
Hay	3,012	2,461	2,672	3,156	2,963	3,070

* Area extended since previous census.

† Area slightly extended in 1938.

‡ Not available.

§ Municipalities of East Maitland, West Maitland and Morpeth only.

¶ Incorporated 1926 and

district enlarged.

The population of most of the larger towns has grown at a fairly uniform rate since 1891, and some towns have shown rapid increase in recent years.

Greater Newcastle, after twenty years of slow progress, has made rapid headway since 1911, largely on account of the growth of its manufacturing industries, as had the mining and industrial region of Greater Wollongong, but the population in the silver-lead mining town of Broken Hill has been virtually stable for about thirty years. Lithgow, a coal-mining and partly a manufacturing town, grew rapidly until 1927 when the ironworks were removed, and there has been little further permanent progress, a large war-time accession having been practically dispersed by 1947. The newly-created City of Maitland, dependent to a great extent on coal mining, grew from 19,151 in 1947 to 20,600 in 1949, but owing to changes in boundaries since the previous census the extent of its development cannot be stated.

By 1921 Goulburn, after twenty years of stagnation, had developed into the leading town of the interior not dependent on mining, and still narrowly occupies that place.

Between 1921 and 1949 the municipalities which showed the greatest percentage increases were Taree, 282; Queanbeyan, 192; Campbelltown, 172; Shellharbour, 154; Penrith, 125; Orange, 122; Camden, 114; Grafton and Grafton South, 113; Wagga Wagga, 112; Casino, 109; Port Macquarie, 102 and Dubbo, 101, but in some cases the increases were partly due to transfers to municipalities of populous areas from adjacent shires. Queanbeyan is within about six miles of Canberra, and its growth is connected with the development of the Australian Capital. The population of the Australian Capital Territory, most of whom reside in Canberra, increased from 2,572 in 1921 to 16,905 in 1947, and 19,533 in 1949.

Table 38.—Population, Towns and Localities Not Separately Incorporated.

Environs of Sydney.		Environs of Newcastle.		Provincial Towns.	
Name.	Population, 30th June, 1947.	Name.	Population, 30th June, 1947.	Name.	Population, 30th June, 1947.
Hornsby *	8,286	Kurri Kurri ...	5,440	Griffith ...	5,727
Cronulla *	7,330	Belmont ...	4,786	Murwillumbah	4,954
Dee Why *	5,940	Cardiff and Cardiff South.	4,755	Coff's Harbour and Coff's Harbour Jetty	4,718
Narrabeen and Narrabeen Nth.*	4,775	Weston ...	3,388	Gosford ...	4,410
Blacktown ...	4,475	Swansea ...	3,174	Leeton ...	3,912
Sutherland * ...	4,375			Nowra ...	3,551
				Moss Vale ...	3,096

* Located within the shires shown as contiguous to the Metropolitan Area in Table 34.

SEX DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

The distribution of population in sexes in New South Wales throughout past years reflects the demographic forces which have gradually brought about equality in numbers. Although in early years there was a marked preponderance of males the stage has been reached at which there is approximate equality of numbers of males and females.

The distribution of the sexes at each census from 1861 to 1947, and as estimated at 31st December, 1949, was as follows:—

Table 39.—Sexes of Population.

Census.	Distribution of Population in Sexes (excluding Aborigines).				Males per 100 Females.
	Number.		Proportion.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
			per cent.	per cent.	
1861	198,488	152,372	56·57	43·43	130
1871	274,842	228,156	54·64	45·36	121
1881	410,211	339,614	54·71	45·29	121
1891	609,666	517,471	54·09	45·91	118
1901	710,264	645,091	52·40	47·60	110
1911	857,698	789,036	52·08	47·92	109
1921	1,071,501	1,028,870	51·01	48·99	104
1933	1,318,471	1,282,376	50·69	49·31	103
1947	1,492,211	1,492,627	50·00	50·00	100
1949*	1,594,724	1,581,211	50·21	49·79	101

* Estimate as at 31st December.

The great excess of males over females in the early years was due to several factors. The development of the colony was first stimulated by the "gold rushes" and later depended on the pastoral and mining industries. This, combined with remoteness from the Old World, led to far greater immigration of men than of women. In later years the pre-dominance of males among immigrants tended to increase the disparity between the sexes. On the other hand, the higher rate of mortality among males renders the natural increase of females the greater, despite the excess of male over female births. As a consequence the excess of males diminished, and the diminution was hastened by the wars of 1914-1918, and 1939-1945 and the slender flow of immigrants since 1928.

The effects of these factors are seen clearly in the following table, which shows the excess of males in each quinquennial age group at each census from 1891 to 1947.

Table 40.—Masculinity of Population at Various Ages.

Age Group. (Years.)	Excess of Males.					Males per 100 Females.					
	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.
0-4	1,755	3,140	3,718	4,757	6,188	103	102	103	103	104	104
5-9	2,243	2,017	3,144	3,759	3,512	102	103	102	103	103	103
10-14	1,485	1,138	2,732	3,255	3,448	102	102	102	103	103	103
15-19	(-) 313	1,966	1,774	2,913	4,720	100	103	102	102	102	104
20-24	(-) 2,370	4,464	(-) 5,420	3,561	1,173	108	96	105	94	103	101
25-29	230	4,040	(-) 3,794	5,094	(-) 2,031	128	100	106	96	105	98
30-34	5,899	4,332	4,058	1,903	(-) 1,994	142	112	107	105	102	98
35-39	10,742	4,413	3,851	(-) 5,467	2,254	148	126	109	105	94	102
40-44	11,494	7,485	4,510	1,867	6,074	142	134	117	107	102	105
45-49	9,337	9,055	3,996	5,025	189	145	139	124	108	106	100
50-54	6,288	9,381	6,648	4,586	(-) 5,002	154	133	131	116	107	94
55-59	4,258	6,639	6,843	1,549	424	155	128	132	120	163	101
60-64	4,541	3,671	5,283	1,054	(-) 1,822	163	137	122	119	103	97
65-69	3,768	2,356	3,606	1,659	(-) 3,959	142	141	118	120	105	92
70-74	2,570	2,026	1,013	1,145	(-) 5,164	137	149	124	168	105	85
75-79	734	1,416	268	83	(-) 3,798	149	126	127	104	101	83
80-84	309	496	35	(-) 412	(-) 2,085	147	120	122	101	93	82
85 and over	122	(-) 60	(-) 52	(-) 604	(-) 1,732	150	118	94	97	80	71
Not stated	2,072	687	418	368	189	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	*65,164	68,662	42,631	36,095	(-) 416	118	110	109	104	103	100

* Excludes half-caste aboriginals in a nomadic state who are included in Table 39.

(-) Denotes excess of females.

The censuses of 1861 to 1881 disclosed an excess of males at ages from the early 'twenties onwards. This was maintained by the greater net immigration of males than of females, especially in the period up to 1891. At the census of 1891 the excess was apparent from age 25, but more especially from age 30, and the higher ages reflected the cumulative effects of earlier migration. After 1891 migration had no appreciable effect on the population for twenty years, and when it again became prominent it was on a relatively small scale. As a result the excess masculinity apparent in 1891 at ages 25 and over is noticeable at each succeeding census at progressively later ages, when the greater male mortality at higher ages also was asserting its influence. By 1921 the masculinity in each age group was assuming a more natural order. The excess of females at ages 20 to 29 in that year was the result mainly of the loss of men at the war and the excess of male deaths in the influenza epidemic of 1919, a further factor being the immigration of war brides. The effect of this disturbance was still apparent in the age group 30-44 years at the 1933 census, and in the group 45-59 years in 1947. A further loss of men in the war of 1939-45 resulted in an excess of females at each year of age from 25 to 35 in 1947. From 1921 also, there is increasing evidence of the effect of the higher male mortality after middle age, which, by 1947, had caused an excess of females at all ages from 48 years upwards, except at ages 57, 58 and 59 years, at which ages there was virtual equality of numbers.

The numerical increase in the excess of males at the earlier ages is due principally to an increase in the annual number of births. Births reached a peak in 1922, continued high until 1928, then declined and did not increase again until in the five years before the census of 1947. Births in those years in record numbers caused the excess of 6,188 males in the age group under five years.

The masculinity of the population reflects the average masculinity of births, which varies between 104 and 106 males per 100 females, and the higher death rate among male infants. At these early ages migration has little effect and a natural order is observable in ages under 20 throughout the whole period reviewed in the table.

AGES OF THE POPULATION.

As in many other countries, the average age of the population of New South Wales is increasing. Although variations in the age constitution have been due, in part, to immigration and the loss occasioned by wars and epidemics, the weightier factors in this State are the long term decrease in the birth rate and an increase in the average duration of life.

The following table shows the number of persons in quinquennial age groups as recorded at each of the last two censuses, exclusive of full-blood aboriginals.

Table 41.—Ages of Population.

Age Group. (Years.)	30th June, 1933.			30th June, 1947.			Increase, 1933-1947.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.
0-4	117,281	112,524	229,805	149,627	143,139	293,066	63,261
5-9	127,800	124,041	251,841	119,400	115,888	235,288	(-) 16,553
10-14	126,664	123,409	250,073	108,465	105,017	213,482	(-) 36,591
15-19	123,438	120,525	243,963	120,089	115,369	235,458	(-) 8,505
20-24	116,312	112,751	229,063	123,695	122,522	246,217	17,154
25-29	105,279	100,185	205,464	118,166	120,197	238,363	32,899
30-34	93,247	91,344	184,591	116,942	118,936	235,878	51,287
35-39	87,139	92,606	179,745	111,100	108,846	219,946	40,201
40-44	91,077	89,210	180,287	97,488	92,414	189,902	9,615
45-49	85,401	80,376	165,777	88,422	88,233	176,655	10,878
50-54	69,000	64,414	133,414	79,166	84,168	163,334	29,920
55-59	50,674	49,125	99,799	78,811	78,387	157,198	57,399
60-64	42,643	41,589	84,232	63,854	65,676	129,530	45,298
65-69	33,452	31,793	65,245	45,706	49,665	95,371	30,126
70-74	23,996	22,851	46,847	28,828	33,992	62,820	15,973
75-79	13,351	13,268	26,619	18,307	22,105	40,412	13,793
80-84	5,511	5,923	11,434	9,209	11,294	20,503	9,069
85 and over	2,389	2,993	5,382	4,283	6,015	10,298	4,916
Not stated	3,817	3,449	7,266	10,653	10,464	21,117	13,851
Total	1,318,471	1,282,376	2,600,847	1,492,211	1,492,627	2,984,838	383,991

(-) Denotes decrease.

To eliminate a tendency to mis-statement at certain ages, and to distribute the unstated ages, the recorded figures need to be subjected to a process of graduation or smoothing. The resultant graduated number of persons at each age at the censuses of 1921 and 1933 is shown on pages 371 and 372 of the "Statistical Register" for 1935-36. Graduated numbers are not yet available for the census of 1947.

The sex distribution of the population at various ages is analysed in Table 40.

The changing age constitution of the population is illustrated in the following table, which shows the proportion of persons recorded in quinquennial age groups at each census since 1861.

Table 42.—Age Distribution of Population.

Age Group. (Years.)	Proportion per cent. of Total Population at Census.*								
	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.
0-4	16.22	16.30	14.84	14.63	11.75	12.26	11.40	8.86	9.89
5-9	12.10	14.02	13.22	12.76	12.29	10.27	11.11	9.71	7.94
10-14	10.38	11.47	11.81	10.92	11.95	9.59	9.79	9.64	7.20
15-19	9.77	8.48	10.11	9.62	10.44	10.01	8.37	9.41	7.94
20-24	9.69	8.41	9.95	9.85	9.41	10.38	8.22	8.83	8.31
25-29	10.00	8.67	8.08	9.45	8.31	9.08	8.53	7.92	8.04
30-34	7.80	7.55	6.76	7.86	7.34	7.53	8.62	7.12	7.96
35-39	5.82	6.56	6.19	5.99	6.95	6.46	7.43	6.93	7.42
40-44	5.74	5.15	5.28	4.75	5.80	5.76	6.17	6.95	6.41
45-49	4.17	3.61	4.18	4.04	4.24	5.14	5.04	6.39	5.96
50-54	3.39	3.54	3.27	3.33	3.33	4.23	4.39	5.14	5.51
55-59	1.81	2.26	2.00	2.43	2.50	2.96	3.67	3.85	5.30
60-64	1.71	1.85	1.85	1.81	2.14	2.22	2.97	3.25	4.37
65-69	.64	.97	1.11	1.06	1.65	1.73	1.90	2.51	3.22
70-74	.43	.72	.74	.77	.96	1.17	1.20	1.81	2.12
75-79	.18	.25	.35	.42	.48	.73	.72	1.03	1.36
80-84	}	.15	.26	{	.19	.26	.32	.44	.69
85 and over					.09	.11	.15	.21	.36
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Under 15	38.70	41.79	39.87	38.34	35.99	32.12	32.30	28.21	25.03
15-64	59.90	56.08	57.67	59.13	60.55	63.82	63.41	65.79	67.23
65 and over	1.40	2.13	2.46	2.53	3.46	4.06	4.29	6.00	7.74
21 and over	†	48.06	48.02	49.93	51.62	55.77	57.57	60.55	65.42

* 1861-1911 calculated from total population including aboriginals; 1921-1947 excluding aboriginals.

† Not available.

The age constitution of the population in 1861 was rendered abnormal by the large influx of persons in early manhood during the gold rushes of the preceding decade and by the large number of births in the preceding quinquennium, but, thereafter, as the result of a more steady growth of the population, it became more uniform. The birth rate commenced to decline steadily in 1864, and although the effect of this influence is partly obscured by the effects of migration and reduced mortality, its extent is indicated broadly by the decline in the proportion of children at ages under 10 years at each succeeding census. The decline in the birth rate resulted

in an actual loss of numbers in the age group 0-4 years in 1933 as compared with 1921, but the recovery, due to war-time influences, in the number of births for some years prior to the 1947 census, caused the number in this age group to be 63,261 greater in 1947 than in 1933.

During the period of seventy-six years from 1871 to 1947, the proportion of children under 15 years of age to the total population fell from 41.8 per cent. to 25.0 per cent., and the proportion of aged persons over 64 years of age and of persons at what may be called the productive ages (15 to 64 years) increased considerably. The proportion of persons of dependent age, viz., those under 15 and over 64 years, decreased from 43.92 per cent. in 1871 to 32.77 per cent. in 1947, but the component age groups show opposing trends, and the proportion of persons 65 years of age and over actually increased more than five-fold in the 86 years covered by Table 42.

The proportion of adults in the population has grown very steadily since 1881.

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION.

The proportion of married persons in New South Wales at the census of 1947 was 46.6 per cent., as compared with 39.6 per cent. in 1933 and 37.4 per cent. in 1921. The population (exclusive of aboriginals) at the census of 1947, arranged according to conjugal condition, was, as follows:—

Table 43.—Conjugal Condition of Population, 30th June, 1947.

Conjugal Condition.	Number.			Proportion (stated condition).		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
				per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Never married—						
Under age 15 ...	377,492	364,344	741,836	25.38	24.47	24.93
Age 15 and over ...	364,588	293,007	657,595	24.51	19.68	22.09
Married	691,343	695,466	1,386,809	46.47	46.72	46.60
Widowed	43,029	122,009	165,938	2.89	8.26	5.58
Divorced	11,154	12,914	24,068	.75	.87	.80
Not stated	4,605	3,987	8,592	...	...	...
Total	1,492,211	1,492,627	2,984,83	100.00	100.00	100.00

Persons never married constituted 47.02 per cent. of the total population, but of these 741,836 (or 24.93 per cent. of the population) were under the age of 15 years. The males over the age of 15 years who had never been married numbered 364,588 and females 293,007. The proportion of

married persons to those over the age of 15 years rose from 49.2 per cent. in 1911 to 55.1 per cent. in 1921, declined to 54.9 per cent. in 1933, but at 61.8 per cent. in 1947 was much greater than ever before.

For males and females the proportion in each group as recorded at each census from 1861 to 1947 is shown below:—

Table 44.—Proportionate Conjugal Condition, Each Sex.

Census.	Males.				Females.			
	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1861	69.34	28.23	2.43	*	61.09	35.14	3.77	*
1871	69.96	27.59	2.45	*	62.89	32.82	4.29	*
1881	70.64	26.94	2.42	*	63.52	31.75	4.73	*
1891	69.78	27.41	2.78	.03	62.87	32.11	5.00	.02
1901	68.46	28.69	2.75	.10	62.43	32.00	5.46	.11
1911	65.00	32.18	2.67	.15	59.30	35.03	5.52	.15
1921	60.51	36.68	2.60	.21	55.70	38.16	5.91	.23
1933	57.73	39.03	2.85	.39	52.49	40.16	6.89	.46
1947	49.89	46.47	2.89	.75	44.15	46.72	8.26	.87

* Divorce proceedings were first permitted under Matrimonial Causes Act, 1873.

There has been a steady decline since 1881 in the proportion of males and females never married, and a corresponding increase in the proportion married. This has been due in a large measure to the altered age constitution of the population consequent on the declining birth rate. The proportion of widowers has shown no appreciable increase during the period, although the proportion of widows has increased continuously, attaining the high proportion of over 8 per cent. of the total female population in 1947. The proportion of divorced persons shows a relatively rapid increase. The number and proportion of widowed and divorced persons are exclusive of those re-married.

BIRTHPLACES OF THE POPULATION.

Broadly, nationality is determined in New South Wales by the common law principle of locality of birth, although it is provided also that, irrespective of place of birth, any child whose father was a British subject, or a child born on a British vessel, shall be deemed a British subject.

The nationality of the population of the State at the census of 1947 was preponderatingly British, no less than 99.5 per cent. of the inhabitants being of British allegiance. The proportion born in Australia was 89.8 per cent.

ABORIGINALS.

The number of aboriginals in New South Wales during the first century after the date of settlement is not known accurately, but it is certain that they were never numerous.

At the censuses of 1871 and 1881 aboriginals living in a wild or semi-wild state were not enumerated. The first careful enumeration was made in 1891, when it was found that there were only 5,097 aboriginals of full blood. Since then their number has declined progressively. The number of aboriginals of full blood enumerated at censuses since 1871 was as follows:—

Table 45.—Aboriginals (Full Blood).

Census.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Census.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1871	709	274	983*	1911	1,152	860	2,012
1881	938	705	1,643*	1921	923	674	1,597
1891	2,896	2,201	5,097	1933	617	417	1,034
1901	2,192	1,586	3,778				

* Excluding aboriginals in wild or semi-wild state.

The numbers of half castes enumerated at successive censuses were as follows:—In 1891, 3,183; in 1901, 3,147; in 1911, 4,512; and in 1921, 4,588, of whom 2,367 were males and 2,221 females. There were 8,309 enumerated at the census of 1933, of whom 4,358 were males and 3,951 females.

Between 1924 and 1941 the Aborigines' Welfare Board, with police assistance, endeavoured to make an annual enumeration of aboriginals. The numbers so ascertained were not precise, but probably were fairly reliable estimates. The number at the annual collection of 30th June, 1933 was 195 greater than at the census enumeration of the whole population. At 30th June, 1941 the number of aboriginals of full blood recorded in this way was 594, of whom 375 were males and 219 females. Of the total 40 were nomadic, 112 were in regular employment, and there were 442 others. The number living in supervised camps was 314, excluding any who were in regular employment.

Half castes recorded at the annual collection of 30th June, 1941 numbered 10,022 of whom 5,361 were males and 4,661 females. However, it is probable that this is a considerable overstatement through the inclusion of full bloods, and possibly of quadroons and persons of lesser caste.

Of the half castes recorded in 1941, 505 were nomadic, 2,057 were in regular employment, and there were 7,460 others. The number living in supervised camps was 3,403.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIAN STATES.

The following table shows the population and the proportion of population of each State of the Commonwealth at the censuses of 1933 and 1947, and as at 31st December, 1949. Aboriginals of full blood are excluded.

During the intercensal period 1933 to 1947, the population of New South Wales increased at an average annual rate of 0.99 per cent., which was faster than that of any other State of the Commonwealth, excepting Queensland, where the rate was 1.11 per cent. In order, rates in other States were:—Western Australia, 0.97 per cent.; Tasmania, 0.87 per cent., Victoria, 0.87 per cent.; and South Australia, 0.76 per cent. The average for the whole of Australia was 0.96 per cent.

The average annual rates of increase in the period from 30th June, 1947 to 31st December, 1949 in order were:—Tasmania 4.10 per cent., Western Australia 3.29 per cent., South Australia 2.54 per cent., New South Wales 2.51 per cent., Victoria 2.10 per cent., and Queensland 1.92 per cent.

Table 46.—Population of Australian States and Territories.

State or Territory	Population.			Proportion in each State or Territory.		
	Census, 1933.	Census, 1947.	Estimate 31st Dec., 1949.	Census, 1933.	Census, 1947.	Estimate 31st Dec., 1949.
				per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
New South Wales ...	2,600,847	2,984,838	3,175,935	39.23	39.38	39.45
Victoria ...	1,820,261	2,054,701	2,164,331	27.46	27.11	26.88
Queensland ...	947,534	1,106,415	1,160,300	14.29	14.60	14.41
South Australia ...	580,949	646,073	687,873	8.76	8.53	8.55
Western Australia ...	438,852	502,480	544,815	6.62	6.63	6.77
Tasmania ...	227,599	257,078	284,245	3.43	3.39	3.53
Northern Territory ...	4,850	10,868	13,850	.07	.14	.17
Australian Capital Ter.	8,947	16,905	19,533	.14	.22	.24
Commonwealth ...	6,629,839	7,579,358	8,050,882	100.00	100.00	100.00

POPULATION OF THE WORLD.

The ratio of the population of New South Wales to that of the rest of the world may be gauged by reference to the following table, derived from the Demographic Year Book of the United Nations, 1949-50. Although based on the latest information available, comparisons should not be drawn between totals for continents (and some countries) published from year to year as the figures in some instances are mere approximations founded on estimates for which little data exist. Apart from such cases, the populations stated are estimates founded on the latest available census figures. The data are mid-year estimates for the year 1949.

Table 47.—Population of World.

Region or Country.	Area in Square Miles, Mid-year 1949.	Estimated Population, Mid-year 1949.	Proportionate Distribution.		Number of Persons per Square Mile.
			Area.	Population.	
	thousands.	thousands.	per cent.	per cent.	
Regions—					
Europe*	10,512	593,000	20.2	25.0	56.4
Asia† ...	10,359	1,254,000	19.9	52.7	121.1
Africa ...	11,681	198,000	22.4	8.3	17.0
America ...	16,221	321,000	31.2	13.5	19.8
Australasia and Oceania ...	3,304	12,000	6.3	.5	3.6
World Total ...	52,077	2,378,000	100.0	100.0	45.7
Countries—					
China‡	3,750	463,493**	7.2	19.5	123.3
India§ ...	1,221	346,090	2.3	14.6	283.4
U.S.S.R.	8,599	193,000||	16.5	8.1	22.4
United States of America ...	3,022	149,215	5.8	6.3	49.4
Japan ...	142	82,151	.3	3.5	577.2
Pakistan ...	360	74,437††	.7	3.1	206.5
Indonesia ...	576	72,000**	1.1	3.0	125.0
Germany¶	136	68,457	.3	2.9	501.6
United Kingdom ...	94	50,363	.2	2.1	534.6
Brazil ...	3,288	49,340	6.3	2.1	15.0
Italy ...	116	45,996	.2	1.9	395.7
France||	213	41,550	.4	1.7	195.3
Mexico ...	760	24,448	1.5	1.0	32.2
Argentina ...	1,079	16,818	2.1	.7	15.6
Yugoslavia ...	99	16,040	.2	.7	161.7
Canada ...	3,843	13,549	7.4	.6	3.5
Czechoslovakia ...	49	12,463	.1	.5	252.5
Union of South Africa ...	472	12,112	.9	.5	25.6
Hungary ...	36	9,224	.1	.4	256.9
Australia ...	2,975	7,912	5.7	.3	2.7
New Zealand ...	103	1,881	.2	.1	18.2

* Including the Asiatic part of the U.S.S.R. † Excluding the Asiatic part of the U.S.S.R.
 ‡ Including Formosa § Including Hyderabad and "Kashmir-Jammu". ¶ Excluding the Saar. ||1946 figure (latest official estimate). ** Estimate mid 1948. †† Registration areas only.

MIGRATION.

A large movement of population takes place each year between New South Wales and other Australian States, but is due more to the movement of tourists, business men, and persons following itinerant callings, than to immigration or emigration of a permanent nature.

Although a similar qualification applies to oversea movements, migration experience is governed by several factors and of these the principal is the arrival of migrants assisted by the State and of other permanent settlers who are attracted in large numbers in times of economic stability.

The interstate and overseas movement of people to and from New South Wales is shown in the following table. Figures for war years relate to civilian movement only and include evacuees:—

Table 48.—Interstate and Oversea Migration.

Year.	Arrivals in New South Wales.			Departures from New South Wales.			Excess of Arrivals over Departures. (Net Immigration.)		
	Inter-state. *	From Oversea Countries Direct.	Total.	Inter-state. *	To Oversea Countries Direct.	Total.	Inter-state. *	Oversea Countries Direct.	Total.
1938	155,606	50,040	205,646	154,707	46,672	201,379	899	3,368	4,267
1939	142,400	49,119	191,519	140,213	43,407	183,620	2,187	5,712	7,899
1940	115,607	27,320	142,927	121,608	20,217	141,825	(-) 6,001	7,103	1,102
1941	118,269	16,942	135,211	122,254	14,188	136,442	(-) 3,985	2,754	(-) 1,231
1942	136,642	4,689	141,331	121,725	3,994	125,719	14,917	695	15,626
1943	133,774	2,720	136,494	129,674	2,699	132,373	4,100†	21	4,121†
1944	164,039	4,622	168,711	146,617	5,405	152,022	17,472†	(-) 783	16,689†
1945	200,452	10,020	210,472	193,185	10,489	203,674	7,267†	(-) 469	6,798†
1946	263,511	22,501	286,012	258,723	31,767	290,490	4,788†	(-) 9,266	(-) 4,478†
1947	339,305	46,640	385,945	343,346	43,025	386,371	(-) 4,041†	3,015	(-) 426†
1948	396,567	72,778	469,345	407,191	44,223	451,414	(-) 10,624	23,555	17,931
1949	443,135	127,578	570,713	435,155	61,415	496,570	7,980	66,163	74,143

* Including movement of population to and from overseas countries *via* other States. † In the period 1st July, 1943, to 30th June, 1947, the recorded interstate migration was ignored for purposes of population estimates—see text below. (—) Denotes excess of departures.

Arrivals from and departures to “oversea countries direct” as shown above represent complete records of persons arriving or departing overseas direct. They include persons permanently transferring their residences as well as casual movements of Australians and of overseas visitors. The numbers are dissected into these categories in Table 49. In the period 1st July, 1943 to 30th June, 1947 the recorded figures of interstate migration were specially adjusted for purposes of population estimates on the assumption that the true interstate net migration was nil or negligible and therefore the net overseas movement only was used as the migration factor.

The records of interstate movement of population which are used for the purposes of migration statistics are restricted to the minimum required to determine the net migration and therefore do not represent the total numbers arriving or departing. Records for sea and air traffic do not distinguish those who hold return tickets and therefore they are included. Since 1st July, 1926 the movement by rail has been represented by single interstate rail tickets, disregarding return tickets.

Road movements, though considerable, are not recorded but probably do not affect the annual net migration materially.

Fluctuations in net migration generally, are due largely to the influence of economic conditions. The onset of depression in 1929 was marked by a heavy diminution in net immigration followed in 1930 and 1931 by substantial net emigration. With a recovery in economic conditions in the subsequent years, the State showed small annual gains of population by migration until war commenced.

Table 48, showing figures compiled on the basis described, illustrates the restrictive effect on the movement of civilian population of conditions prevailing in the war years. The early post-war years were affected in considerable degree by post-war readjustments, but in 1948 and 1949 there was a renewal of the flow of overseas migration as a result, principally, of the government schemes referred to in later pages.

OVERSEA MIGRATION.

The aggregate overseas movement of population shown in Table 48 may be analysed to distinguish between persons migrating for permanent settlement, Australians travelling abroad, and visitors from other countries.

Particulars of intention in regard to residence of persons arriving and departing overseas have been collected since 1st July, 1924. The classification is made according to intention declared upon embarkation or disembarkation and as intentions in some cases are changed subsequently the figures do not show the actual movements precisely. In the classification, "permanent residence" denotes residence for one year or more. The following summary shows the number in the various categories in the years 1946 to 1949, comparing the totals for New South Wales with those for all Australia.

Table 49.—Migrants—New South Wales and Commonwealth.

Arrivals and Departures, Overseas Direct.	1946.		1947.		1948.		1949.	
	New South Wales.	Common- wealth.	New South Wales.	Common- wealth.	New South Wales.	Common- wealth.	New South Wales.	Common- wealth.
Arrivals—								
Permanent Arrivals ... New								
Australians returning	9,561	18,217	16,530	31,765	32,559	65,739	74,281	167,727
Visitors ...	4,830	6,330	15,216	18,305	18,827	23,813	21,569	28,116
Total arrivals ...	8,110	10,343	14,894	17,698	21,392	26,171	31,728	37,292
	22,501	34,890	46,640	67,768	72,778	115,723	127,578	233,135
Departures—								
Australian residents departing permanently ...	19,210	29,806	13,255	19,579	10,168	17,271	10,510	18,457
Australians who intend to return	4,699	6,702	14,319	18,764	14,323	19,557	18,229	25,351
Visitors ...	7,858	13,530	15,451	18,814	19,732	23,780	32,676	39,326
Total departures...	31,767	50,038	43,025	57,157	44,223	60,608	61,415	83,134

The New South Wales figures relate to persons leaving overseas ships at New South Wales ports, irrespective of the ultimate State of destination, and persons from other States joining overseas ships at New South Wales ports. The majority of travellers between Australia and other countries (particularly visitors from abroad) embark or disembark at ports in New South Wales (principally Sydney).

Nationality of Oversea Migrants.

The following table shows racial origin or the nationalities of persons who arrived in or departed from Australia via the ports of New South Wales in the two and a half years ended June, 1948. As from 1st July, 1948 overseas migrants have been classified solely according to nationality and the particulars on the new basis for the half year ended December, 1948 and the year 1949 are given in Table 52.

Table 50.—Nationality of Oversea Migrants.

Racial Origin or Nationality.	1946.			1947.			1948. January to June.		
	Arri- vals.	Depar- tures.	Excess of Arri- vals.	Arri- vals.	Depar- tures.	Excess of Arri- vals.	Arri- vals.	Depar- tures.	Excess of Arri- vals.
British	17,538	24,056	(-) 7,418	37,823	37,094	729	23,335	21,316	7,019
French	492	545	(-) 53	853	798	55	423	361	62
German	235	192	43	522	251	271	175	155	20
Greek	95	27	68	442	71	371	277	44	233
Italian	20	76	(-) 56	145	204	(-) 59	219	118	92
Russian	129	132	3	289	129	160	132	65	67
United States of America ...	1,594	2,222	(-) 628	2,213	1,193	1,020	1,478	842	636
Yugoslav	22	32	(-) 10	34	44	(-) 10	68	254	(-) 186
Other European	1,408	2,503	(-) 1,095	2,815	1,446	1,369	1,903	712	1,191
Total, European	21,533	30,688	(-) 9,155	45,136	41,230	3,906	33,001	23,867	9,134
Chinese	378	533	(-) 155	795	1,113	(-) 318	570	623	(-) 53
Indian	428	404	24	499	479	20	135	170	(-) 44
Japanese	1	5	(-) 4	3	2	1	...	11	11
Syrian	18	9	9	18	30	(-) 12	12	11	1
Other Asiatic	115	103	9	131	124	7	127	106	21
Polynesian, Melanesian, etc.	20	12	8	38	20	18	53	56	(-) 21
Other Non-European	8	10	(-) 2	20	27	(-) 7	7	7	...
Total, Non-European	968	1,079	(-) 111	1,504	1,795	(-) 291	886	993	(-) 107
Grand Total	22,501	31,767	(-) 9,266	46,640	43,025	3,615	33,887	24,860	9,027

(-) Denotes excess of departures.

The numbers in the table include visitors from overseas and Australian residents travelling abroad.

The better to indicate the effect of migration upon the racial composition of the population, the above figures have been analysed according to intention as to residence expressed at the time of arrival or departure, and the net "permanent" movement of persons of certain racial origins or nationalities from 1940 to 30th June, 1948 is shown in the following table. This information, compiled solely according to nationality is continued in Table 52. The figures represent the balance between those departing permanently and those who arrive intending to reside for one year or longer.

Table 51.—Net "Permanent" Oversea Migration by Nationality.

Racial Origin or Nationality.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948. Jan.- Jun.
British	2,362	1,704	(-) 244	(-) 303	(-) 308	(-) 1,160	(-) 7,779	136	4,611
German	119	(-) 11	(-) 1	(-) 1	1	(-) 8	49	363	61
Greek	68	8	...	1	3	3	70	366	251
Italian	156	(-) 1	3	...	1	28	(-) 37	11	114
Yugoslav	41	(-) 1	...	...	...	2	(-) 7	8	(-) 187
United States of America ...	46	86	(-) 24	(-) 1	(-) 30	40	(-) 813	706	604
Other European	407	222	42	99	26	184	(-) 937	1,955	1,502
Total European	3,199	2,007	(-) 223	(-) 205	(-) 307	(-) 973	(-) 9,454	3,567	6,656
Chinese	(-) 78	74	23	11	(-) 18	29	(-) 248	(-) 220	(-) 26
Natives of India, Ceylon ...	19	8	...	(-) 7	12	10	12	25	11
Japanese	(-) 38	(-) 203	...	...	...	(-) 4	3	(-) 11	11
Syrian	(-) 1	...	...	...	...	1	7	3	7
Other Asiatic	1	12	4	1	5	5	40	31	12
Other Non-European	9	7	5	(-) 1	(-) 1	0	(-) 2	(-) 10	2
Total Non-European	(-) 88	(-) 102	37	7	(-) 2	51	(-) 195	(-) 168	(-) 1
Grand Total	3,111	1,905	(-) 186	(-) 198	(-) 309	(-) 922	(-) 9,649	3,399	6,951

(-) Denotes excess of departures.

Particulars of oversea migrants classified solely according to nationality for the period 1st July, 1948 to 31st December, 1949, matching the information given in Tables 50 and 51 are as follows:—

Table 52.—Nationality of Oversea Migrants, Total and "Permanent."

Nationality.	Total Movement.						Net "Permanent" Movement.	
	1948, July to December.			1949.			1948, July to December.	1949.
	Arrivals.	Departures.	Excess of Arrivals.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Excess of Arrivals.		
British	28,793	17,058	11,735	79,702	55,636	24,066	7,855	21,434
American (U.S.)	1,067	910	157	2,258	1,837	421	237	619
Austrian	66	25	41	395	43	352	33	344
Chinese	715	446	269	1,456	1,176	280	128	278
Czechoslovak	331	12	319	1,938	60	1,878	307	1,883
Dutch	320	171	149	1,376	866	510	63	506
Estonian	429	7	422	1,223	7	1,216	424	1,221
French	331	293	38	970	770	200	13	229
German	89	42	47	685	87	598	47	592
Greek	380	22	358	735	76	659	358	669
Hungarian	196	9	187	2,557	14	2,543	183	2,542
Italian	756	80	676	3,210	152	3,058	665	3,056
Latvian	1,015	3	1,012	4,080	3	4,077	1,014	4,076
Lithuanian	656	3	653	2,167	14	2,153	656	2,164
Polish	1,891	76	1,815	12,367	64	12,303	1,802	12,294
Russian*	642	18	624	2,518*	43*	2,475*	607	2,472
Ukrainian* ... ..	...	...	...	2,581	...	2,581	...	2,581
Yugoslav	390	5	385	3,585	15	3,570	388	3,551
Other (including "Stateless")	824	183	641	3,775	552	3,223	600	3,260
Total	38,891	19,363	19,528	127,578	61,415	66,163	15,440	63,771

* From 1st July, 1948, to 30th June, 1949, "Ukrainian" included with "Russian."

PASSPORTS.

The Passports Act, 1938-1948 of the Commonwealth, which came into operation on 1st July, 1939, is uniform with similar legislation in other British countries. Under its provisions it is not compulsory for persons leaving Australia to be possessed of a valid passport. But in practice a passport usually is needed because it must be produced for entry into most British and foreign countries. Moreover it is prescribed by the Immigration Act, 1901-1948 that all persons over 16 years of age who desire to enter Australia must be in possession of a valid passport in addition to landing permit or other necessary authority even on return after temporary absence.

The fee for a Commonwealth passport is £1, and as a general rule it is endorsed as valid for five years from the date of issue. It may be renewed for any consecutive period from one to five years provided the total period does not exceed ten years; then a fresh passport must be obtained. A fee of 2s. is charged for each year of renewal.

British visas are added to the passports of aliens, the fees being 8s. for an ordinary visa and 2s. for a transit visa.

British subjects travelling to foreign countries must have their passports endorsed for travel to those countries, bearing, where required, the visa of the respective consular representatives. The necessity for consular visas has been dispensed with in respect of travel to some foreign countries.

IMMIGRATION RESTRICTION.

At Common Law aliens have no legal right of admission to any British country, and migration to and from New South Wales is regulated principally by statutes of the Commonwealth Parliament, *e.g.*, the Immigration Act, 1901-1948, and the Contract Immigrants Act, 1905.

Any person may be refused admission to Australia who fails to write from dictation by an officer not less than fifty words in any prescribed European language; any person who has not the prescribed certificate of health; any feeble-minded person; any person suffering from serious transmissible disease or defect, tuberculosis or certain other serious diseases; any person convicted of crime in certain circumstances; any prostitute or person living by prostitution; any advocate of revolution, assassination, or the unlawful destruction of property; or any person 16 years of age or over not possessed of a passport as prescribed. Should such persons gain admission, they may be deported. As a general rule persons formerly domiciled in the State cannot be excluded from return after temporary absence.

REGISTRATION OF ALIENS.

Regulations under the immigration laws of the Commonwealth provide machinery for checking and regulating the entry of aliens and for collecting comprehensive personal records upon entry into the Commonwealth, but until recently, except in war-time, there were no provisions for recording their movements within the Commonwealth.

The Aliens Act, 1947 (Commonwealth), which came into operation on 1st January, 1948, repealed the Aliens Registration Act, 1939 and superseded the National Security (Alien Control) Regulations. It provides for a Register of Aliens in each State or Territory of the Commonwealth, and that all aliens over the age of 16 years must register (unless exempted under the provisions of the Act) and notify change of their address or occupation to the responsible officer within seven days.

Upon registration, an alien receives a certificate of registration which he must produce upon demand by a competent authority and surrender before leaving the Commonwealth.

NATURALISATION.

Naturalisation is a function of the Commonwealth, and certificates of naturalisation are issued under Federal enactments. Until 26th January, 1949 a certificate of naturalisation as a British subject was issued under the provisions of the Nationality Act, 1920-1946, but on that date this Act was replaced by the Nationality and Citizenship Act, 1948 whereby the certificates relate to naturalisation as an Australian citizen. All persons possessing Australian citizenship are British subjects.

On account of the small non-British element in the population of New South Wales the number of naturalisations generally has not been large, but, in recent years, the relatively higher proportion of alien migrants who settled permanently has caused a proportionate increase in the number of naturalisations. In the 71 years 1849 to 1919, there were 17,426 persons naturalised but in the 30 years 1920 to 1949 there were 17,498. There were

2,193 naturalised in 1946, 805 in 1947, 618 in 1948 and 874 in 1949. The following table shows the birthplaces of the persons naturalised in New South Wales since 1920:—

Table 53.—Birthplaces of Persons Naturalised, 1920 to 1949.

Birthplace.	Number.	Birthplace.	Number.	Birthplace.	Number.
Italy	4,480	Sweden	361	Belgium	79
Greece	2,536	Norway	320	Lithuania	75
Germany	2,037	Hungary	310	Turkey	59
Poland	894	France	294	Bulgaria	40
Austria	863	Finland	285	Portugal	10
Russia	821	United States	280	Servia	6
Yugoslavia	563	Switzerland	258		
Estonia... ..	457	Holland	219	Other	817
Czechoslovakia	397	Romania	109		
Denmark	378	Latvia	105	Total	17,498
Syria	362	Spain	83		

Figures showing birthplaces of persons naturalised each year are published in the Statistical Register.

ASSISTED MIGRATION.

Assisted immigration throughout the years has been intermittent. The degree of assistance afforded, types of persons to be admitted, method of choosing them and countries whence they came, as matters of Government policy, have been dependent to a very large extent upon local conditions. Particulars of the schemes of assisted migration in operation before the outbreak of war in 1939 are published in the 1940-41 (page 66 *et seq.*) and earlier editions of this Year Book.

The Commonwealth Immigration Advisory Council was formed in February, 1947 to advise the Commonwealth Government on general policy in the selection of migrants and their reception and assimilation into the community. In addition, an Immigration Planning Council was established in October, 1949 to plan and review progress in the absorption of migrants, to advise on the role of migration in the national development, and to examine major problems in the accommodation and employment of migrants.

The United Kingdom and Commonwealth Governments agreed in March, 1946 to a scheme of free and assisted passages for British residents desirous of migrating to Australia. Under the scheme the United Kingdom Government provides *free* passages for British ex-servicemen and women and persons with war-time service in the Merchant Navy, and, under its Empire Settlement Acts, provides *assisted* migration of other suitable British subjects normally resident in the United Kingdom. Persons receiving assisted passages contribute £Stg.10 if 19 or more years of age and £Stg.5 if between the ages of 14 and 19 years toward the cost of their passage; the remainder of the cost and the cost of free transport of children is shared equally by the two Governments.

This scheme commenced in March, 1947, and is to continue only while conditions for settlement are favourable. The Commonwealth Government undertakes the recruitment, selection, medical examination and transportation of migrants, and the States, by agreement, are responsible for their reception, accommodation on arrival, and after-care. Passages are allotted to migrants on a priority system which takes account of the classes of worker needed in Australian industry, and employment and housing prospects. Provision is made for individual and group nominations. British migrants without nominators in Australia are introduced under Commonwealth auspices; hostel accommodation is provided by the Commonwealth so long as the family breadwinner remains in essential employment.

The maintenance of British child migrants brought to Australia under the auspices of voluntary migration organisations is the subject of agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments. The States pay 3s. 6d. per week for each child up to the age of 14 years (or 16 years if the child remains at school) subject to the concurrent payments of Commonwealth child endowment of 10s. (7s. 6d. prior to November, 1948) per week and of the United Kingdom Government's contribution of 10s. sterling (12s. 6d. Australian currency) per week.

The legal guardianship of British evacuee children still in Australia, and of migrant children brought to Australia otherwise than with or under the care of their parents or relatives, is vested under the Immigration (Guardianship of Children) Act, 1946 in the Minister for Immigration. He may delegate his powers of guardianship to State authorities. Generally, those who sponsor the admission of such children are granted the custody of them.

Under similar schemes of assisted migration the Commonwealth Government grants assisted passages: from May, 1947, to United Kingdom and Empire service personnel (or widows of these) and their dependants of classes additional to those covered in the scheme described above; from the same date, to United States ex-servicemen and their dependants; and from March, 1948, to Dutch, Belgian, French, Norwegian, and Danish ex-servicemen and their dependants.

By an agreement signed in July, 1947 with the International Refugee Organisation (a subsidiary of the United Nations Organisation), the Commonwealth Government undertook to select and admit quotas of displaced persons for settlement in Australia and to contribute £10 towards the cost of each person's passage. Initially the annual quota was to be 10,000 displaced persons, but later the Commonwealth agreed to admit 137,000 persons by 31st December, 1950. The first party of displaced persons arrived in November, 1947. These migrants spend the first month after arrival in reception and training centres acquiring a knowledge of the Australian way of life and being prepared to be placed successfully in the community. Then the employable migrants are allocated to industries in need of labour, and usually their dependants are accommodated in holding centres until suitable private accommodation becomes available.

VITAL STATISTICS

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

Civil registration of births, deaths, and marriages began in New South Wales in March, 1856, when a general registry was established, and a Registrar-General was appointed by the Governor. The law relating to registration is contained in the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act, 1899-1948, and that relating to marriage in the Marriage Act, 1899-1948. For registration purposes New South Wales was divided into 125 registry districts from 1893 until 1st July, 1948 when the number was reduced to 97. There is a registry office in each district in the charge of a district registrar. Some districts have additional registry offices with an assistant district registrar in charge. On 1st January, 1949 there were 197 registry offices.

The births of all children born alive are required to be registered within sixty days of the birth. After the expiration of sixty days a birth cannot be registered unless some person present at the birth, or the parent, makes a statutory declaration within six months of the birth. Prior to 1st April, 1935, no birth could be registered after the expiration of six months, but the amending Act, which came into operation on that date, provides for such registrations upon proper authority being obtained. A child is considered to have been born alive if it has breathed and has been wholly born into the world whether it has had an independent circulation or not. As a general rule, births are registered promptly in order to obtain the benefit of the maternity allowances.

The registration of stillbirths was commenced on 1st April, 1935, and the law requires that registrations be made within 21 days. For purposes of registration a stillborn child is one of seven months gestation or over not born alive, and includes any child not born alive which measures at least fourteen inches, but does not include any child which has actually breathed.

Before interment or cremation, notice of the death of any person must be supplied to the District Registrar by a relation of the deceased, or by the householder or tenant of the house or place in which the death occurs. Such notice must be accompanied by a proper certificate as to the cause of death. When a dead body is found, the death is registered by the coroner or by the nearest Justice of the Peace.

Marriages may be celebrated only by a minister of religion registered for that purpose by the Registrar-General, or by the District Registrar of the district in which the intended wife ordinarily resides. In the latter case the parties to be married must sign a declaration before the District Registrar that they desire to be married, and affirming the usual place of residence of the intended wife. Marriage of minors is permissible only with the written consent required by law. Marriage with a deceased wife's sister or a deceased brother's widow is valid in law in New South Wales.

In January, 1949 there were 2,934 persons registered as ministers of religion for the celebration of marriages in New South Wales. The distribution amongst the various denominations is shown below, *viz.*: 656 belonged to the Church of England, 999 were Roman Catholic, 339 Methodist, 322 Presbyterian, 95 Congregational, 135 Baptist, 97 belonged

to the Salvation Army, 117 were Seventh Day Adventists, 45 belonged to the Church of Christ, 18 to the Latter Day Saints, and 13 to the Jewish faith. There were 41 other religious bodies, represented by 98 ministers.

MARRIAGES.

The following table shows the average annual number of marriages and the crude rates per 1,000 of the population since 1861:—

Table 54.—Marriages, New South Wales.

Period.	Average Annual Number of Marriages.	Rate per 1,000 of Population.	Period.	Number of Marriages.	Rate per 1,000 of Population.
1861-65	3,384	9.04	1936-40	25,205*	9.29
1866-70	3,654	8.04	1941-45	28,505*	9.97
1871-75	4,242	7.77			
1876-80	5,181	7.83			
1881-85	7,147	8.48	1939	25,471	9.26
1886-90	7,730	7.46	1940	30,364	10.93
1891-95	7,985	6.65	1941	29,983	10.71
1896-00	9,093	6.93	1942	34,533	12.20
1901-05	10,435	7.40	1943	26,302	9.20
1906-10	12,745	8.23	1944	26,426	9.16
1911-15	16,745	9.31	1945	25,283	8.67
1916-20	15,756	8.03	1946	31,684	10.76
1921-25	18,041	8.20	1947	30,172	10.11
1926-30	19,253	7.86	1948	30,164	9.96
1931-35	18,742	7.20	1949	28,757	9.23

* Annual average.

Marriage rates declined steadily for ten years prior to 1894, when the rate was only 6.25 per 1,000 of population. After that year an improvement, remarkable for its regularity, was experienced, until in 1912 the rate (9.56 per 1,000) was the highest rate recorded to that time. The rate was slightly higher in 1915, due to marriages of soldiers prior to their departure overseas. There was a sharp decline during the absence of many men of marriageable age, then an exceptional rise after their return from active service, the rate in 1920 being 9.76 per 1,000.

After the First World War the rate was fairly steady at about 8.11 per 1,000 until acute depression set in and it declined to its lowest level, 6.02 per 1,000, in 1931. Subsequently the rate rose slowly year by year until the early part of 1939 when there was a slackening in the post-depression increase. After the outbreak of war in September, 1939 there was a sudden change, and the number of marriages in the next four months was higher by 1,056 than in September to December, 1938.

In 1940 the number of marriages increased by 4,893 to 30,364 and the high level was maintained in 1941. In the following year there was a further exceptional rise to 34,533 marriages, representing 12.20 per 1,000 of population, and both number and rate far exceeded any previous record. In this year many Australian troops returned from war service abroad, and a large number of Allied forces arrived in Australia; moreover, prevailing economic conditions of industrial activity and heavy war-time expenditure favoured an increase in marriages. By 1943 the impetus of war-time factors weakened and the number of marriages from 1943 to 1945 was little above the pre-war average, but the number again increased sharply with the return and rapid demobilisation of servicemen after October, 1945. There were 31,684 marriages in 1946, 30,172 in 1947, and 30,164 in 1948 but in 1949 the number declined to 28,757.

Marriages of members of Allied forces in New South Wales are included in the years in which they were celebrated; mainly in the years 1942 to 1946.

The following statement shows the marriage rate per 1,000 of the population in each State, the Commonwealth of Australia, and in New Zealand in 1949 compared with the rates of the previous five years:—

Table 55.—Marriage Rates, Australasia.

State or Country.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
New South Wales	9·16	8·67	10·76	10·11	9·96	9·23
Victoria	8·97	8·22	10·37	9·95	9·59	9·38
Queensland	10·67	9·20	10·70	9·95	9·01	8·92
South Australia	9·72	8·49	10·55	10·32	10·18	9·27
Western Australia	9·36	7·77	10·49	10·50	10·07	9·29
Tasmania	7·88	7·51	10·51	10·02	9·18	8·88
Commonwealth	9·33	8·50	10·65	10·09	9·71	9·23
New Zealand	8·43	10·14	12·38	10·92	9·03	9·50

CONJUGAL CONDITION BEFORE MARRIAGE.

The males married during the year 1948 were 26,686 bachelors, 1,330 widows, and 2,148 divorced men. Of the females 26,638 were spinsters, 1,331 were widows, and 2,195 were divorcees. The proportion of males re-married was 11.53 per cent. and of females 11.69 per cent.

The following table shows particulars relating to first marriages and re-marriages in quinquennial periods since 1891 and annually since 1943.

Table 56.—Conjugal Condition at Marriage.

Period.	Males who were—			Females who were—			Rates per 10,000 Married.					
	Bachelors.	Widowers.	Divorced.	Spinsters.	Widows.	Divorced.	Bridegrooms.			Brides.		
							Bachelors.	Widowers.	Divorced.	Spinsters.	Widows.	Divorced.
1891-95	36,782	3,008	131	36,671	3,015	233	9,213	753	34	9,185	755	60
1896-00	41,508	3,379	280	41,998	3,043	426	9,115	743	62	9,237	669	94
1901-05	48,283	3,583	306	48,587	3,100	488	9,254	687	59	9,312	594	94
1906-10	59,499	3,807	418	59,894	3,249	781	9,337	597	66	9,389	510	91
1911-15	78,857	4,366	561	78,910	3,335	849	9,419	514	67	9,429	470	101
1916-20	73,145	4,702	874	73,089	4,665	1,027	9,285	604	111	9,278	592	130
1921-25	83,042	5,538	1,627	83,162	5,171	1,874	9,206	614	180	9,219	573	208
1926-30	88,786	5,423	2,056	89,088	4,164	2,413	9,223	568	214	9,317	432	251
1931-35	86,636	4,835	2,238	88,085	4,152	2,472	9,245	516	239	9,400	336	204
1936-40	116,630	5,986	3,859	118,265	4,149	4,061	9,222	473	305	9,351	328	321
1941-45	130,009	6,769	5,749	130,069	5,666	6,192	9,122	475	403	9,168	398	434
1943	23,983	1,311	1,008	24,228	1,007	1,067	9,118	499	383	9,211	383	406
1944	23,924	1,324	1,178	24,084	1,107	1,235	9,053	501	446	9,114	419	467
1945	22,477	1,350	1,456	22,541	1,243	1,499	8,890	534	576	8,915	492	593
1946	28,583	1,415	1,686	28,511	1,488	1,685	9,021	447	532	8,998	470	532
1947	26,722	1,333	2,112	26,651	1,426	2,095	8,857	443	700	8,833	473	694
1948	26,686	1,330	2,148	26,638	1,331	2,195	8,847	441	712	8,831	441	728

Re-marriage is greater among men than women. The proportion of widowers in the total marriages exceeded that of widows in each year after 1891 except for a short period after both World War I and World War II (1920 to 1922 and 1946 and 1947), when the variation was probably due to re-marriages of war widows. The excess of widowers over widows re-married increased after 1925, probably due, in part, to the introduction of widows' pensions in March, 1926.

Although divorce proceedings were first permitted in New South Wales in 1873 the re-marriage of divorced persons did not grow to significant proportions until after an amending Act which came into operation in 1892. In each year from 1893 to 1948 the proportion of re-marriages of divorced women exceeded that of divorced men except in 1939, 1946 and 1947. Re-marriages of divorcees have increased steadily throughout the whole of that period and since 1945 have been greater than those of widowers and widows. The number of divorced persons re-married in the years 1944 to 1948 compared with those in the five years ended 1938 increased as regards males by 170 per cent. and as regards females by 154 per cent.

The proportion of re-marriages reached its lowest point among both bridegrooms and brides in 1915, and the subsequent increase was due mainly to the re-marriage of divorced persons. The increase among brides was not as great as among bridegrooms, the increase in the divorced women among the former being offset by a decrease in the proportion of widows.

Age at Marriage.

The number of brides and bridegrooms in age groups in each of the last eleven years is shown in the following table. The ages recorded are those stated at marriage by the contracting parties, without verification, as representing age last birthday.

Table 57.—Age at Marriage.

Year.	Total Number of Marriages.	Ages of Bridegrooms.				Ages of Brides.			
		Under 21 years.	21 to 29 years.	30 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Under 21 years.	21 to 29 years.	30 to 44 years.	45 years and over.
1938	24,579	1,263	15,707	6,095	1,514	5,380	15,112	3,284	803
1939	25,471	1,300	16,418	6,177	1,576	5,439	15,827	3,382	823
1940	30,364	1,591	20,062	7,166	1,605	7,001	18,352	4,176	855
1941	29,983	1,784	19,473	6,961	1,765	7,314	17,461	4,217	991
1942	34,533	2,214	22,535	7,715	2,079	8,758	19,936	4,698	1,441
1943	26,302	1,907	16,753	5,829	1,813	7,289	14,368	3,644	1,001
1944	26,426	1,986	16,966	5,710	1,764	7,479	14,252	3,696	999
1945	28,283	2,012	15,733	5,678	1,800	6,989	13,462	3,792	1,040
1946	...	B. 2,361	20,280	5,309	633	S. 8,708	16,553	2,867	383
	...	W. ...	81	422	912	W. 9	320	615	544
	...	D. 1	321	993	371	D. 14	557	906	208
	31,684	T. 2,362	20,682	6,724	1,916	T. 8,731	17,430	4,388	1,135
1947	...	B. 2,080	19,066	4,939	637	S. 8,441	15,206	2,625	379
	...	W. ...	65	363	910	W. 4	283	563	576
	...	D. 1	363	1,333	415	D. 12	767	1,104	212
	30,172	T. 2,081	19,494	6,635	1,962	T. 8,457	16,256	4,292	1,167
1948	...	B. 2,119	19,231	4,700	636	S. 8,686	15,090	2,492	370
	...	W. ...	76	366	888	W. 4	205	565	557
	...	D. 1	422	1,286	439	D. 9	799	1,172	215
	30,164	T. 2,120	19,729	6,352	1,903	T. 8,699	16,094	4,229	1,142

B, Bachelors; S, Spinsters; W, Widowed; D, Divorced; T, Total.

Further details of the ages and conjugal condition of persons married each year are published in the Statistical Register.

In 1948 approximately 80 per cent. of first marriages among men and 89 per cent. among women were celebrated before attaining age 30, and the majority of marriages of persons over 45 years of age were re-marriages of one or both of the contracting parties, the proportion of such marriages being 68 per cent. among both men and women.

The following statement shows the average age at marriage of bridegrooms and brides in various years since 1906. The difference between the ages at marriage of bachelors and spinsters is slightly less than 3 years, the males being the older. It has been reduced by almost half a year during the last 15 years. Men who re-marry are, on the average, between 5 and 6 years older than women who re-marry.

Table 58.—Average Age at Marriage.

Year.	Average Age of—		Average Age of—		Year.	Average Age of—		Average Age of—	
	All Bridegrooms.	Bachelors.	All Brides.	Spinsters.		All Bridegrooms.	Bachelors.	All Brides.	Spinsters.
	years.	years.	years.	years.		years.	years.	years.	years.
1906	29.2	28.1	25.1	24.4	1940	28.8	27.5	25.5	24.6
1911	28.8	27.9	25.3	24.7	1941	28.8	27.4	25.6	24.4
1916	29.1	28.4	26.1	25.2	1942	28.7	27.2	25.5	24.3
1921	29.7	28.5	26.2	25.2	1943	28.9	27.2	25.5	24.2
1926	29.2	28.0	25.8	24.7	1944	28.7	26.9	25.4	24.1
1931	28.7	27.3	25.1	24.1	1945	29.0	27.0	25.7	24.2
1936	28.9	27.6	25.5	24.5	1946	28.4	26.8	25.4	24.0
1938	29.2	27.8	25.6	24.6	1947	28.7	26.8	25.5	23.9
1939	29.2	27.7	25.6	24.7	1948	28.6	26.8	25.4	23.8

Average ages at marriage vary little from year to year but have shown a definite downward trend since 1927. Since that year the average age of bachelors marrying has been consistently lower than prior thereto, and in the years 1946 to 1948 it was two years below the average age around 1918-19 (after the First World War). For spinsters marrying the average age decreased about 18 months in the twenty years ended 1948.

The lower average ages at marriage appear to reflect war-time influences and economic conditions. From 1904 (when the data first became available) until 1914 (when the First World War began) the average age of bachelors marrying remained steady but that of spinsters marrying increased year by year. During the war years, however, with many men serving overseas, the average age for bachelors rose from 27.9 years to 28.7 years and that for spinsters from 25.0 to 25.3 years. Then a downward trend began which became more marked during the economic depression. In 1931 the average age of bachelors marrying (27.3 years) was the lowest recorded, and that of spinsters marrying in 1932 (24.09 years) was almost as low as in 1904 (24.08 years).

In the post-depression years the celebration of postponed marriages caused an increase in average ages at marriage, but during the period of the Second World War, in circumstances as indicated on page 92, the marriage of many of both sexes at younger ages caused a marked decrease in the average age at marriage. There was no indication of a reversal of the tendency to marriage at earlier ages in the early post-war years.

MARRIAGES OF MINORS.

The number of minors married at each individual age is shown annually in the Statistical Register. The number of brides at each age under 21 in 1948 was 5 at 14, 51 at 15, 332 at 16, 947 at 17, 1,798 at 18, 2,592 at 19, and 2,974 at 20 years. The corresponding numbers of bridegrooms were 7 at 16, 60 at 17, 241 at 18, 650 at 19, and 1,162 at 20 years.

The following are the numbers and proportions of brides and bridegrooms married under the age of 21 years:—

Table 59.—Minors Married.

Period.	Minors.		Proportion to Total Marriages.		Period.	Minors.		Proportion to Total Marriages.	
	Bride-grooms.	Brides.	Bride-grooms.	Brides.		Bride-grooms.	Brides.	Bride-grooms.	Brides.
			per cent.	per cent.				per cent.	per cent.
1876-80	691	7,401	2·67	28·57	1941-45	9,903	37,829	6·95	26·54
1881-85	908	9,607	2·54	26·88					
1886-90	881	9,605	2·28	24·85	1938	1,263	5,380	5·14	21·89
1891-95	905	9,814	2·27	24·58	1939	1,300	5,439	5·10	21·35
1896-00	1,284	10,830	2·82	23·82	1940	1,591	7,001	5·24	23·06
1901-05	1,809	12,327	3·47	23·63	1941	1,784	7,314	5·95	24·39
1906-10	2,861	15,061	4·49	23·63	1942	2,214	8,758	6·41	25·36
1911-15	3,577	18,265	4·27	21·82	1943	1,907	7,289	7·25	27·71
1916-20	3,368	15,861	4·28	20·13	1944	1,986	7,479	7·52	28·30
1921-25	5,139	20,703	5·70	22·95	1945	2,012	6,989	7·96	27·64
1926-30	7,110	25,916	7·39	26·92	1946	2,362	8,731	7·45	27·56
1931-35	6,680	24,642	7·13	26·30	1947	2,081	8,457	6·90	28·03
1936-40	6,712	28,237	5·31	22·33	1948	2,120	8,699	7·03	28·84

The influences affecting average age at marriage described previously have a part in the year to year changes in the proportions of males and females who marry as minors.

The proportion of minors among bridegrooms trended upwards, except during the First World War, until 1931, when the proportion was 9·12 per cent. There was a decline in each subsequent year to 5·10 per cent. in 1939, then an upward trend to 7·96 per cent. in 1945 since when the proportion has again tended to decrease.

Among brides the proportion of minors has always been much larger than among bridegrooms, but it declined continuously for a long period until it fell below 20 per cent. in the war year 1916 and the post war years 1919 and 1920. Then the proportion increased rapidly to 30·55 per cent. in 1931, the highest level since 1875. It declined in each of the eight years 1932 to 1939, but rose during the war years to 28·30 per cent. in 1944 and has remained relatively high and tended to increase in subsequent years.

MARK SIGNATURES IN MARRIAGE REGISTERS.

In 1860 the proportion of signatures made in the marriage register with marks was as high as 264·7 per 1,000 persons married, but it fell rapidly to 69·4 in 1881, to 13·4 in 1901, 2·3 in 1921, and since 1934, excepting only in 1936 it has been less than 1 per 1,000. The number of persons who signed in this way was only 10 in 1948, equal to 0·2 per 1,000 persons married in the year.

MARRIAGES ACCORDING TO DENOMINATION.

Of the marriages performed in New South Wales in 1948, 26,835, equivalent to about 89 per cent. of the total, were celebrated by ministers of religion licensed under the authority of the Registrar-General. The number contracted before district registrars was 3,329, being 11 per cent. of the total.

The following table gives particulars of marriages according to denomination during the ten years, 1939 to 1948, and each of the last three years.

Table 60.—Denominational and Civil Marriages.

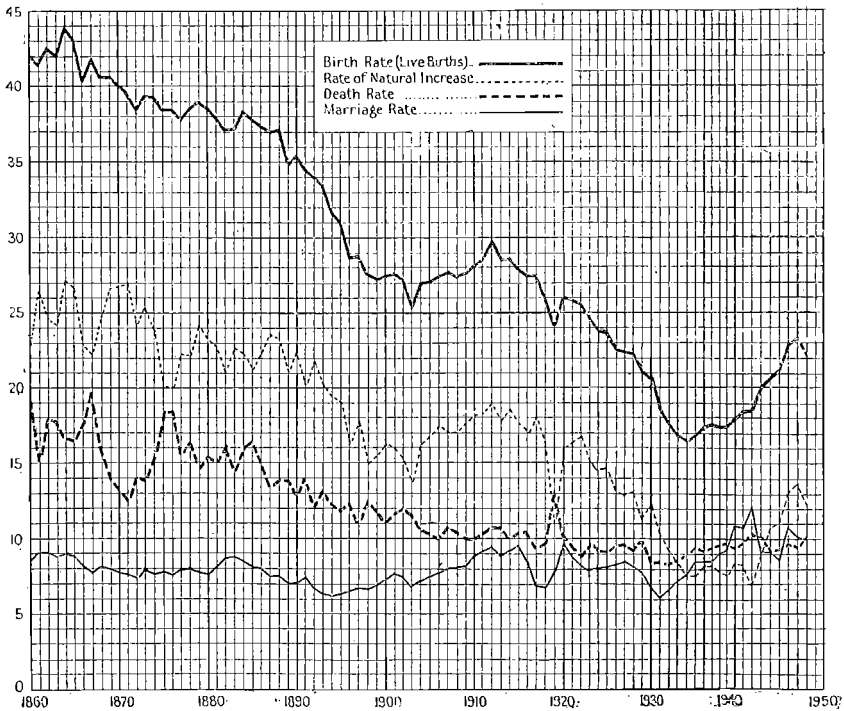
Denomination, or Registry.	1939-48.		1946.		1947.		1948.	
	Marriages.	Pro- portion.	Marriages.	Pro- portion.	Marriages.	Pro- portion.	Marriages.	Pro- portion.
		Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.
Church of England ...	118,357	40.76	13,231	41.76	11,978	39.70	11,908	39.77
Roman Catholic ...	59,406	20.46	6,282	19.82	6,112	20.25	5,996	19.87
Presbyterian ...	34,314	11.82	3,818	12.05	3,750	12.46	3,785	12.64
Methodist ...	32,273	11.11	3,612	11.08	3,324	11.02	3,385	11.22
Congregational ...	5,079	1.75	496	1.57	619	1.72	394	1.30
Baptist ...	4,723	1.63	470	1.51	461	1.53	406	1.34
Church of Christ ...	1,351	.47	143	.45	123	.41	111	.37
Salvation Army ...	1,142	.39	114	.36	102	.34	113	.38
Hebrew ...	1,174	.40	206	.65	124	.41	123	.41
All Other Sects ...	3,265	1.12	252	.80	341	1.13	524	1.76
Total Denominational	261,084	89.91	28,533	90.05	26,843	88.97	26,835	88.96
Registrar's Offices ...	29,298	10.09	3,151	9.95	3,320	11.03	3,329	11.04
Total Marriages	290,382	100.00	31,684	100.00	30,172	100.00	30,164	100.00

DIVORCES.

The number of marriages dissolved annually by divorce and decree for nullity has increased rapidly and represents a substantial ratio to the number of marriages celebrated. The number dissolved by decrees for divorce and nullity of marriage made absolute in 1948 was 3,300, being in the proportion of 10.9 per cent. to the number of marriages celebrated during the year.

Particulars of the duration of marriages dissolved and number of issue are shown in the chapter, "Law Courts" of this Year Book.

RATES OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES AND OF NATURAL INCREASE, 1860-1948.



BIRTHS.**LIVE BIRTHS.**

The crude birth rate showed a steady downward tendency from 1864 to 1888. It fell sharply from 1888 until 1903, then there was an improvement until 1912. During the war years (1914-1919) coincident with the decline in the marriage rate, there was a very rapid falling-off in the birth rate, with a recovery in 1920. After 1920, despite a temporary revival in the marriage rate until 1927, the birth rate declined in each year until 1934 when it was the lowest on record. Subsequently there was a slow increase in the birth rate coincident with a rapid increase in the marriage rate after 1931. The upward trend accelerated in the five years ending in 1947 when the crude birth rate was the highest since 1929.

The following table shows the average annual number of live births and the crude birth rate per 1,000 of the total population since 1861:—

Table 61.—Live Births, New South Wales.

Period.	Average Annual Number of Live Births.	Birth rate per 1,000 of Population.	Period.	Average Annual Number of Live Births.	Birth rate per 1,000 of Population.
1861-65	15,992	42·71	1931-35	44,967	17·29
1866-70	18,528	40·77	1936-40	47,679	17·51
1871-75	21,309	39·05	1941-45	56,583	19·79
1876-80	25,614	38·54	1938	47,319	17·38
1881-85	31,793	37·74	1939	48,003	17·45
1886-90	37,660	36·36	1940	49,382	17·48
1891-95	20,513	32·93	1941	51,729	18·47
1896-00	36,716	27·98	1942	52,647	18·60
1901-05	37,969	26·94	1943	57,265	20·04
1906-10	42,994	27·77	1944	59,612	20·65
1911-15	51,661	28·73	1945	61,662	21·13
1916-20	51,549	26·27	1946	67,247	22·83
1921-25	54,449	24·74	1947	69,398	23·25
1926-30	53,818	21·77	1948	67,234	22·19
			1949	68,812	22·10

The rates shown above are calculated by the usual "crude" method of relating the births to the total population.

Rates calculated in the same way for the Commonwealth, each State and New Zealand, for the last six years are shown in the following table. No allowance has been made for the differences in sex and age constitution of the respective populations.

Table 62.—Live Births, Australasia.

State or Country.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
New South Wales ...	20·65	21·13	22·83	23·25	22·19	22·10
Victoria ...	19·78	20·53	23·05	23·06	22·06	21·92
Queensland ...	23·10	24·81	24·79	25·65	24·80	24·18
South Australia ...	21·49	22·38	24·90	25·25	24·11	23·80
Western Australia ...	22·58	21·89	24·57	25·60	25·12	25·35
Tasmania ...	21·17	23·27	27·15	27·70	26·38	26·08
Commonwealth ...	20·98	21·73	23·62	24·06	23·08	22·91
New Zealand ...	21·59	23·22	25·24	26·42	25·52	24·88

RELATIVE FERTILITY.

Crude birth rates may not truly indicate the trend in fertility over a period of time, and they are of limited use in comparisons with other States or countries. To obtain rates suitable for such purposes it is essential to eliminate the effects of changing age and sex constitution of the population and changes in the conjugal condition.

Fertility rates may be calculated by relating nuptial births to the number of married women; ex-nuptial births to single, widowed and divorced women; and total births to all women; or, for each of these groups, the specific fertility at each year of age, or the general fertility for the whole of the reproductive ages combined (approximately 15 to 44 years), may be

calculated. Data for precise calculations are available only in census years and years for which reliable estimates of age distribution of female population are available.

To determine the trend in fertility for long-term comparisons, it is convenient to relate total births to the number of women (irrespective of conjugal condition) at each age and at the combined reproductive ages. This has been done in the following table which shows the fertility rate per 1,000 women in age groups from 15 to 44 years in each census year, 1891 to 1947 and in the immediate pre-war year 1939.

Table 63.—Births per 1,000 Women of Reproductive Age.

Age Group. (Years).	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1939.	1947.
15-19	35.80	30.87	33.75	32.72	29.73	25.28	32.52
20-24	170.90	134.65	141.45	146.57	106.05	112.30	161.17
25-29	247.48	177.95	187.35	169.99	119.68	131.49	175.98
30-34	238.81	168.42	161.20	140.18	94.39	92.78	122.69
35-39	196.15	136.60	122.27	101.71	59.23	54.28	68.13
40-44	96.61	70.79	54.51	43.78	24.04	17.83	20.96
15-44	161.74	117.46	118.50	109.84	72.57	74.11	101.37

There has been a decline of 37.3 per cent. in the general fertility rate since 1891. The decline has been general in all age groups but it is more pronounced as the age advances. The contrast in experience in regard to the first and last quinquennia of the normal years of child-bearing is particularly striking. Whereas in 1891 the birth rate for women at ages 40 to 44 years was 174 per cent. greater than the rate for those aged 15 to 19 years, the corresponding excess in 1921 was only 34 per cent. and in 1947 it was 36 per cent. lower. The fluctuations in the age groups 20-24 years and 25-29 years are probably the result of trends in the marriage rate. This is particularly noticeable in the year 1933 in a period of economic depression. The marriage rate in 1931 was the lowest ever recorded and the increase in marriages in subsequent years did not cause recovery in the birth rate until 1935. Because of this the 1933 figures were at an unusually low level.

Indeed an outstanding feature of the comparison is the rapidity with which the downward trend of the birth rate gathered momentum between 1921 and 1933. The relative decline during these twelve years was greater than the decline during the previous thirty years—1891 to 1921. It was most marked in the group 20 to 24 years, the fall being 27.6 per cent. between 1921 and 1933 as compared with 14.2 per cent. between 1891 and 1921. The rise in fertility rates shown for 1947 was due mainly (and perhaps wholly) to transient causes. The relative decline of births to women of reproductive age in each group is shown below:—

Table 64.—Decline in Birth Rates.

Age Group. (Years).	Proportional Decrease in Birth Rates.				
	1891 to 1921. (30 years.)	1921 to 1933. (12 years.)	1933 to 1947. (14 years.)	1921 to 1947. (26 years.)	1891 to 1947. (56 years.)
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
15-19	7.3	9.9	+ 9.4	.6	7.9
20-24	14.2	27.6	+ 52.0	+ 10.0	5.7
25-29	31.3	29.6	+ 47.0	+ 3.5	28.9
30-34	41.3	32.7	+ 30.0	12.5	48.6
35-39	48.1	41.8	+ 15.0	33.0	65.3
40-44	54.7	45.1	12.8	52.1	78.3
15-44	32.1	33.9	+ 39.7	7.7	37.3

+ Denotes Increase.

The crude birth rate for New South Wales was 25.0 per cent. lower in 1921 than in 1891, 34.5 per cent. lower in 1933 than in 1921 and 36.8 per cent. higher in 1947 than in 1933. The rate, calculated on the basis of the number of women of reproductive age, was lower by 32.1 per cent. in 1921 than in 1891 and 33.9 per cent. lower in 1933 than in 1921, but was 39.7 per cent. higher in 1947 than in 1933.

The particulars in Table 63 are not adequate to indicate differential fertility by age, for within age groups the rates change rapidly with each year of age. This is illustrated in Table 65. The fertility measured by female births only is added to the table for the purpose of calculating reproduction rates.

Table 65.—Births per 1,000 Women at Each Age.

Age. (Years).	Average Annual Number of Children Born per 1,000 Women at Each Age.							
	Total Live Births.				Female Live Births.			
	1910-12.	1920-22.	1932-34.	1946-48.	1910-12.	1920-22.	1932-34.	1946-48.
13	·13	·20	·09	·13	·07	·10	...	·03
14	·51	·79	·53	·39	·19	·32	·26	·18
15	2·78	1·87	2·57	1·51	1·36	·96	1·26	·63
16	10·08	8·39	8·37	7·34	4·91	3·95	4·10	3·41
17	24·59	25·00	24·56	21·89	11·96	11·94	11·98	10·26
18	48·89	49·57	44·20	45·56	23·83	23·98	21·52	22·35
19	81·07	84·41	66·32	75·74	39·50	41·33	32·29	35·43
20	97·06	97·69	81·95	108·01	47·20	47·75	39·87	52·76
21	134·48	130·54	98·76	140·02	65·41	62·27	48·08	67·34
22	142·79	154·21	112·74	162·56	69·46	74·46	54·83	78·69
23	169·10	169·89	116·68	181·70	82·24	82·70	56·74	87·60
24	182·40	173·01	122·67	182·57	88·75	84·10	59·68	89·57
25	185·72	176·79	120·96	183·45	90·34	86·14	58·81	89·82
26	191·30	175·73	123·57	177·81	93·03	87·13	60·13	86·42
27	192·44	168·47	121·59	175·56	93·59	82·22	59·11	83·73
28	192·38	168·24	113·87	171·09	93·58	80·51	55·36	82·94
29	184·90	166·60	114·96	153·72	89·93	81·06	55·91	73·61
30	176·02	155·18	103·98	139·10	85·64	74·82	50·60	66·61
31	156·79	150·63	106·90	135·17	76·25	72·15	52·00	65·52
32	181·49	136·50	95·24	118·21	88·28	67·08	46·26	57·58
33	163·18	132·98	80·38	108·30	79·35	65·92	39·07	53·78
34	148·29	127·07	85·32	100·16	72·08	62·93	41·47	49·90
35	141·43	115·83	72·85	89·42	68·77	56·91	35·46	42·70
36	135·99	106·55	66·66	78·30	66·23	52·39	32·42	38·00
37	130·86	99·51	61·70	66·01	63·62	49·52	30·01	31·61
38	110·82	93·90	53·59	58·49	53·91	45·78	26·03	29·19
39	109·25	81·76	44·52	45·58	53·06	39·54	21·64	22·89
40	83·66	62·22	36·12	36·70	40·67	30·59	17·55	17·76
41	63·20	47·74	32·31	27·48	30·72	22·92	15·75	13·12
42	59·70	44·00	24·67	18·53	28·95	21·92	11·99	9·23
43	44·10	32·45	17·35	13·18	21·50	16·27	8·48	6·78
44	26·08	18·79	12·24	7·75	12·74	9·92	5·95	3·86
45	17·33	11·39	6·29	4·91	8·36	5·60	3·03	2·24
46	9·08	5·86	3·62	2·24	4·42	2·88	1·75	1·32
47	4·34	2·49	1·68	·64	2·10	1·25	·84	·24
48	1·96	1·23	·69	·55	·91	·57	·31	·22
49	·86	·64	·27	·12	·43	·43	·14	·08

Specific female fertility rates shown above form the basis of gross and net reproduction rates, which are used as a measure of the potential reproductive capacity of the female population based on the specific birth rates of any year.

The sum of each column of specific female birth rates may be taken as the number of female children born to 1,000 mothers who live right through the child-bearing period and at each year of age experience the fertility rates shown.

If these female children were to live through the child-bearing age and were to reproduce female children at the same rate as they themselves were produced, then, on the 1910-12 level, 1,753 female children would result from 1,000 mothers; on the 1920-22 level 1,550, on the 1932-34 level 1,061, and on the 1946-48 level 1,377. Reduced to unity these represent gross reproduction rates of 1.753, 1.550, 1.061 and 1.377 respectively.

From the life tables for New South Wales, however, it is possible to ascertain how many of these females would have survived to each year of the child-bearing age on the level of mortality prevailing in the periods specified. If the specific female birth rate at each age is applied only to the number, who, from 1,000 females born, would live throughout that year of age, the actual reproduction which would occur on the level of experience for each period can be measured. The summation of these results and reduction to unity in the manner described above gives the net reproduction rates. For New South Wales, in the periods shown, such rates were: 1910-12, 1.449; 1920-22, 1.349; 1932-34, .968; and 1946-48, 1.306.

It is emphasised that these rates are an index only and would not be actually experienced unless the age distribution of the population remained similar to that of the life table used, and the fertility rates remained at the same level as in the years specified. Nevertheless, the index is of value in illustrating the effect of a set of specific fertility rates on growth of population.

The gross and net reproduction rates for New South Wales shown above may be compared with those for the countries listed below. The figures are derived mainly from the Demographic Year Books, 1948 and 1949-50, prepared by the Statistical Office of the United Nations, and have been calculated in the same manner.

Table 66.—Gross and Net Reproduction Rates, Various Countries.

Country.	Year.	Gross.	Net.	Country.	Year.	Gross.	Net.
Africa—				Europe—continued.			
Union of South Africa... (white population).	1940	1.495	1.346*	Hungary	1941	...	.958
America—				Ireland	1945-47	1.627	1.380
Canada	1945	1.455	1.330	Italy	1935-37	1.425	1.131
United States	1948	1.542	1.462	Netherlands	1940	1.560	1.429
Asia—				Norway	1948	1.233	1.126
Japan	1937	2.145*	1.440*	Poland	1934	1.500	1.114
Europe—				Portugal	1940	1.548	1.129
Belgium	1948	1.188	.996	Scotland	1947	1.496	1.346
Czechoslovakia	1937	.961	.755	Spain	1943	1.426	1.098
Denmark	1947	1.403	1.260	Sweden	1947	1.210	1.133
England and Wales	1948	1.153	1.070	Switzerland	1946	1.291	1.158
Finland	1948	1.666	1.403	Oceania—			
France	1947	1.464	1.310	Australia	1948	1.451	1.326
Germany	1936	1.083	.934	New Zealand	1948	1.651	1.537

*Approximate data.

Although the figures result from the standard basis of calculation there are factors which predicate caution in making comparisons as between different countries. Moreover, differences in years and the effects which the incidence of war had on the birth rates of the respective countries require to be taken into account.

The figures given in the preceding table suggest that the net reproduction rate in Australia in 1948 was considerably higher than in most European countries for which relatively recent data are available, but lower than that of the United States of America.

LIVE BIRTHS TO MOTHERS AT INDIVIDUAL AGES.

The number of live births to married and unmarried mothers in age groups during 1948 is shown in the following table. These figures should be distinguished from the number of confinements given in Table 80. (The summary contained in Table 79 shows the relationship between the two sets of figures.)

Table 67.—Live Births, Age of Mother, 1948.

Age Group (years).	Nuptial Live Births.			Ex-nuptial Live Births.			All Live Births.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 ...	...	...	...	6	3	9	6	3	9
15-19 ...	1,776	1,637	3,413	318	306	624	2,094	1,943	4,037
20-24 ...	9,451	8,856	18,307	432	414	846	9,883	9,270	19,153
25-29 ...	10,359	9,744	20,103	266	316	582	10,625	10,060	20,685
30-34 ...	6,917	6,678	13,595	207	187	394	7,124	6,865	13,989
35-39 ...	3,604	3,409	7,013	119	132	251	3,723	3,541	7,264
40-44 ...	960	913	1,873	40	47	87	1,000	960	1,960
45-49 ...	82	47	129	1	6	7	83	53	136
50 and over ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total ...	33,149	31,285	64,434	1,389	1,411	2,800	34,538	32,696	67,234

Similar information for single years of age is published in the Statistical Register.

BIRTH RATES—METROPOLIS AND REMAINDER OF THE STATE.

Data distinguishing the births in the metropolis from those in other districts are not available on a comparable basis prior to 1st January, 1927, because only since that date have births been allocated according to the usual address of the mother and not, as formerly, according to the district in which the birth occurred. Within the period covered by the following table the metropolitan boundary was extended (in 1929 and again in 1933) and for the purpose of comparison the figures for the metropolis and the remainder of the State for years prior to 1933 have been adjusted to the present boundaries.

Table 68.—Live Births, Metropolis and Remainder of State.

Year.	Average Annual Number of Live Births.			Live Births per 1,000 of Population.		
	Metropolis.	Remainder of State.	New South Wales.	Metropolis.	Remainder of State.	New South Wales.
1927-30	22,812 *	30,554 *	53,366	19.53*	23.38 *	21.56
1931-35	17,519 *	27,448 *	44,967	14.31*	19.93 *	17.29
1936-40	18,748	28,931	47,679	14.85	19.81	17.51
1941-45	26,079	30,504	56,583	18.89	20.63	19.79
1938	18,559	28,760	47,319	14.73	19.66	17.38
1939	19,323	28,680	48,003	15.24	19.85	17.45
1940	19,942	29,440	49,382	15.53	19.70	17.78
1941	22,366	29,363	51,729	17.05	19.72	18.47
1942	23,220	29,427	52,647	17.26	19.81	18.60
1943	26,989	30,276	57,265	19.52	20.53	20.04
1944	28,318	31,294	59,612	19.96	21.32	20.65
1945	29,501	32,161	61,662	20.42	21.83	21.14
1946	31,769	35,478	67,247	21.68	23.98	22.83
1947	31,918	37,480	69,398	21.51	24.97	23.25
1948	30,047	37,187	67,234	20.01	24.34	22.19

* On the basis of boundaries as existing from 1933.

The age and sex constitution of the metropolitan population differs considerably from that of the remainder of the State, therefore, comparisons of crude birth rates are to be taken with reserve. Calculated per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44 years, the birth rate in 1947 was 89.52 in the metropolis, 116.49 in the remainder of the State and 102.31 in the whole State. In part the lower metropolitan rate may result from a relatively smaller proportion of married women in the age group used than in the rest of the State.

THE SEXES OF CHILDREN.

Of the 67,234 children born during 1948 (exclusive of those still-born), 34,538 were males and 32,696 were females, the proportion being 106 males to 100 females. As far as observation extends, the number of female births has not exceeded that of males in any year, although the difference has sometimes been very small.

Over the last twenty years the ratio of male to female births was highest in 1927 when it was 106.9 and at least in 1944 when it was 103.8 to 100.

The table below shows the number of males born alive to every 100 females born alive, both in nuptial and ex-nuptial births, since 1881:—

Table 69.—Live Births, Masculinity.

Period.	Male Live Births per 100 Female Live Births.			Period.	Male Live Births per 100 Female Live Births.		
	Nuptial Live Births.	Ex-Nuptial Live Births.	All Live Births.		Nuptial Live Births.	Ex-Nuptial Live Births.	All Live Births.
1881-85	104.9	103.8	104.8	1931-35	105.5	102.8	105.4
1886-90	105.3	99.2	105.0	1936-40	104.4	106.1	104.5
1891-95	105.8	107.4	105.9	1941-45	105.1	105.2	105.1
1896-00	105.0	103.2	104.9				
1901-05	104.4	102.7	104.3	1943	104.4	106.0	104.5
1906-10	105.3	105.1	105.3	1944	103.8	103.0	103.8
1911-15	105.0	104.3	105.0	1945	106.5	109.0	106.6
1916-20	105.3	106.3	105.3	1946	106.3	111.6	106.6
1921-25	104.4	107.1	104.5	1947	106.3	108.5	106.4
1926-30	105.7	106.5	105.7	1948	106.0	98.4	105.6

EX-NUPTIAL LIVE BIRTHS.

The number of ex-nuptial live births in 1948 was 2,800, equal to 4.16 per cent. of the total live births and 0.92 per 1,000 of population. A statement of the ex-nuptial live births in New South Wales since 1881 is given below:

Table 70.—Ex-nuptial Live Births.

Period.	Average Annual Number of Ex-nuptial Live Births.	Ratio per cent. to Total Live Births.	Crude Rate per 1,000 of Population.	Year.	Number of Ex-nuptial Live Births.	Ratio per cent. to Total Live Births.	Crude Rate per 1,000 of Population.
1881-85	1,390	4.37	1.65	1937	2,106	4.43	.78
1886-90	1,879	4.99	1.81	1938	1,983	4.19	.73
1891-95	2,375	5.72	1.98	1939	1,989	4.14	.72
1896-00	2,524	6.91	1.92	1940	1,877	3.80	.67
1901-05	2,658	7.00	1.89	1941	2,035	3.93	.73
1906-10	2,912	6.77	1.88	1942	2,045	3.83	.72
1911-15	2,829	5.48	1.57	1943	2,260	3.95	.79
1916-20	2,571	4.99	1.31	1944	2,554	4.28	.88
1921-25	2,681	4.92	1.22	1945	2,726	4.42	.93
1926-30	2,682	5.03	1.09	1946	2,950	4.39	1.00
1931-35	2,244	4.99	.86	1947	2,783	4.01	.93
1936-40	2,010	4.22	.74	1948	2,800	4.16	.92
1941-45	2,324	4.11	.82				

The proportion of ex-nuptial to total live births declined in each period from 1905 to 1920, remained fairly constant until it declined between 1936 and 1940, and then increased appreciably between 1940 and 1947.

A more precise measure of the rate of ex-nuptial births is obtained by relating the total number of such births recorded to the number of unmarried women of child-bearing age. This can be done satisfactorily only from census data which indicate that the proportion of ex-nuptial children born, per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15 to 44 was 18.41 in 1891, 14.18 in 1911, and 8.20 in 1933, a decrease of 55 per cent. since 1891. In 1947 this proportion was 10.96, an increase of 34 per cent. since 1933.

PREVIOUS ISSUE.

Summarised data of the previous issue of women who gave birth to children in 1948 are as follows:—

Table 71.—Previous Issue and Age of Mother, 1948.

Age of Mother, (Years).	Previous Issue.										Total Mothers	Average Number of Children *
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & over.	
Under 15 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15-19 ...	2,907	431	44	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,384	1.16
20-24 ...	10,569	5,501	1,590	413	72	18	...	...	...	...	18,168	1.58
25-29 ...	6,409	7,324	3,694	1,493	571	257	94	35	14	...	19,895	2.20
30-34 ...	2,658	4,069	3,154	1,721	880	483	251	133	68	34	13,422	2.86
35-39 ...	1,043	1,443	1,448	1,071	665	411	305	207	130	80	6,911	3.69
40-44 ...	235	249	274	252	224	172	116	99	52	70	1,849	4.77
45-49 ...	11	11	15	16	16	7	9	7	9	12	128	6.05
50 and over ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2.00
Total ...	23,832	19,029	10,219	4,965	2,378	1,348	779	481	274	200	68,758	2.35
Proportion per cent. of total Mothers.	37.38	29.85	16.03	7.79	3.73	2.11	1.22	.76	.43	.31	100.00	...

* Existing marriage only; including children born at present confinement.

Details for each year of age are published annually in the Statistical Register.

This information was recorded for the years 1894 to 1907 and was then discontinued until 1938. A comparison prepared from the available data is as follows:—

Table 72.—Age of Mother and Average Number of Children.

Year.	Average Total Number of Children per Married Woman to whom a Child was Born during the Year.*							All Ages.
	Age Group.							
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	
1894	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	4.28
1896	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	4.19
1901	1.20	1.81	2.86	4.45	6.38	8.39	9.61	3.90
1906	1.22	1.81	2.78	4.12	5.80	7.81	9.20	3.58
1938	1.23	1.69	2.28	3.15	4.37	5.86	7.55	2.60
1939	1.22	1.66	2.23	3.10	4.31	5.83	7.54	2.54
1940	1.22	1.64	2.22	3.02	4.22	5.75	7.14	2.51
1941	1.19	1.60	2.15	2.97	4.10	5.55	6.84	2.43
1942	1.18	1.58	2.16	2.93	4.02	5.46	7.53	2.41
1943	1.19	1.53	2.11	2.88	3.89	5.16	6.99	2.36
1944	1.18	1.57	2.17	2.89	3.78	5.17	6.34	2.43
1945	1.16	1.56	2.19	2.88	3.70	5.04	6.07	2.42
1946	1.16	1.55	2.15	2.84	3.72	4.88	6.45	2.38
1947	1.15	1.51	2.13	2.84	3.69	4.86	6.35	2.31
1948	1.16	1.58	2.20	2.86	3.69	4.77	6.05	2.35

* Existing marriage only; including children born at present confinement.

† Not available for age groups.

In 1894, 51 per cent. of the children born represented the fourth or later child. In 1941 such proportion was only 19.15 per cent. and in 1948 only 10.80 per cent. Since 1894 there has been an increase in the proportion of first and second children; the proportion of third children has remained almost constant, but a decrease is apparent for the fourth child and this becomes greater as the number of previous issue increases.

FIRST LIVE BIRTHS.

A record has been kept of the number of first live births in each year since 1893. By first live birth is meant the first child born alive to a mother since marriage and includes only the first born alive of twins and triplets. The figures are restricted to births to married mothers as details as to other issue of the mother are not recorded in registrations of ex-nuptial births.

In the following table are shown details of married mothers confined for their first live birth, related to total confinements at which a child was born living.

Table 73.—First Live Births.

Period.	Confinements of Married Mothers.			Proportion of first Confinements to Total.
	For first live Birth.	For other live Birth.	Total.	
				per cent.
1896-00	35,603	133,546	169,149	21.0
1901-05	42,284	132,383	174,667	24.2
1906-10	51,000	147,195	198,195	25.7
1911-15	68,205	173,161	241,366	28.3
1916-20	64,225	177,847	242,072	26.5
1921-25	72,949	183,237	256,186	28.5
1926-30	76,602	173,888	250,490	30.6
1931-35	67,289	144,171	211,460	31.8
1936-40	85,023	140,981	226,004	37.6
1941-45	105,659	162,702	268,361	39.4
1941	19,981	29,174	49,155	40.6
1942	20,452	29,612	50,064	40.9
1943	22,646	31,782	54,428	41.6
1944	20,937	35,494	56,431	37.1
1945	21,643	36,640	58,283	37.1
1946	24,202	39,378	63,580	38.1
1947	26,538	39,387	65,925	40.3
1948	23,832	39,926	63,758	37.4

The number of first births moves in direct ratio to the marriages contracted in immediately preceding years, but the persistent rise in the proportion of first births is not due to an increased marriage rate so much as to a declining proportion of children after the first, a result of family limitation. Indications are that the proportion of first births to relevant marriages has declined so that the decline in births after the first was greater than in first births.

Further evidence of this trend is seen in the birth rates in age groups, as shown in Table 63, which indicate that between 1891 and 1947, the decrease in birth rates in quinquennial age groups became progressively greater as age advanced, and was smaller at lower ages when first births are most frequent.

Particulars in the following table show that the proportion of first births to total births is much higher in the metropolis than in the remainder of the State; the information is available from 1936 only. The proportions shown for the State as a whole differ slightly from those in Table 73 which were calculated on the basis of confinements instead of total births in order to give greater precision.

Table 74.—First Live Births*—Metropolis and Remainder of State.

Division.	Proportion per cent. of First Births to Total Births.							
	1938.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.
Metropolis	44.4	49.3	49.4	43.9	43.5	43.8	45.0	42.1
Remainder of State	31.9	33.4	33.8	30.2	30.6	32.1	35.4	32.9
State	36.8	40.4	41.2	36.7	36.7	37.6	39.8	37.0

* Nuptial only.

In comparisons of fertility in the metropolis and country, allowance should be made for a varying incidence of marriage and differing proportions of newly-married couples in the respective areas.

Details of the duration of marriage in relation to the age of the mother in the case of first live births are published in the Statistical Register.

A summary for 1948 is as follows:—

Table 75.—First Live Births, Age of Mother and Duration of Marriage, 1948.

Age of Mother. (Years.)	Duration of Marriage.																		Total.
	Months.												Years.						
	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5 and over.		
Under 15	
15-19	...	37	45	75	145	184	304	441	390	152	219	185	127	543	52	6	2	2,907	
20-24	...	23	49	60	122	180	320	529	501	477	1,026	820	714	3,896	1,162	400	185	91	10,569
25-29	...	22	25	19	29	42	67	115	132	180	400	363	296	1,888	993	604	495	739	6,409
30-34	...	8	9	7	12	13	28	42	57	84	114	112	99	673	302	199	138	761	2,658
35-39	...	10	7	13	8	4	9	16	16	31	38	32	31	221	138	64	54	351	1,043
40-44	...	2	1	5	4	4	...	4	6	7	8	5	4	46	23	18	17	81	235
45-49	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	1	2	2	11
Total	...	107	136	179	320	428	728	1,147	1,102	931	1,806	1,517	1,271	7,269	2,672	1,301	893	2,025	23,832

STILLBIRTHS.

The number of stillbirths registered in New South Wales in 1948 was 1,326. Of these 737 were males and 589 females, the masculinity (125 males to 100 females) being considerably higher than amongst the live births (106 males to 100 females).

Amongst ex-nuptial births the frequency of stillbirth is usually higher than amongst the nuptial births. In 1948 the proportions were 28.21 ex-nuptial and 19.35 nuptial stillbirths to 1,000 of all births (live and still).

Of the total stillbirths 558 were in the metropolis and 768 in the remainder of the State, the proportion per 1,000 of all births (live and still) being 18.31 in the former and 20.65 in the latter.

Compulsory registration of stillbirths became effective on 1st April, 1935. Details for each year from 1938 to 1948 and in quinquennial periods since 1936 are as follows:—

Table 76.—Stillbirths, New South Wales.

Year.	Number of Stillbirths.				Rate per 1,000 of All Births (live and still).			Proportion of Ex-nuptial to total Stillbirths.	Male Stillbirths per 1,000 Female Stillbirths.	
	Nuptial.		Ex-nuptial.		Total.	Nuptial.	Ex-nuptial.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females						
1936-40	3,827	2,860	191	168	7,046	28·45	34·49	28·71	per cent. 5·10	1,327
1941-45	3,909	3,092	215	175	7,391	25·16	32·47	25·46	5·28	1,262
1938	765	633	38	37	1,473	29·91	36·44	30·19	5·09	1,199
1939	741	542	48	29	1,360	27·13	37·27	27·55	5·66	1,382
1940	727	554	33	28	1,342	26·26	31·48	26·46	4·55	1,306
1941	770	629	32	33	1,464	27·38	30·95	27·52	4·44	1,211
1942	750	581	41	39	1,411	25·63	37·65	26·10	5·67	1,276
1943	752	631	48	34	1,465	24·53	35·01	24·94	5·60	1,203
1944	824	597	51	39	1,511	24·30	34·04	24·72	5·96	1,376
1945	813	654	43	30	1,540	24·29	26·08	24·37	4·74	1,251
1946	819	638	43	47	1,547	21·18	29·61	22·49	5·82	1,258
1947	784	608	42	32	1,466	20·47	25·90	20·69	4·37	1,291
1948	703	544	34	45	1,326	18·99	27·44	19·34	5·96	1,251

A comparison of the experience of New South Wales with that of other Australian States where stillbirths are registered and with New Zealand is shown below. Victorian figures represent notifications only, but the number not notified is considered to be very small.

Table 77.—Stillbirths, Australasia.

State or Country.	Number.				Per 1,000 of all Births (live and still).			
	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.
New South Wales ...	1,540	1,547	1,466	1,326	24·37	22·49	20·69	19·34
Victoria ...	981	1,021	951	902	23·26	21·40	19·68	19·19
South Australia ...	338	416	387	374	23·52	25·63	23·17	23·02
Western Australia ...	224	293	304	266	20·56	23·63	23·07	20·16
Tasmania ...	135	141	187	179	22·80	20·18	25·52	25·00
New Zealand (excludes Maoris) ...	685	931	911	834	22·84	21·75	19·92	18·52

PLURAL BIRTHS.

Prior to 1935 cases of plural births with only one child born alive were often recorded as single births. Since the introduction of compulsory registration of stillbirths (from 1st April, 1935) all cases of plural births are recorded.

During the year 1948 there were 740 cases of plural births. They consisted of 733 cases of twins and 7 cases of triplets. The live children born as twins numbered 1,410 (794 males and 616 females), and 56 were stillborn; the live children born as triplets numbered 20 (9 males and 11 females), and one was stillborn. Of the plural births, 25 cases of twins were ex-nuptial, with no cases in which both were stillborn.

The following table shows the number of cases of twins and triplets born in New South Wales during the years 1946 to 1948 distinguishing nuptial and ex-nuptial; there was no case of ex-nuptial triplets in 1948:—

Table 78.—Plural Births.

Particulars.	1946.			1947.			1948.		
	Nup-tial.	Ex-nup-tial.	Total.	Nup-tial.	Ex-nup-tial.	Total.	Nup-tial.	Ex-nup-tial.	Total.
Cases of Twins—									
Both living	711	26	737	678	23	701	663	23	686
One living, one stillborn	49	2	51	52	2	54	36	2	38
Both stillborn	8	1	9	14	...	14	9	...	9
Total Cases of Twins ...	768	29	797	744	25	769	708	25	733
Cases of Triplets—									
All living	3	1	4	6	...	6	6	...	6
Two living, one stillborn	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
One living, two stillborn	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
All stillborn ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Total Cases of Triplets	4	1	5	8	...	8	7	...	7
Total Cases of Plural Births	772	30	802	752	25	777	715	25	740

The number of cases of plural births recorded in 1948 represented 10.91 cases per 1,000 confinements, while the number of children born at plural births was 2.02 per cent. of all births (both live and still).

There were 3,732 cases of twins, and 38 cases of triplets in the five years 1944-1948. In this period the number of confinements was 328,735 and the rates per 100,000 confinements were 1,135 cases of twins and 12 cases of triplets. Otherwise stated, there were 11 cases of plural births in every 1,000 confinements. The incidence of plurality remains almost constant at between 11 and 12 in every 1,000 confinements year by year.

Seven cases of quadruplets have been recorded; five between 1877 and 1897, one in 1913, and the last in 1930.

SUMMARY OF LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS.

The following table shows the number of confinements, live births, stillbirths and plural births in the year 1948:—

Table 79.—Confinements and Children Born, 1948.

Class of Birth.	Confinements.		Children.						
	Married Mothers.	Un-married Mothers.	Born Living.		Stillborn.		All Births.		
			Nuptial.	Ex-nuptial.	Nuptial.	Ex-nuptial.	Nuptial.	Ex-nuptial.	Total.
Single Births ...	64,244	2,829	68,052	2,752	1,192	77	64,244	2,829	67,073
Twins—									
Both living ...	663	23	1,326	46	...	...	1,326	46	1,372
One living, one stillborn ...	36	2	36	2	36	2	72	4	76
Both stillborn...	9	...	...	...	18	...	18	...	18
Total Twins...	...	...	1,362	48	54	2	1,416	50	1,466
Triplets—									
All living ...	6	...	18	...	...	...	18	...	18
Two living, one stillborn ...	1	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	3
One living, two stillborn ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All stillborn ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total triplets...	...	...	20	...	1	...	21	...	21
Total	64,959	2,854	64,434	2,800	1,247	79	65,681	2,879	...
	67,813		67,234		1,326		...		68,560

The number of confinements to married and unmarried mothers in age groups in 1947 and 1948 is shown below. Details for single years of age are shown in the Statistical Register:—

Table 80.—Confinements, Ages of Mothers.

Age Group. (Years).	1947.			1948.		
	Number of Confinements.			Number of Confinements.		
	Married Mothers.	Unmarried Mothers.	Total.	Married Mothers.	Unmarried Mothers.	Total.
Under 15	...	17	17	...	9	9
15-19	3,178	648	3,826	3,436	636	4,072
20-24	19,175	924	20,099	18,408	858	19,266
25-29	20,879	576	21,455	20,234	591	20,825
30-34	14,523	363	14,886	13,694	400	14,094
35-39	7,383	231	7,614	7,111	256	7,367
40-44	1,949	69	2,018	1,943	95	2,038
45-49	160	3	163	132	7	139
50 and over	...	...	...	1	...	1
Not stated	...	1	1	...	2	2
Total	67,247	2,832	70,079	64,959	2,854	67,813

LEGITIMATIONS.

In 1902 an Act was passed to legitimise children born before the marriage of their parents, provided that no legal impediment to the marriage existed at the time of birth. On registration in accordance with the provisions of the Legitimation Act, any child who comes within the scope of its purpose born before or after the passing thereof, is deemed to be legitimised from birth by the post-natal union of its parents, and entitled to the status of offspring born in wedlock. The total number of registrations under the Act up to the end of the year 1949 was 17,809. The number in decennial periods and each of the last eleven years is shown in the following table:—

Table 81.—Legitimations.

Period.	Number.	Period.	Number.	Period.	Number.
1902-1910	1,743	1940	548	1946	282
1911-1920	4,016	1941	475	1947	258
1921-1930	4,749	1942	371	1948	256
1931-1940	4,518	1943	345	1949	233
		1944	294		
1939	385	1945	269	1902-1949	17,809

NATURAL INCREASE.

Statistics of natural increase as shown below indicate the extent to which the population of New South Wales has increased by the excess of births over deaths. The annual rates are based on total population and allowance has not been made for the effect of the changing age constitution of the people on the number of births and deaths. Therefore the rates do not provide a satisfactory indication of the normal trend in natural increase which is indicated in another way by the particulars regarding net reproduction rates shown on earlier pages.

The following table shows the natural increase of population since 1881. Figures for 1939 and subsequent years are shown on a dual basis, *viz.*, excess of births over civilian deaths and over all deaths (including those of defence personnel overseas). For the war years 1914-18 deaths of defence forces overseas were not included in the calculation of natural increase.

Table 82.—Natural Increase, New South Wales.*

Period.	Natural Increase—Whole State. (Excess of Births over Deaths.)			Annual Rates per 1,000 of Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Births.	Deaths.	Natural Increase.
1881-85	42,658	50,204	92,862	37.74	15.69	22.05
1886-90	54,753	62,090	116,843	36.36	13.80	22.56
1891-95	56,834	63,930	120,764	32.93	12.80	20.13
1896-00	48,692	67,107	115,799	27.98	11.85	16.13
1901-05	51,179	59,163	110,342	26.94	11.28	15.66
1906-10	64,249	71,215	135,464	27.77	10.27	17.50
1911-15	77,202	86,918	164,120	28.73	10.48	18.25
1916-20	71,947	81,788	153,735	26.27	10.60	15.67
1921-25	80,815	89,523	170,338	24.74	9.26	15.48
1926-30	72,380	80,693	153,073	21.77	9.27	12.50
1931-35	51,557	60,294	111,851	17.29	8.69	8.60
1936-40†	49,059	60,627	109,686	17.51	9.45†	8.06
1941-45†	55,323	75,780	131,103	19.79	10.62‡	9.17

(Continued overleaf.)

Table 82.—Natural Increase, New South Wales*—*continued*.

Year.	Natural Increase—Whole State. (Excess of Births over Deaths.)			Annual Rates per 1,000 of Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Births.	Deaths.	Natural Increase.
Excess of Births over Civilian Deaths.						
1939	9,441	11,747	21,188	17.45	9.75	7.70
1940	10,289	12,950	23,239	17.78	9.41	8.37
1941	11,187	13,242	24,429	18.47	9.75	8.72
1942	10,698	12,730	23,428	18.60	10.32	8.28
1943	13,316	15,079	28,395	20.04	10.10	9.94
1944	15,866	17,094	32,960	20.65	9.23	11.42
1945	17,004	17,664	34,668	21.14	9.25	11.89
1946	18,652	20,016	38,668	22.83	9.70	13.13
1947	19,743	21,206	40,949	23.25	9.53	13.72
Excess of Births over All Deaths.						
1939	9,433	11,747	21,180	17.45	9.75	7.70
1940	10,264	12,949	23,213	17.78	9.46	8.36
1941	9,976	13,241	23,217	18.47	10.24	8.29
1942	6,735	12,727	19,462	18.60	11.73	6.87
1943	10,271	15,072	25,343	20.04	11.19	8.87
1944	13,819	17,082	30,901	20.65	9.96	10.71
1945	14,522	17,658	32,180	21.14	10.12	11.03
1946	18,445	20,011	38,456	22.83	9.77	13.06
1947	19,708	21,205	40,913	23.25	9.53	13.71
1948	17,453	19,378	36,831	22.19	10.04	12.15
1949	18,499	20,950	39,449	22.10	9.43	12.67

* Some of the figures in this table have been revised. † Excess of births over all deaths.

‡ Including deaths of defence personnel.

The general decline in the rate of natural increase since 1890 has been due to a greater decline in the birth rate than in the death rate. An improvement in both birth and death rates during the decennium 1906 to 1915 is reflected in the rate of natural increase. In 1919 deaths were increased by the influenza epidemic, and the birth rate was low. After 1921 the birth rate declined rapidly until 1935 and despite lower death rates the rate of natural increase fell to a very low level. A rise in birth rate since 1939 has more than offset deaths of members of the Forces.

Although there are more males born than females, the increase of population from the excess of births over deaths is greatly in favour of the latter, since the death rate is higher among males. During the ten years ended 1949 the number of females added to the population by excess of births over civilian deaths was 17,662 or 11 per cent., more than the corresponding number of males. When deaths of defence personnel are taken into account the increase in females in that period exceeded that in males by 30,581 or 22 per cent.

The increases in population from natural and migratory causes are shown in Chapter "Population" of this Year Book.

The table below shows the rates of natural increase per 1,000 of population in the Australian States and New Zealand. Figures for war years represent excess of births over civilian deaths.

Table 83.—Natural Increase, Australasia.

State or Country.	1944.	1945.	1946	1947.	1948.	1949.
New South Wales ...	11.42	11.89	13.13	13.72	12.15	12.67
Victoria ...	9.48	10.32	12.42	12.62	11.61	11.64
Queensland ...	14.26	16.03	15.02	16.50	15.48	15.33
South Australia ...	11.83	12.73	14.72	15.63	13.86	14.35
Western Australia	13.28	12.23	14.92	16.21	16.02	16.36
Tasmania ...	11.02	13.56	17.04	18.53	16.82	17.32
Commonwealth ...	11.46	12.22	13.62	14.37	13.12	13.40
New Zealand ...	11.72	13.15	15.54	17.04	16.39	15.82

DEATHS.

The statistics of deaths in New South Wales cover all deaths registered other than those of full blood aboriginals and stillbirths, which latter are registered for purposes of record as deaths as well as births. In the period September, 1939 to December, 1941 the deaths include 256 male personnel of Australian defence forces who died in New South Wales but not those who died elsewhere. From 1st January, 1942, to 30th June, 1947 all deaths of Australian defence personnel, Allied defence personnel, prisoners of war, internees from overseas and other non-civilians were excluded from the death statistics which, for that period, relate to civilians only.

Total deaths, wherever they occurred, in the period 1st September, 1939 to 30th June, 1947, of Australian defence personnel enlisted in New South Wales numbered 13,315, comprising 13,279 males and 36 females.

Deaths during 1949 numbered 29,364 equal to a rate of 9.43 per 1,000 of the mean population. Of the total, 16,703 were males and 12,661 females, the rate for the former being 10.70 and for the latter 8.15 per 1,000 living. The average annual number of deaths since 1861 with the rate per 1,000 of population, in quinquennial periods, was as follows:—

Table 84.—Deaths, New South Wales.

Period.	Average Annual Number of Deaths (excluding Stillbirths).			Death rate per 1,000 of Population.			Proportion per cent. of Male to Female Rate.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
1861-65	4,010	2,502	6,512	18.35	15.00	16.86	122
1866-70	4,356	2,938	7,294	17.51	14.29	16.05	123
1871-75	4,835	3,344	8,179	16.27	13.47	14.99	121
1876-80	6,278	4,373	10,651	17.41	14.50	16.09	120
1881-85	7,738	5,483	13,221	16.72	14.45	15.69	116
1886-90	8,337	5,951	14,291	14.73	12.68	13.80	116
1891-95	8,955	6,405	15,360	13.88	11.54	12.80	120
1896-00	9,058	6,499	15,557	13.01	10.55	11.85	123
1901-05	9,146	6,754	15,900	12.43	10.03	11.28	124
1906-10	9,203	6,698	15,901	11.44	9.00	10.27	127
1911-15	11,020	7,817	18,837	11.69	9.13	10.48	128
1916-20	12,052	8,750	20,802	12.14	9.02	10.60	135
1921-25	11,660	8,721	20,381	10.39	8.08	9.26	129
1926-30	12,925	9,779	22,704	10.35	8.14	9.27	127
1931-35	12,760	9,837	22,597	9.67	7.67	8.69	126
1936-40	14,542	11,193	25,735	10.58	8.30	9.45	128
1941-45	15,383	12,424	27,807	10.75	8.70	9.73	124
1944	14,494	12,158	26,652	10.04	8.42	9.23	119
1945	14,803	12,186	26,994	10.16	8.35	9.25	122
1946	16,038	12,541	28,579	10.90	8.51	9.70	128
1947	16,032	12,417	28,449	10.74	8.32	9.53	129
1948	17,085	13,318	30,403	11.27	8.80	10.04	128
1949	16,703	12,661	29,364	10.70	8.15	9.43	131

The rates shown are crude rates uncorrected for changing age or sex constitution of the population from year to year. The crude rate declined continuously from 16.86 in 1861-65 to 8.69 per thousand in 1931-35, since when it has risen in each successive period because of the increasing age constitution of the population.

These trends are common to both the male and female crude rates but the overall decline was greater for females than for males. However, as shown above, the rate for both sexes combined during the five years 1861-65 was 57 per cent. higher than in the five years 1945-49.

DEATHS—AGE AND SEX.

The sex and age constitution of a population determine the general level of the crude death rate and the relatively young population of New South Wales has produced a crude death rate of around 10 per 1,000 of population in recent years which is lower than it would be in a naturally constituted population. The true level of the death rate and a proper assessment of the changes in it is dependent upon an analysis of population and deaths by sex and age. The changing sex and age constitution of the population is analysed in the chapter "Population." The number of deaths by sex and single years of age is published annually in the Statistical Register and such data summarised in broad age groups and covering each five-yearly period since 1901 is shown in the following table:—

Table 85.—Total Deaths: Age at Death.

Period.	Age at Death—Years.										Total Deaths.
	0-4.	5-14.	15-24.	25-34.	35-44.	45-54.	55-64.	65-74.	75 and over.	Not Stated.	
MALES.											
1901-05	13,228	1,694	2,500	2,958	4,053	4,350	5,108	6,661	5,127	53	45,732
1906-10	12,109	1,516	2,405	2,037	3,545	4,876	5,301	7,062	6,513	54	46,018
1911-15	13,767	1,688	2,667	3,546	4,105	5,972	7,033	7,948	8,306	67	55,099
1916-20	13,127	1,850	2,496	4,019	5,145	6,460	8,624	8,694	9,183	54	60,258
1921-25	11,884	1,817	2,129	3,155	4,615	5,930	9,031	10,085	9,001	55	58,302
1926-30	11,238	1,873	2,550	3,078	4,959	6,871	9,738	12,819	11,452	49	64,627
1931-35	7,341	1,748	2,322	2,507	4,217	7,433	10,103	14,249	13,845	34	63,799
1936-40	7,275	1,620	2,544	2,709	4,082	8,582	12,583	15,754	17,522	30	72,710
1941-45	7,337	1,331	1,601	1,936	3,519	8,129	15,027	17,827	20,196	13	76,916
1946	1,440	191	358	428	709	1,569	3,110	3,320	4,330	4	16,038
1947	1,462	187	368	393	750	1,629	3,294	3,854	4,144	1	16,032
1948	1,491	211	397	417	743	1,625	3,527	4,075	4,588	11	17,085
FEMALES.											
1901-05	11,322	1,569	2,263	2,796	2,946	2,430	2,924	3,748	3,762	10	33,770
1906-10	9,985	1,244	2,277	2,086	2,777	2,736	2,926	4,397	4,452	8	33,488
1911-15	11,241	1,456	2,164	3,153	3,002	3,256	3,688	5,006	6,111	8	39,085
1916-20	10,413	1,495	2,283	4,031	3,657	3,846	4,784	5,742	7,493	7	43,751
1921-25	9,345	1,419	1,913	3,162	3,611	3,875	5,376	6,572	8,325	7	43,605
1926-30	8,738	1,422	2,182	3,011	4,040	4,525	6,139	8,717	10,111	7	48,892
1931-35	5,709	1,219	1,972	2,589	3,653	5,087	6,599	10,006	12,257	4	49,185
1936-40	5,692	1,099	1,784	2,604	3,352	5,735	7,793	11,615	16,288	2	55,984
1941-45	5,768	901	1,391	2,371	3,122	5,683	9,295	13,557	20,080	1	62,119
1946	1,070	155	236	396	551	1,140	1,905	2,745	4,342	1	12,541
1947	1,051	112	174	388	572	1,067	1,886	2,865	4,301	1	12,417
1948	1,023	130	149	372	595	1,055	2,084	3,097	4,806	2	13,318
PERSONS.											
1901-05	24,550	3,263	4,763	5,754	6,990	6,780	8,032	10,400	8,880	63	79,502
1906-10	22,094	2,760	4,682	5,323	6,322	7,612	8,227	11,459	10,965	62	79,506
1911-15	25,008	3,144	4,831	6,699	7,107	9,228	10,721	12,954	14,417	75	94,184
1916-20	23,540	3,351	4,779	8,650	8,802	10,306	13,468	14,436	16,676	61	104,009
1921-25	21,229	3,236	4,042	6,317	8,226	9,805	14,407	16,657	17,926	62	101,907
1926-30	19,976	3,295	4,732	6,089	8,999	11,396	15,877	21,536	21,563	56	113,519
1931-35	13,050	2,967	4,294	5,096	7,870	12,520	16,702	24,345	26,102	38	112,984
1936-40	12,967	2,728	4,328	5,313	7,434	14,317	20,376	27,389	33,810	32	128,674
1941-45	13,105	2,232	2,992	4,307	6,641	13,812	24,322	31,384	40,226	14	139,035
1946	2,519	346	594	824	1,260	2,709	5,085	6,565	8,672	5	28,570
1947	2,513	299	542	781	1,272	2,696	5,180	6,719	8,445	2	28,449
1948	2,519	341	546	789	1,338	2,680	5,611	7,172	9,394	13	30,403

Continued increase in the number of deaths at the higher ages, due to an increasing proportion of population in those age-groups, has been offset to a large extent by the decrease in deaths at earlier ages particularly infant deaths, and the interplay of these trends has obscured the true changes in the general death rate. This is illustrated by the composition of the general rate in respect of sex and age as shown in Table 86.

The table shows the age-specific death rates by sex and the crude death rates for all ages combined in the three-yearly periods around each census from 1881 to 1947. The crude death rate results from these age-specific rates applied to the actual sex and age constitution of the population in each period, and therefore reflects changes in the age composition of the population as well as changes in the age-specific death rates. Standardised death rates, designed to eliminate the effects of the changed age composition of the population, are shown in Table 90 in comparison with the crude death rates for the last three census years.

Table 86.—Age-specific Mortality, All Causes.

Age Group (Years).	Death rate per 1,000 Living—All Causes.						Reduction per cent. 1880-82 to 1946-48.
	1880-82.	1890-92.	1900-02.	1910-12.	1920-22.	1932-34.	1946-48.
MALES.							
0-4	47.45	38.70	33.88	24.69	21.49	12.52	79
5-9	3.13	3.51	2.16	2.05	1.85	1.41	70
10-14	2.45	2.21	2.01	1.70	1.58	1.23	68
15-19	3.85	3.33	3.43	2.43	2.17	1.68	63
20-24	5.79	4.74	4.71	3.32	2.70	2.28	72
25-34	7.64	6.50	5.56	4.31	3.75	2.49	77
35-44	12.25	9.92	8.77	6.98	6.02	4.56	72
45-54	18.99	16.23	14.56	12.45	10.86	9.56	50
55-64	35.50	29.76	27.59	25.13	23.04	21.31	35
65-74	67.23	61.89	60.13	55.69	51.61	49.26	23
75 and over	162.71	146.35	149.50	144.47	142.99	128.48	17
All Ages— Crude Rate	16.72	14.24	12.90	11.59	10.72	9.60	34
FEMALES.							
0-4	42.19	33.45	30.37	20.71	16.94	10.06	83
5-9	2.77	3.26	1.99	1.76	1.64	1.18	77
10-14	2.22	1.75	1.69	1.37	1.20	.83	75
15-19	3.56	3.03	2.49	1.92	1.61	1.34	81
20-24	5.31	4.14	3.82	3.17	2.43	2.03	83
25-34	7.90	6.07	5.44	4.21	3.65	2.64	80
35-44	11.10	8.86	7.53	5.96	4.88	3.99	75
45-54	15.09	11.86	10.36	9.06	7.90	7.03	59
55-64	26.83	22.56	20.02	17.60	15.73	14.21	50
65-74	56.95	52.69	46.18	44.46	39.11	36.45	40
75 and over	138.58	142.28	134.48	125.29	124.53	107.40	19
All Ages— Crude Rate	14.07	11.82	10.23	9.09	8.23	7.57	39
PERSONS.							
0-4	44.86	36.12	32.15	22.74	19.25	11.31	81
5-9	2.95	3.39	2.08	1.91	1.75	1.30	73
10-14	2.32	1.98	1.85	1.54	1.39	1.03	71
15-19	3.70	3.18	2.96	2.18	1.90	1.51	72
20-24	5.57	4.45	4.26	3.24	2.56	2.16	77
25-34	7.75	6.32	5.50	4.26	3.70	2.56	78
35-44	11.79	9.49	8.23	6.50	5.47	4.27	74
45-54	17.54	14.48	12.79	10.97	9.46	8.33	55
55-64	32.07	26.98	24.34	21.84	19.71	17.81	43
65-74	63.37	58.07	54.43	50.61	45.81	43.02	33
75 and over	154.09	144.72	142.78	135.86	133.86	117.72	20
All Ages— Crude Rate	15.52	13.13	11.63	10.40	9.50	8.60	37

There was a steady reduction in the death rates throughout the period, the improvement being greatest at ages under 5 years, then in the group 25 to 34 years. The rates for females were reduced to a greater extent than the rates for males in every age group up to 75 years, except at ages 25 to 34 years. It is noticeable that the reduction at ages 10 to 14 years was 63 per cent. amongst females and only 50 per cent. amongst males, the difference in the rate of reduction amongst males and females being greatest in this group and at ages 65 to 74 years. Above that age improved conditions naturally had less effect. Mortality is lowest at approximately 10 years of age.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE.

The effect of the improvement in death rates on the duration of life in Australia is indicated in the following statement, which shows the average expectation of life at specified ages according to the Australian mortality experience of the decades from 1881 to 1910 and the three years around the censuses of 1921 and 1933. Life tables based on the mortality experience of the three years around the census of 1947 have not yet been published.

Table 87.—Expectation of Life, Australia.

Age.	Males.					Females.				
	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1901-10.	1920-22.	1932-34.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1901-10.	1920-22.	1932-34.
Yrs.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.
0	47.20	51.08	55.20	59.15	63.48	50.84	54.76	58.84	63.31	67.14
10	48.86	51.43	53.53	56.01	58.01	51.95	54.46	56.38	59.20	61.02
20	40.57	42.81	44.74	46.99	48.81	43.43	45.72	47.52	50.03	51.67
30	33.64	35.11	36.52	38.44	39.90	36.13	37.85	39.33	41.48	42.77
40	26.50	27.64	28.56	30.05	31.11	29.08	30.49	31.47	33.14	34.04
50	19.74	20.45	21.16	22.20	22.83	22.06	22.93	23.60	24.90	25.58
60	13.77	13.99	14.35	15.08	15.57	15.39	15.86	16.19	17.17	17.74
70	8.81	8.90	8.67	9.26	9.59	9.70	9.89	9.95	10.41	10.97
80	5.11	5.00	4.96	5.00	5.22	5.27	5.49	5.73	5.61	6.01
90	2.91	2.91	2.64	2.60	2.98	2.97	3.07	2.99	2.91	3.05
100	1.31	1.29	1.18	1.17	1.10	1.37	1.23	1.24	1.24	1.02

DEATHS—METROPOLIS AND REMAINDER OF THE STATE.

A summary of the annual deaths and crude death rates in the metropolis (*i.e.*, the area within existing boundaries) and in the remainder of the State since 1931 is shown in Table 88, the deaths being allocated according to the usual residence of the deceased persons.

The death rate appears to be higher in the metropolis than in the remainder of the State, but crude rates should be used with caution, owing to differences in the proportions of each sex and in the age composition of the population of these parts of the State.

Table 88.—Deaths, Metropolis and Remainder of State.

Year.	Metropolis.		Remainder of the State.		New South Wales.	
	Average annual Number of Deaths (excluding Stillbirths).	Rate per 1,000 of Population.	Average annual Number of Deaths (excluding Stillbirths).	Rate per 1,000 of Population.	Average annual Number of Deaths (excluding Stillbirths).	Rate per 1,000 of Population.
1931-35	11,596*	9.42*	11,001*	8.02*	22,597	8.69
1936-40	13,277	10.51	12,458	8.53	25,735	9.45
1941-45	14,763	10.69	13,044	8.82	27,807	9.73
1943	15,465	11.18	13,405	9.09	28,870	10.10
1944	14,300	10.03	12,352	8.42	26,652	9.23
1945	14,350	9.94	12,644	8.58	26,994	9.25
1946	15,289	10.43	13,290	8.98	28,579	9.70
1947	15,370	10.36	13,079	8.71	28,449	9.53
1948	16,378	10.90	14,025	9.18	30,403	10.04

* On basis of boundaries as existing from 1933.

DEATH RATES—AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND.

A table of the death rates per 1,000 of mean population in each of the Australian States and New Zealand from 1944 to 1949 is shown below:—

Table 89.—Death Rates, Australasia.

State or Country.	Death Rate per 1,000 of Population.					
	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
New South Wales ...	9.23	9.25	9.70	9.53	10.04	9.43
Victoria ...	10.30	10.21	10.63	10.44	10.44	10.28
Queensland ...	8.84	8.79	9.77	9.15	9.31	8.85
South Australia ...	9.66	9.65	10.15	9.62	10.25	9.45
Western Australia ...	9.30	9.67	9.65	9.39	9.10	8.99
Tasmania ...	10.15	9.71	10.11	9.17	9.55	8.76
Commonwealth...	9.52	9.50	10.00	9.69	9.96	9.51
New Zealand ...	9.87	10.07	9.70	9.38	9.13	9.06

This comparison is based on crude death rates, and differences in the age and sex constitution of the individual populations have not been taken into account; therefore the rates are not strictly comparable with each other nor do they show the true incidence of mortality in the various States.

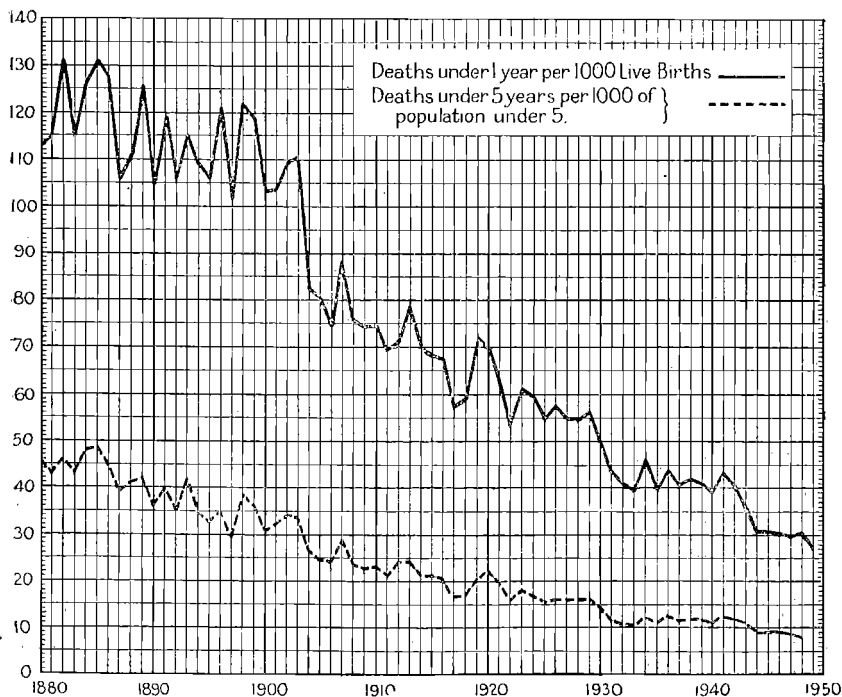
Such a comparison based upon a standard population compiled by the International Statistical Institute has been prepared by the Commonwealth Statistician. This is presented in the following table which shows, for the census years 1921, 1933 and 1947 the comparison between the crude death rates for each of the Australian States, and the standardised rates as described above.

Table 90.—Comparison of "Crude" and "Standardised" Death Rates.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
"Crude" Death Rate (deaths at all ages combined per 1,000 of total population).							
1921	9·50	10·52	9·37	10·02	10·42	10·30	9·91
1933	8·58	9·59	8·84	8·44	8·64	9·60	8·92
1947	9·53	10·44	9·15	9·62	9·39	9·17	9·69
"Standardised" Death Rate (calculated as described in text).							
1921	10·35	10·79	10·24	10·38	11·88	10·83	10·58
1933	8·52	8·74	9·10	7·66	8·74	8·86	8·62
1947	7·44	7·31	7·47	6·77	7·28	7·21	7·34

THE MORTALITY OF INFANTS.**DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE (EXCLUDING STILLBIRTHS).**

During the year 1949, the children who died before completing the first year of life (excluding stillbirths) numbered 1,878, equivalent to a rate of 27.29 per 1,000 live births which is the lowest infantile mortality rate ever recorded for New South Wales.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The death rate is higher for male infants than for females, the rates in 1949 being 30.65 and 23.77 per 1,000 live births, respectively. The rates for

each sex are shown in the following table in quinquennial periods since the year 1881.

Table 91.—Infantile Mortality.

Period.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	Annual Average Deaths under 1 Year.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	Annual Average Deaths under 1 Year.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	Annual Average Deaths under 1 Year.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.
1881-85	2,136	131.28	1,806	116.34	3,942	123.98
1886-90	2,358	122.27	1,961	106.72	4,319	114.68
1891-95	2,414	118.81	1,972	102.73	4,386	111.00
1896-00	2,274	118.51	1,890	105.44	4,164	113.40
1901-05	2,015	103.94	1,669	89.81	3,684	97.02
1906-10	1,854	84.09	1,478	70.59	3,332	77.51
1911-15	2,062	77.94	1,627	64.55	3,689	71.41
1916-20	1,918	72.54	1,447	57.64	3,365	65.28
1921-25	1,798	64.61	1,384	51.98	3,182	58.43
1926-30	1,655	60.41	1,266	48.83	2,921	54.78
1931-35	1,075	46.59	811	37.05	1,886	41.95
1936-40	1,109	45.52	854	36.64	1,963	41.18
1941-45	1,147	39.55	887	32.16	2,034	35.95
1944	1,050	34.58	779	26.63	1,829	30.68
1945	1,055	33.16	834	27.94	1,889	30.63
1946	1,195	34.45	837	25.71	2,032	30.22
1947	1,223	34.19	846	25.16	2,069	29.81
1948	1,201	34.77	836	25.57	2,037	30.30
1949	1,079	30.65	799	23.77	1,878	27.29

In 1930 the rate was less than 50 deaths per 1,000 live births for the first time on record; it fell below 40 per 1,000 in 1933 and below 30 per 1,000 in 1947 and in 1949 the rate was the lowest ever recorded.

During the period reviewed there has been an unbroken and pronounced excess of the male rate over the female rate which has tended to increase. In the ten years 1881 to 1890 the excess was 19 per cent., and in the five years 1945-49 it was 31 per cent.

The remarkable improvement which has taken place in the infantile mortality rate in the period covered by the table is due in a large degree to the measures adopted to combat preventable diseases by health laws and by education, to the rising standard of living and to the establishment of baby health centres and other means to promote the welfare of mothers and young children. Particulars of these are given in chapters "Health" and "Social Condition" of this Year Book.

INFANTILE MORTALITY BY AGE.

Of the total number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age in 1948, 61 per cent. occurred within a week of birth, 70 per cent. within the first month, and 79 per cent. within three months. The following statement shows the number of deaths at various ages under 1 year in the metropolis and in the whole State and the rates per 1,000 live births.

Table 92.—Infantile Mortality, Metropolis and State; Age at Death.

Age at Death.	Metropolis.						New South Wales.					
	Number of Deaths.			Deaths per 1,000 Live Births.			Number of Deaths.			Deaths per 1,000 Live Births.		
	1946.	1947	1948.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1946.	1947.	1948.
Under 1 week	519	532	502	14.78	16.67	16.71	1,266	1,264	1,236	18.83	18.22	18.38
1 week	30	45	26	.86	1.41	1.20	121	121	102	1.80	1.74	1.52
2 weeks	13	31	25	.37	.97	.83	43	54	59	.64	.78	.88
3 "	10	21	13	.28	.66	.43	47	50	37	.70	.72	.55
Total under 1 month	572	629	576	16.29	19.71	19.17	1,477	1,489	1,434	21.97	21.46	21.33
1 month	28	42	42	.80	1.32	1.40	88	100	98	1.31	1.44	1.46
2 months	20	17	28	.57	.53	.93	59	57	68	.88	.82	1.01
3 "	23	33	31	.66	1.03	1.03	57	76	70	.84	1.10	1.04
4 "	23	20	26	.66	.63	.87	57	53	54	.84	.76	.80
5 "	13	20	12	.37	.63	.40	45	45	51	.67	.65	.76
6 "	24	12	31	.68	.38	1.03	59	30	59	.88	.43	.88
7 "	23	15	15	.66	.47	.50	49	38	42	.73	.55	.62
8 "	15	18	13	.43	.56	.43	43	51	42	.64	.73	.62
9 "	19	19	8	.54	.59	.27	43	52	32	.64	.75	.48
10 "	8	12	13	.22	.38	.43	18	38	40	.27	.55	.60
11 "	18	19	15	.51	.59	.50	37	40	47	.55	.57	.70
Total under 1 year	786	856	810	22.39	26.82	26.96	2,032	2,069	2,037	30.22	29.81	30.30

Although there has been a remarkable improvement in the mortality rates after the first week of life, only a slight improvement has occurred in the death rate during the first week of life. But the ratio of neo-natal deaths (under one week) to live births does not provide a valid basis for determining changes in mortality during this period, when the deaths are due almost exclusively to pre-natal causes which are also a common source of stillbirths. It is probable that under improved conditions of pre-natal care and obstetric technique many infants who formerly would have been stillborn are now born alive, but die within a week of birth. Available information regarding stillbirths (see Table 76) suggests that the proportion of stillbirths is declining and the combination of stillbirths and neo-natal deaths (as in Table 101) shows that there has been some saving of life among the new born.

More skilful attention after birth may decrease the number of infants who die from pre-natal causes, but it is recognised that the rate of mortality among infants in the first week of life will not be reduced appreciably except through increased pre-natal care, and considerable attention is being given to the care and instruction of expectant mothers.

The following table shows the rates of mortality among infants in age groups during the first year of life in quinquennial periods since 1901, and annually since 1938:—

Table 93.—Infantile Mortality, Age.

Period.	Rate of Mortality per 1,000 Live Births among Children aged—							
	Under 1 week.	1 week and under 1 month.	1 month and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 12 months.	Total under 1 month.	Total under 3 months.	Total under 1 year.
1901-05	21·84	11·27	18·26	20·93	24·72	33·11	51·37	97·02
1906-10	21·73	9·79	13·31	15·02	17·06	31·52	44·83	77·61
1911-15	23·03	8·79	10·76	12·00	16·60	31·87	42·63	71·41
1916-20	24·28	8·18	9·47	9·68	13·67	32·46	41·93	65·28
1921-25	22·94	7·30	8·33	8·27	11·59	30·24	38·57	58·43
1926-30	23·31	6·56	6·30	7·08	11·44	29·87	36·26	54·78
1931-35	22·67	5·10	3·90	3·64	6·64	27·77	31·67	41·95
1936-40	22·77	4·97	3·46	3·48	6·50	27·74	31·20	41·18
1941-45	20·02	4·33	3·22	3·32	5·06	24·35	27·57	35·95
1938	23·42	4·48	3·80	3·46	6·68	27·90	31·70	41·34
1939	22·96	4·48	2·48	3·56	7·54	27·44	29·92	41·02
1940	21·12	4·46	3·85	3·62	5·97	25·58	29·43	39·02
1941	23·55	5·97	4·23	4·18	5·84	29·52	33·75	43·77
1942	20·97	4·52	3·07	4·27	6·16	25·49	29·16	40·19
1943	19·61	4·23	3·56	3·42	5·36	23·84	27·40	36·16
1944	18·30	3·66	2·16	2·38	4·18	21·96	24·12	30·68
1945	18·23	3·52	2·43	2·61	3·70	21·80	24·23	30·63
1946	18·82	3·14	2·19	2·37	3·70	21·06	24·15	30·22
1947	18·22	3·24	2·26	2·51	3·58	21·46	23·72	29·81
1948	18·38	2·95	2·47	2·60	3·90	21·33	23·80	30·30

The improvement has been greatest in the age group 6 to 12 months, then at ages 3 to 6 months and 1 to 3 months. There has been substantial improvement also in the group 1 week and under 1 month.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN METROPOLIS AND REMAINDER OF STATE.

The number of deaths of children under one year of age in the metropolis in 1948 was 810 or 26·96 per 1,000 live births, and in the remainder of the State 1,227 or 33·00 per 1,000 live births.

The following table shows the number of deaths of children under one year of age in the metropolis and in the remainder of the State, and the rates per 1,000 live births. The table commences with 1931, the basis of tabulation as to locality being the usual residence of the mother:—

Table 94.—Infantile Mortality, Metropolis and Remainder of State.

Year.	Metropolis.		Remainder of State.		New South Wales.	
	Average Annual Deaths under 1 year.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	Average Annual Deaths under 1 year.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	Average Annual Deaths under 1 year.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.
1931-35	702*	40·11*	1,184*	43·12*	1,886	41·95
1936-40	716	38·18	1,247	43·12	1,963	41·18
1941-45	848	32·52	1,186	38·37	2,034	35·95
1938	714	38·47	1,266	44·02	1,930	41·84
1939	663	31·31	1,306	45·54	1,969	41·02
1940	758	38·01	1,169	30·71	1,927	39·02
1941	942	42·12	1,322	45·02	2,264	43·77
1942	877	37·77	1,239	42·10	2,116	40·19
1943	860	31·86	1,212	40·03	2,072	36·18
1944	749	28·45	1,080	34·51	1,829	30·68
1945	813	27·56	1,076	33·46	1,889	30·63
1946	786	22·39	1,246	38·77	2,032	30·22
1947	856	26·82	1,213	32·36	2,069	29·81
1948	810	26·96	1,227	33·00	2,037	30·30

* On basis of boundaries as existing from 1933.

In the following table the rates of infantile mortality in the Australian States, in New Zealand, and in various other countries are compared. The rates quoted for 1947, being for a single year (and therefore likely to be affected by transient factors) should be read in conjunction with those for the period 1943-1947:—

Table 95.—Infantile Mortality, States and Countries.

State or Country.	Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Live Births.		Country.	Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Live Births.	
	Average, 1944-48.	1948.		Average, 1943-47.	1947.
New Zealand (Non-Maori)	25.97	21.05			
Victoria	27.32	23.93	Netherlands	46	35
South Australia	27.57	29.74	Canada	50	46
Australia	29.13	27.77	Scotland	59	56
Queensland	29.80	27.96	Finland	59	59
Tasmania	29.83	27.65	Northern Ireland	64	53
Western Australia	29.84	25.60	Eire	73	67
New South Wales	30.31	30.30	France	77	66
			Belgium	80	69
			Argentina*	80	79
			Japan	†	87†
			Spain	92	76
			Italy	96	82
			Venezuela	105	100
			Mexico	109	97
			Peru*	116	114
			Portugal	119	108
			Hungary	128	111
			Ceylon	129	101
			India§	161	151
			Chile	176	161
			Romania	179	109
New Zealand (Non-Maori)	28	25			
Sweden	28	29			
Australia	31	28			
New South Wales	31	30			
United States	37	32			
Norway	37	36			
South Africa (Europeans)	40	33			
Switzerland	40	39			
England and Wales	44	42			
Denmark	45	40			

* Period 1942-46 and year 1946. † Not available. ‡ 1943. § Period 1941-45 and year 1945.

The New Zealand infantile mortality rate excluding Maoris is lower than in any of the Australian States, but in New Zealand persons with any trace of Maori blood are grouped as Maoris, whereas in Australia only full blood aborigines are excluded in the statistics and half castes and lesser castes are included in the general population. It is probable that on the basis of total population the Australian rates including full blood aborigines generally are lower than the New Zealand rate including Maoris. The rates for Australasia generally are greatly superior to those prevailing in most other countries, but lack of international comparability, due to diversity of definitions of "stillbirth" and the consequent effect upon the number of live births and deaths under one year, renders difficult a true assessment of the relative mortality of infants in various countries. Allowance should be made also for wide differences in climate and economic conditions.

CAUSES OF INFANTILE MORTALITY.

A table published annually in the Statistical Register shows the rates of infantile mortality from each of the principal causes in the last forty-eight years. This indicates that there has been a great decline in the mortality from diarrhoea and enteritis and other digestive diseases, nervous diseases, tubercular diseases, and bronchitis, accident, and general diseases. There also has been a decline in congenital debility, but a proportionate increase in deaths from malformation, premature birth, and diseases of early infancy due to the deaths of children born alive who, under conditions prevailing in earlier years, would have been stillborn. The mortality from epidemic diseases fluctuates considerably with a tendency to decline.

The following table shows the incidence of mortality caused by the principal diseases among infants at various periods during the first year of life in 1948, showing the experience in the metropolis in comparison with that in the whole State:—

Table 96.—Infantile Mortality, Causes of Death, 1948.

Cause of Death.	Deaths of Children at Ages under one Year of Age per 1,000 Live Births.							
	Metropolis.				State.			
	Under 1 Week.	1 Week and under 1 Month.	1 Month and under 1 Year.	Total, under 1 year.	Under 1 Week.	1 Week and under 1 Month.	1 Month and under 1 Year.	Total, under 1 Year.
Infective and Parasitic Diseases ...	...	·07	·80	·87	·02	·06	1·10	1·18
Neoplasms, Nutritional Diseases, etc. ...	·07	...	·33	·40	·07	·05	·34	·46
Meningitis (excluding Epidemic) ...	·03	·10	·07	·20	·01	·04	·15	·20
Convulsions ...	·03	...	·10	·13	·01	...	·09	·10
All other Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs ...	...	·06	·17	·23	·01	·03	·27	·31
Diseases of the Respiratory System ...	·07	·53	1·63	3·13	·82	·58	2·38	3·78
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	...	·10	1·56	1·66	...	·10	1·43	1·53
All other Diseases of Digestive System ...	·27	·03	·33	·03	·27	·12	·36	·75
Malformations ...	1·56	·60	1·80	3·96	1·84	·66	1·64	4·14
Congenital Debility ...	·23	·07	·13	·43	·61	·07	·22	·80
Premature Birth ...	8·09	·53	·10	8·72	8·07	·63	·10	9·40
Injury at Birth ...	2·93	·17	·10	3·20	3·54	·30	·04	3·88
Other Diseases Peculiar to First Year of Life ...	2·40	·13	·30	2·83	2·47	·27	·15	2·80
Violence ...	·13	...	·27	·40	·12	·01	·54	·67
All Other ...	...	·07	·10	·17	·02	·03	·16	·21
Total ...	16·71	2·46	7·79	26·96	18·38	2·95	8·97	30·30

The changing relative importance of the various causes of infantile deaths as age advances is shown in Table 97, in which the deaths from various causes are shown as a proportion of the total deaths in certain age groups representing four stages within the first year. The proportions are based upon the aggregate experience of the ten years 1939 to 1948 in order to eliminate fortuitous distortions especially in respect of diseases which are epidemic or subject to seasonal influences. In the table cumulative age groups have been avoided in order to bring into focus the changing importance of the various causes of death with increasing age.

Of the deaths under 1 week, 95 per cent. were due to congenital malformations or diseases classed as "peculiar to the first year of life," which causes of death also resulted in 72 per cent. of the deaths at ages above one week but under one month. In ages from one month to under 3 months deaths due to malformations were proportionately greater than in any other of the four age groups, whilst diseases peculiar to the first year accounted for only 17 per cent. of the deaths. In this age group deaths caused by

respiratory diseases, principally pneumonia and bronchitis, equalled those resulting from malformations. Diseases of the digestive system (13 per cent.), principally diarrhoea and enteritis, and parasitic and infectious diseases (11 per cent.) were next in importance. At ages 3 months and under 1 year one half of the deaths were due to respiratory and digestive diseases, whilst parasitic and infectious diseases caused as many deaths as did malformations and diseases peculiar to the first year. Whooping cough was responsible for one-third of the deaths from parasitic and infectious diseases in the first year of life.

Premature birth is clearly the major problem in the reduction of infantile mortality in New South Wales, it being the cause of one-half of the deaths in the first week and one quarter of the deaths in the next three weeks of life during the ten years covered by the table.

Table 97.—Infantile Mortality, Distribution of Causes of Death, 1939 to 1948.

Cause of Death.	Age Group.			
	Under 1 Week.	1 Week and under 1 Month.	1 Month and under 3 Months.	3 Months and under 1 Year.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Infective and Parasitic Diseases ...	·15	2·22	10·71	15·56
Neoplasms, Nutritional Diseases, etc. ...	·32	1·05	1·60	4·03
Meningitis (excluding Epidemic) ...	·09	1·26	2·31	3·27
Convulsions ...	·20	·48	·53	·84
All other Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs ...	·17	·87	1·42	2·31
Diseases of Respiratory System ...	2·15	13·39	22·66	29·27
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	·08	3·45	10·36	16·66
All other Diseases of Digestive System ...	·40	1·48	2·78	4·07
Congenital Malformations ...	10·96	19·10	22·66	12·37
Congenital Debility ...	3·61	7·07	4·38	1·85
Premature Birth ...	49·51	25·43	7·04	·47
Injury at Birth ...	17·73	8·37	1·83	·32
Other Diseases Peculiar to First Year of Life ...	13·60	11·95	3·97	·93
Violence ...	·74	1·48	5·62	6·03
All Other ...	·29	2·40	2·13	2·02
All Causes ...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

DEATHS OF EX-NUPtIAL CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR.

During 1948 there were 64,434 nuptial and 2,800 ex-nuptial children born alive. During the same period the deaths of nuptial children under 1 year of age numbered 1,906 and of ex-nuptial children 131.

The infantile mortality rate of ex-nuptial children was 53 per cent. higher than the rate for nuptial children, partly owing to premature birth, infantile debility and inherited diseases, but to an equally great extent to causes arising from neglect. The mortality rates from various causes among ex-nuptial children are shown annually in the Statistical Register.

Comparative particulars of the death rates among nuptial and ex-nuptial children are shown in the following table which relates to the year 1948 and the quinquennium 1944-1948.

Table 98.—Infantile Mortality, Nuptiality and Age.

Age at Death.	Deaths per 1,000 Live Births.							
	Nuptial.	Ex-nuptial.		Total.	Nuptial.	Ex-nuptial.		Total.
		Rate.	Per cent. of Nuptial Rate.			Rate.	Per cent. of Nuptial Rate.	
	1948.				1944 to 1948.			
Under 1 week ...	18.08	25.36	140	18.38	18.00	27.44	152	18.40
1 week	1.52	1.43	94	1.52	1.81	2.39	132	1.84
2 weeks ... ..	.85	1.43	168	.88	.80	.72	90	.79
3 " ... ..	.56	.35	62	.55	.62	1.59	256	.66
Total under 1 month...	21.01	28.57	136	21.33	21.23	32.14	151	21.69
1 month	1.37	3.57	261	1.46	1.38	3.18	230	1.46
2 months ... ..	.98	1.79	183	1.01	.81	1.66	205	.85
3 " ... ..	.99	2.14	216	1.04	.89	2.32	261	.95
4 " ... ..	.76	1.79	236	.80	.75	1.38	184	.78
5 " ... ..	.72	1.79	249	.76	.72	1.88	261	.77
6 " ... ..	.84	1.79	213	.88	.71	1.45	204	.74
7 " ... ..	.62	.71	115	.62	.66	.58	88	.66
8 " ... ..	.59	1.43	242	.62	.64	.51	80	.63
9 " ... ..	.48	.36	75	.48	.64	1.23	192	.66
10 " ... ..	.57	1.07	188	.60	.50	.58	116	.50
11 " ... ..	.65	1.78	274	.70	.59	1.23	208	.62
Total under 1 year	29.58	46.79	158	30.30	29.52	48.14	163	30.31

The number of ex-nuptial children who die during one year is comparatively small, consequently the rates of mortality for such children based on the experience of a single year are unstable.

A more reliable comparison is obtained by using figures based upon the quinquennial period. The experience of the five years 1944-1948 shows that the largest proportional excess of deaths of ex-nuptial children over those of nuptial children is not immediately after birth, but usually two months or more later. The mortality of ex-nuptial children exceeded that of nuptial children by 51 per cent. in the first month of life, 130 per cent. in the second, by 105 per cent. in the third, 161 per cent. in the fourth, 84 per cent. in the fifth, 161 per cent. in the sixth and 104 per cent. in the seventh. The excess of the ex-nuptial rate was rather less pronounced in later months.

The following table shows the number of births and deaths and the rate per 1,000 live births of ex-nuptial as compared with those of nuptial children in New South Wales since 1901.

Table 99.—Infant Deaths: Nuptiality, under 1 Month and under 1 Year.

Period.	Total Live Births.		Deaths under 1 month.				Deaths under 1 year.			
			Nuptial.		Ex-Nuptial.		Nuptial.		Ex-Nuptial.	
	Nuptial.	Ex-Nuptial.	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.
1901-05	176,555	13,289	*	*	*	*	15,273	86.51	3,146	236.74
1906-10	200,408	14,562	6,000	29.94	775	53.22	13,997	69.84	2,666	183.08
1911-15	244,160	14,144	7,496	30.70	737	52.11	16,261	66.60	2,184	154.41
1916-20	244,887	12,857	7,690	31.40	678	52.73	15,140	61.82	1,686	131.13
1921-25	258,838	13,407	7,653	29.57	580	43.26	14,549	56.21	1,359	101.36
1926-30	253,183	13,409	7,338	28.08	626	46.69	13,222	52.22	1,382	103.07
1931-35	213,613	11,222	5,726	26.81	518	46.16	8,612	40.32	819	72.98
1936-40	228,345	10,049	6,148	26.92	466	46.37	9,087	39.80	729	72.54
1941-45	271,295	11,620	6,446	23.76	441	37.95	9,515	35.07	655	56.37
1943	55,005	2,260	1,272	23.13	93	41.15	1,953	35.51	119	52.65
1944	57,058	2,554	1,226	21.49	83	32.50	1,706	29.90	123	48.16
1945	58,936	2,726	1,251	21.23	93	34.12	1,749	29.68	140	51.36
1946	64,297	2,950	1,386	21.56	91	30.84	1,900	29.55	132	44.75
1947	66,615	2,783	1,392	20.90	97	34.85	1,930	28.97	139	49.95
1948	64,434	2,800	1,354	21.01	80	28.57	1,906	29.58	131	46.79

* Not available.

The table shows that the ex-nuptial death rates are uniformly high compared with the nuptial rates, but they have improved considerably in the period covered by the table. In 1901, one out of every four ex-nuptial children died within a year of birth; the rate in 1948 was one in twenty-one.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS.

Apparently there has been a general improvement in the death rate of all groups of children under 5 years of age; though the improvement has not been so marked at ages over 1 year as in the rates of infantile mortality.

The following table shows the mortality of children under 5 years of age:—

Table 100.—Deaths under 5 years.

Period.	Deaths under 5 years.		Period.	Deaths under 5 years.	
	Average Annual Number.	Rate per 1,000 of Population.		Average Annual Number.	Rate per 1,000 of Population.
1891-95	6,174	36.74	1936-40	2,593	12.08
1896-00	5,558	33.85	1941-45	2,621	10.83
1901-05	4,910	30.25			
1906-10	4,419	24.34	1943	2,678	11.18
1911-15	5,002	22.65	1944	2,368	9.46
1916-20	4,708	19.61	1945	2,382	9.08
1921-25	4,246	17.25	1946	2,510	9.11
1926-30	3,995	15.95	1947	2,513	8.54
1931-35	2,610	11.37	1948	2,519	8.16

The rate of mortality in the quinquennium 1944-1948 compared with that of 1891-95, represents an annual saving of 28 lives in every 1,000 children under 5 years of age in the State.

Children are more susceptible to the attacks of disease in the earlier years of life than later, and the death rate decreases steadily until the age of 10 years is reached. The high death rate for preventable diseases in earlier years was due partly to parental ignorance of the proper food or treatment required, and improvement in the rate may be attributed in a large measure to more widespread knowledge of infant hygiene and mothercraft.

INFANTILE MORTALITY AND STILLBIRTHS COMBINED.

As pre-natal causes are a common factor in both stillbirth and the mortality of infants subsequent to birth, it is of interest to note the combined rate for stillbirths and deaths of children who were born alive. In 1948 there were 1,326 stillbirths and 2,037 deaths under one year of age, making a total loss of 3,363 infants out of 68,560 live births and stillbirths. This represents a rate of 49.05 per 1,000 of all births. The rate on this basis was 44.70 in the metropolis and 52.56 in the remainder of the State—the difference between the rates being a little greater than the difference in the respective death rates of live-born children only.

Particular significance is attached to the combined rate in respect of neo-natal deaths (deaths of live-born children within one week of birth) and stillbirths. This is shown in the following table:—

Table 101.—Infantile Mortality and Stillbirths Combined.

Year.	Mortality per 1,000 Live Births and Stillbirths Combined.					
	Deaths under one week plus Stillbirths.			Deaths under one year plus Stillbirths.		
	Metropolis.	Remainder of State.	New South Wales.	Metropolis.	Remainder of State.	New South Wales.
1936-40	50.10	51.29	50.82	67.02	69.79	68.70
1941-45	43.38	46.32	44.97	57.23	63.28	60.49
1938	51.23	53.98	52.90	68.15	72.46	70.77
1939	47.02	51.80	49.83	61.60	71.38	67.44
1940	46.94	47.07	47.02	64.88	64.15	64.45
1941	48.96	51.53	50.42	69.29	70.69	70.08
1942	46.17	46.81	46.52	63.11	66.93	65.24
1943	42.38	45.57	44.07	56.71	63.36	60.22
1944	40.29	44.63	42.57	49.80	59.02	54.64
1945	40.82	43.46	42.20	51.01	57.23	54.25
1946	37.48	43.94	40.89	45.71	57.67	52.02
1947	36.35	41.22	38.52	45.80	53.77	49.88
1948	34.63	39.57	37.37	44.70	52.56	49.05

The year 1936 is the first for which figures are available on this basis.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

The classification used in tabulating causes of death is in accordance with the International List of Causes of Death, with slight modifications for use throughout Australia. Each decennial revision of the list is adopted as soon as practicable and the fifth revision now in use was first used in 1940.

The complete list of causes of death is published in the Statistical Register, which shows the number of deaths from each cause according to age, sex, and month of occurrence.

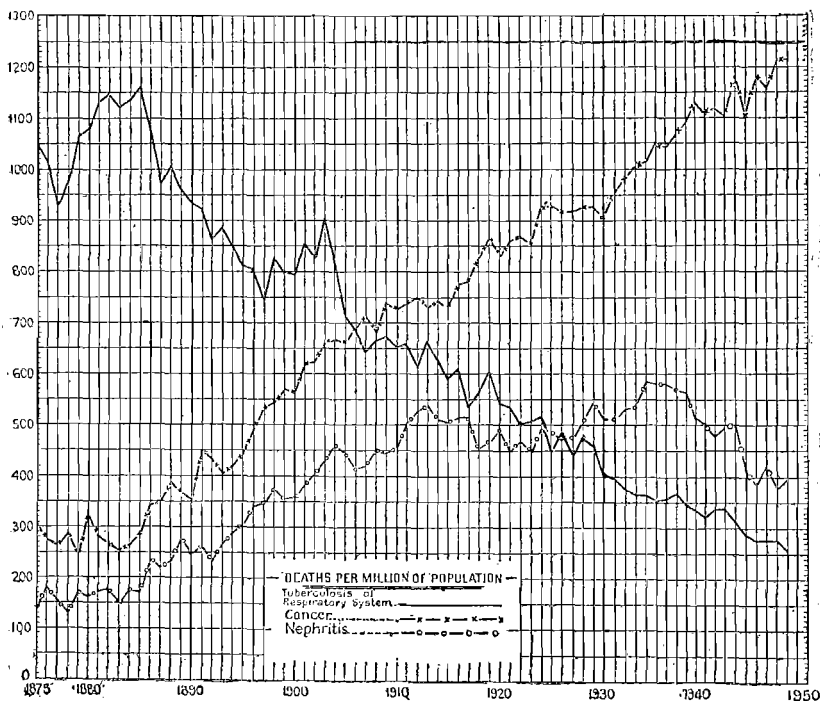
The table published below is a summary of the principal individual causes of death in 1948 compared with the average annual number in the period 1943-47, adjusted to the population of the year 1948. The proportion to the total in the five years 1944-48 is also shown:—

Table 102.—Causes of Death.

Causes of Death.	Ad-justed Aver- age, 1943- 1947.	Num- ber, 1948.	Pro- portion of Total, 1944- 1948.	Causes of Death.	Ad-justed Aver- age, 1943- 1947.	Num- ber, 1948.	Pro- portion of Total, 1944- 1948.
			per cent.				per cent.
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	3	2	.01	Infantile Convulsions ...	15	10	.04
Cerebro-spinal (Meningo- coccal) Meningitis ...	48	20	.12	Other Diseases of the Ner- vous System ...	385	334	1.26
Scarlet Fever	7	4	.02	Diseases of the Heart ...	9,254	9,950	32.31
Whooping-cough	50	27	.11	Arteriosclerosis and other Diseases of the Arteries	556	602	1.89
Diphtheria	74	51	.22	Other Diseases of the Cir- culatory System ...	100	137	.30
Erysipelas	4	...	.01	Bronchitis	239	248	.82
Tetanus	21	32	.09	Pneumonia	1,308	1,502	4.44
Tuberculosis of Respira- tory System	862	771	2.86	Other Diseases of the Res- piratory System ...	318	380	1.16
Tuberculosis of Meninges and Central Nervous System	25	15	.08	Diseases of the Stomach	158	177	.55
Other Tuberculous Di- seases	44	20	.13	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age)	102	122	.33
Dysentery	12	4	.04	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (over 2 years of age) ...	98	75	.30
Syphilis	132	142	.45	Appendicitis	141	77	.43
Influenza—with respira- tory complications specified	52	101	.18	Hernia, Intestinal Ob- struction	265	256	.92
Influenza—without respi- ratory complications specified	43	74	.15	Cirrhosis of the Liver ...	100	141	.38
Measles	14	49	.07	Peritonitis	23	30	.08
Acute Poliomyelitis and Acute Polioencephalitis notifiable	23	5	.08	Other Diseases of the Di- gestive System ...	335	369	1.17
Acute Infectious Enceph- alitis (Lethargic or Epi- demic) notifiable	4	1	.01	Nephritis	1,258	1,199	4.14
Acute Infectious Enceph- alitis (Lethargic or Epi- demic) notifiable	6	5	.02	Other Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	365	320	1.10
Other Infective and Para- sitic Diseases	92	96	.31	Criminal Abortion ...	22	11	.06
Cancer	3,532	3,674	12.28	Puerperal Septicæmia and Post - abortive Septi- cæmia	22	3	.05
Diabetes Mellitus	551	527	1.83	Puerperal Thrombophle- bitis, Embolism and Sudden Death (Sepsis)	16	13	.05
Other General Diseases...	411	400	1.38	Other Puerperal Diseases	99	65	.31
Vitamin Deficiency Dis- eases	1	4	.01	Congenital Malformations	346	339	1.20
Diseases of the Blood ...	237	272	.84	Congenital Debility ...	65	54	.18
Chronic Poisoning and Intoxication	42	70	.18	Premature Birth... ..	669	632	2.27
Encephalitis & Meningitis	106	88	.33	Other Diseases Peculiar to the First Year of Life...	455	455	1.60
Cerebral Hæmorrhage ...	2,073	2,221	7.20	Senility	1,066	1,027	3.55
Cerebral Embolism, Thrombosis, Softening and Hemiplegia	857	1,120	3.18	Suicide	272	320	1.00
Other Intracranial Effu- sion	11	5	.04	Accident	1,377	1,532	4.93
				Other Violence	44	50	.16
				All other	161	145	.51
				Total	28,973	30,403	100.00

An interesting feature of the table is that over two-thirds of the total deaths in the quinquennium 1944-48 may be grouped under six major headings, *viz.*, diseases of the heart, 32.31 per cent., cancer, 12.28 per cent., cerebrovascular lesions 10.51 per cent., pneumonia, 4.44 per cent., nephritis 4.14 per cent. and tuberculosis 3.17 per cent. Deaths from violence represented 6.09 per cent. of the total. The order of importance of the respective diseases has varied with the changing sex and age constitution of the population, and the degenerative diseases of advancing age, such as diseases

CRUDE DEATH RATES—PRINCIPAL DISEASES.



of the heart, cancer, cerebrovascular lesions and nephritis now rank first in importance whilst diseases of early childhood are proportionally less than formerly.

The figures in Table 102 cannot be compared as absolute numbers of the same relative importance, especially with similar data of earlier years, because of the limitations of a system of classification depending upon a large number of independent observers with varying degrees of diagnostic equipment, and because the age incidence is very different for the several diseases.

In the pages which follow, the experience in respect of a number of individual diseases is traced. Data for the principal diseases have been analysed to show age-specific mortality and such rates have been standardised on the basis of the Australian Life Table population in order to eliminate the effects of the changing sex and age constitution of the population. Nevertheless, where a lengthy period is covered, due allow-

ance must be made for the effect of improvements in methods of diagnosis and classification and the general advance of medical knowledge. In some cases these factors have exercised a considerable influence upon the trend of the figures.

Apart from the records obtained by the compulsory notification by medical practitioners of certain infectious diseases, reliable statistics are not available to show the number of cases of the various diseases occurring annually, but statistics have been collected of the occurrence of communicable diseases among school children since 1913. These show that epidemics of diseases such as measles, whooping cough, scarlet fever, and diphtheria are of periodical recurrence, and, from time to time, assume large proportions. A large proportion of the deaths from these diseases are among children under school age, but the rate of mortality from them rises and falls with the recurrence of epidemics among school children.

TYPHOID FEVER.

The number of cases of typhoid fever is small in comparison with the experience of earlier years. Only 123 cases were notified in the last five years, as compared with 16,406 in the years 1899 to 1903. The number of deaths was 12 and 1,787 in the respective periods.

The decrease may be attributed to the operation of the Dairies Supervision Act which became law in 1889, the extension of sewerage services and greater efficiency in sanitary inspection and garbage disposal. The compulsory notification by medical practitioners of cases of typhoid fever has been in force since the 1st January, 1898.

The number of cases notified and deaths from typhoid fever, and the equivalent annual rates in the last fifteen years are stated below:—

Table 103.—Typhoid Fever.

Period.	Cases Notified.		Deaths.					
	Number.	Rate per 10,000 of Population.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
			Number.	Rate per 10,000 of Population.	Number.	Rate per 10,000 of Population.	Number.	Rate per 10,000 of Population.
1933-37	752	·57	72	·10	32	·05	104	·08
1938-42	289	·21	43	·06	13	·02	56	·04
1943-47	130	·09	9	·01	5	·01	14	·01
1943	24	·08	4	·03	...	...	4	·01
1944	24	·08	3	·02	2	·01	5	·02
1945	29	·10	...	...	2	·01	2	·01
1946	25	·08	2	·01	1	·01	3	·01
1947	28	·09	...	...	...	...	...	...
1948	17	·06	1	·01	1	·01	2	·01

SMALLPOX.

There have been no deaths from smallpox in New South Wales since the year 1915.

Vaccination is not compulsory in this State, and the precaution is rarely adopted unless epidemics threaten, as in the year 1913, when about 425,000 persons voluntarily submitted themselves to vaccination.

MEASLES.

Although measles is a common complaint, the resultant mortality is comparatively very small. The following statement shows the deaths from this cause, and the rate for each sex in recent years:—

Table 104.—Measles.

Period.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 of Population.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 of Population.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 of Population.
1933-37	101	·15	91	·14	192	·15
1938-42	131	·19	129	·19	260	·19
1943-47	32	·04	34	·05	66	·05
1943	8	·06	5	·04	13	·05
1944	2	·01	2	·01	4	·01
1945	3	·02	2	·01	5	·02
1946	13	·09	24	·16	37	·13
1947	6	·04	1	·01	7	·02
1948	21	·14	28	·18	49	·16

Measles is a disease chiefly affecting children, and is periodically epidemic.

SCARLET FEVER.

In 1948 the number of deaths from scarlet fever was 4, equivalent to a rate of 0.01 per 10,000 of the population. All of these deaths were from outside the metropolis. The rate of mortality from this cause is very low, owing to the effectiveness of treatment. The number of cases notified and the deaths from scarlet fever and the equivalent annual rates have been as follows:—

Table 105.—Scarlet Fever.

Period.	Cases Notified.		Deaths.					
	Number.	Rate per 10,000 of Population.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
			Number.	Rate per 10,000 of Population.	Number.	Rate per 10,000 of Population.	Number.	Rate per 10,000 of Population.
1899-03	10,940	15·97	84	·23	114	·35	198	·29
1904-08	14,239	19·16	88	·23	91	·26	179	·24
1909-13	13,220	15·70	41	·09	57	·14	98	·12
1914-18	20,864	21·95	112	·23	161	·35	273	·29
1919-23	6,732	6·39	34	·06	38	·07	72	·07
1924-28	25,119	21·38	142	·24	185	·32	327	·28
1929-33	23,260	18·21	115	·18	165	·26	280	·22
1934-38	13,457	10·08	47	·07	45	·07	92	·07
1939-43	15,130	10·79	21	·03	33	·05	54	·04
1944-48	18,583	12·69	13	·02	14	·02	27	·02
1943	3,940	13·79	6	·04	7	·05	13	·05
1944	5,618	19·47	5	·03	6	·04	11	·04
1945	6,977	23·92	2	·01	4	·03	6	·02
1946	3,090	10·49	4	·03	...	...	4	·01
1947	1,540	5·16	...	...	2	·01	2	·01
1948	1,358	4·48	2	·01	2	·01	4	·01

Like measles, scarlet fever is an epidemic disease which mainly affects children, the rate generally being somewhat higher for females than for males. All of the deaths during 1948 were of children under 14 years of age. Though not nearly so prevalent as formerly, scarlet fever recurs sporadically.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Whooping cough is another disease which mainly affects children, and to which, like scarlet fever, females are more susceptible than males. The number of deaths and rates of mortality for each sex since 1899 are shown below.

Table 106.—Whooping Cough.

Period.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 of Population.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 of Population.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 of Population.
1899-03	573	1·59	726	2·23	1,299	1·90
1904-08	369	·95	445	1·25	814	1·10
1909-13	377	·86	436	1·09	813	·97
1914-18	335	·69	382	·82	717	·75
1919-23	440	·82	497	·96	937	·89
1924-28	390	·65	462	·80	852	·72
1929-33	285	·44	363	·58	648	·51
1934-38	285	·42	356	·54	641	·48
1939-43	182	·26	212	·30	394	·28
1944-48	64	·09	96	·13	160	·11
1943	50	·35	58	·41	108	·38
1944	8	·06	12	·08	20	·07
1945	18	·12	22	·15	40	·14
1946	11	·07	33	·22	44	·15
1947	16	·11	13	·09	29	·10
1948	11	·07	16	·11	27	·09

The table shows that mortality from whooping cough has been reduced greatly, although epidemic outbreaks still occur. Owing to the seasonal nature of the disease the figures for calendar years do not cover each epidemic completely. It is shown in Table 132 that whooping cough is most fatal during the months of January and August to December.

Records kept since 1913 show that epidemics of whooping cough among school children are only second in magnitude to those of measles.

DIPHTHERIA.

The death rate from diphtheria was very high in the earlier years shown in the next table, but the death rate fell sharply after the introduction of diphtheria antitoxin in 1894.

Compulsory notification by medical practitioners of cases of diphtheria was instituted from 1st January, 1898, but in the first ten years notification was incomplete.

Diphtheria caused 51 deaths in 1948, viz., 14 in the metropolitan area and 37 in the remainder of the State. The following table shows the number of cases notified, and of deaths and the equivalent annual rates since 1884:—

Table 107.—Diphtheria.

Period.	Cases Notified.		Deaths.					
			Males		Females.		Persons.	
	Number.	Rate per 10,000 of Population.	Number.	Rate per 10,000 of Population.	Number.	Rate per 10,000 of Population.	Number.	Rate per 10,000 of Population.
1884-88	*	*	1,069	4.04	930	4.51	2,049	4.25
1889-93	*	*	1,433	4.65	1,399	5.36	2,832	4.98
1894-98	*	*	712	2.10	710	2.39	1,422	2.24
1899-03	4,360	6.36	310	.86	299	.92	609	.89
1904-08	7,298	9.82	367	.95	338	.95	705	.95
1909-13	24,012	28.51	604	1.37	640	1.59	1,244	1.48
1914-18	29,213	30.74	659	1.36	682	1.47	1,341	1.41
1919-23	22,297	21.17	583	1.09	509	.99	1,092	1.04
1924-28	18,841	16.03	448	.75	394	.68	842	.72
1929-33	20,979	16.42	434	.67	454	.72	888	.70
1934-38	26,334	19.72	467	.69	439	.66	906	.68
1939-43	12,737	9.09	280	.40	285	.41	565	.40
1944-48	5,520	3.74	162	.22	148	.20	310	.21
1943	2,263	7.94	49	.34	50	.35	99	.35
1944	1,402	4.86	30	.21	39	.27	69	.24
1945	1,478	5.07	43	.30	41	.28	84	.29
1946	1,279	4.34	33	.22	24	.16	57	.19
1947	761	2.55	32	.21	17	.11	49	.16
1948	600	1.98	24	.16	27	.18	51	.17

* Notifiable throughout the State from 1st January, 1898.

Mortality from diphtheria was heaviest during two lengthy periods, viz., from 1881 to 1898, and omitting the year 1919, from 1909 to 1921, although the rate was much lower in the latter period than in the former.

The experience of the quinquennial period 1944-1948 shows the disease to be most fatal during the months of May, June and July. Ninety-two per cent. of the persons who died from diphtheria during 1948 were under 10 years of age, and 71 per cent. were under 5 years of age.

Measures are taken by the Department of Public Health, in co-operation with municipal and shire councils, to encourage the immunisation of children at ages 1 to 14 years. The Department pays the cost of the anatoxin used at the councils' depots, and certain other expenses. Immunisation is voluntary, and children may be treated at public depots or by private medical practitioners.

INFLUENZA.

During 1948 there were 175 deaths due to influenza, the rate of mortality being 84 per cent. higher than the average of the previous five years. There was a severe epidemic in 1919, when 6,387 persons died from the disease. An analysis of the experience of that year is contained in the 1920 issue of the Year Book. The mortality was high in 1923, 1929 and 1935.

In the following table the deaths at each outbreak are shown together with those in the intervening periods:—

Table 108.—Influenza.

Period.	Average Annual Number of Deaths.			Annual Rate per 10,000 of Population.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
1875-1890	24	20	44	·53
1891	549	439	988	8·65
1892-1917	108	92	200	1·27
1918	218	154	372	1·91
1919	3,851	2,536	6,387	31·93
1920-1922	153	140	293	1·39
1923	268	243	511	2·32
1924-1928	128	112	240	1·02
1929	293	248	541	2·16
1930-1934	122	106	228	·88
1935	316	262	578	2·18
1936-1948	91	81	172	·61
1944	43	36	79	·27
1945	36	33	69	·24
1946	43	25	68	·23
1947	43	36	79	·26
1948	89	86	175	·58

Prior to 1919 influenza was regarded as a disease fatal to young children and persons past 45 years of age, but in the severe world-wide epidemic of that year the disease was most fatal to persons in the prime of life (25 to 44 years). A comparison of the deaths from 1920 to 1934 with those of 1914-18 and 1919 in age groups representing approximately the different stages of life was published in the 1933-34 issue of the Year Book. This indicated that the character of the disease reverted to the type experienced prior to 1919.

TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.

The number of deaths ascribed to the several classified forms of tuberculous disease during 1948 was 815 or 2·68 per cent. of the actual mortality in the State, and equal to 2·69 per 10,000 of population—a rate 12 per cent. below the average for the preceding quinquennium.

A comparison of death rates from tuberculous diseases in the Australian States and New Zealand for the last six years follows. The rates are

stated per 10,000 of the total population, and do not take account of differences in the distribution of age and sex which have a material influence on the rates.

Table 109.—Tuberculous Diseases, Australasia.

State or Country.	Death Rate from Tuberculous Diseases per 10,000 of Population.					
	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.
New South Wales...	3.40	3.10	3.00	3.02	2.90	2.69
Victoria ...	3.77	3.78	3.64	3.51	3.30	3.07
Queensland ...	3.26	2.77	3.10	2.92	2.46	2.37
South Australia ...	3.49	3.03	3.20	2.86	3.03	2.84
Western Australia ...	3.21	3.10	3.34	3.47	2.20	3.23
Tasmania ...	4.65	4.23	4.67	4.68	4.15	3.25
Commonwealth ...	3.51	3.26	3.26	3.20	2.98	2.81
New Zealand ...	3.72	3.84	3.82	3.38	3.10	2.70

Mortality from tuberculous diseases is usually lower in New South Wales than in any other Australian State except Queensland.

Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System.

Tuberculosis of the respiratory system was the cause of 771 deaths, or 94.6 per cent. of the number due to tuberculosis during the year 1948. The mortality rate without correction for variations in sex or age constitution of the population was 11 per cent. lower than in the previous quinquennium. The crude male rate in 1948 was 3.56 per 10,000 of population, and the crude female rate 1.53.

The following table shows the number of deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system and the crude rates for each sex since 1884:—

Table 110.—Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.

Period.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 of Population.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 of Population.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 of Population.
1884-88	3,132	11.83	2,022	9.30	5,154	10.69
1889-93	3,269	10.61	1,925	7.38	5,194	9.13
1894-98	3,191	9.43	1,983	6.68	5,174	8.15
1899-03	3,322	9.24	2,304	7.08	5,626	8.21
1904-08	2,985	7.72	2,184	6.13	5,169	6.96
1909-13	3,220	7.31	2,286	5.69	5,506	6.54
1914-18	3,373	6.95	2,194	4.72	5,567	5.86
1919-23	3,484	6.49	2,173	4.21	5,657	5.37
1924-28	3,337	5.57	2,217	3.85	5,554	4.73
1929-33	3,094	4.77	2,013	3.20	5,107	4.00
1934-38	2,996	4.44	1,790	2.71	4,786	3.58
1939-43	3,001	4.28	1,595	2.29	4,596	3.28
1944-48	2,717	3.68	1,316	1.78	4,033	2.73
1943	572	4.00	318	2.23	890	3.11
1944	548	3.80	277	1.92	825	2.86
1945	521	3.68	282	1.93	803	2.75
1946	549	3.73	269	1.83	818	2.78
1947	560	3.75	256	1.71	816	2.73
1948	539	3.56	232	1.53	771	2.54

In the last five years the crude rate for both sexes combined decreased by 74 per cent. in comparison with the first quinquennium shown; the rate for females slightly more than for males. The female rate ranged from 43 per cent. of the male rate in the year 1948 to 79 per cent. during the periods 1904-08 and 1884-88.

The improvement in the death rate is due to many factors, such as the regulation of immigration and conditions of employment, etc., the enforcement of the health laws and better standards of living, but principally to improved methods of medical treatment.

Notification of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis by medical practitioners has been compulsory throughout the State since 1st March, 1929.

The table below shows the death rates from tuberculosis of the respiratory system according to age and sex during the three years around each census from 1891 to 1947.

Table 111.—Tuberculosis of Respiratory System, Age-specific Mortality.

Age Group (Years).	Death Rate per 10,000 of Population.					
	1890-92.	1900-02.	1910-12.	1920-22.	1932-34.	1946-48.
MALES.						
0-4	·63	2·04	·57	·57	·09	·11
5-9	·41	·47	·31	·25	·08	·03
10-14	·85	·28	·49	·25	·08	·09
15-19	3·89	3·22	2·31	2·28	·75	·27
20-24	12·52	10·56	5·99	5·12	2·80	·64
25-34	17·91	14·37	9·72	9·18	4·66	1·92
35-44	20·21	18·15	12·55	11·07	6·92	3·88
45-54	20·07	19·79	15·49	12·97	10·06	7·42
55-64	19·63	17·74	17·06	14·17	10·99	11·26
65-74	15·84	19·24	13·37	10·27	9·36	12·66
75 and over	6·97	7·84	7·81	5·21	4·68	7·57
All Ages— Crude Rate ...	10·38	9·48	7·17	6·44	4·43	3·68
FEMALES.						
0-4	·93	1·43	·63	·42	·09	·09
5-9	·42	·48	·24	·35	·05	·09
10-14	·92	1·20	·59	·39	·27	·13
15-19	5·29	5·46	3·80	2·40	1·90	·66
20-24	10·47	7·99	7·74	5·92	5·21	1·51
25-34	16·43	13·56	10·00	7·12	5·20	3·15
35-44	15·84	13·41	9·80	6·46	4·24	2·54
45-54	12·85	10·96	7·75	5·63	3·72	2·37
55-64	9·81	11·96	8·34	5·32	3·29	1·74
65-74	11·17	7·31	10·60	6·14	3·52	2·33
75 and over	4·18	2·59	3·84	3·19	2·55	2·09
All Ages— Crude Rate ...	7·50	6·95	5·64	4·02	2·91	1·69
PERSONS.						
0-4	·78	1·74	·60	·50	·09	·10
5-9	·41	·48	·27	·30	·07	·06
10-14	·88	·73	·54	·32	·17	·11
15-19	4·59	4·34	3·04	2·34	1·32	·46
20-24	11·54	9·26	6·84	5·53	3·98	1·07
25-34	17·28	13·98	9·86	8·15	4·93	2·54
35-44	18·43	16·09	11·27	8·84	5·57	3·22
45-54	17·17	16·06	12·10	9·50	6·99	4·86
55-64	15·84	15·26	13·25	10·13	7·20	6·48
65-74	13·90	14·36	12·12	8·35	6·51	7·20
75 and over	5·85	5·49	6·03	4·21	3·59	4·54
All Ages— Crude Rate ...	9·06	8·28	6·44	5·25	3·68	2·68

The rate improved to a greater extent amongst males than amongst females between 1890-92 and 1910-12, but in later years there has been a greater reduction amongst females.

A comparison of the age-specific death rates from tuberculosis of the respiratory system shows a remarkable difference in respect of men and women. Excluding the age groups below 15 years where mortality is comparatively light, the rates for females are the higher in the groups up to 35 years and above that age there is a large excess of deaths amongst males, the rate amongst men in the group 55-64 years being more than three times the corresponding rate amongst women. The mortality from this disease is greatest at 25-34 years on the basis of the age groups used in the table. This is more apparent for females than for males. Because of the nature of this disease comparison for this purpose should be made diagonally and not vertically in order to follow through life persons born about the same time. On this basis it appears that the incidence of the disease has lessened whilst horizontal comparisons show that successive generations enjoy correspondingly lower mortality rates throughout life.

Other Tuberculous Diseases.

Of the 815 deaths during 1948 from tuberculosis, only 44 were from tuberculosis of organs other than the respiratory system, and of these 11, or 25 per cent., were of children under 5 years of age. Taking the age group under 5 years, and all ages, the following table shows the great improvement in the death rates since the decennium 1891-1900:—

Table 112.—Other Tuberculosis Diseases.

Period.	Deaths per 10,000 of Population—Tuberculosis other than of Respiratory System.					
	Ages under 5 Years.			All Ages.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1891-1900	15·93	13·41	14·69	2·76	2·62	2·69
1901-1910	7·11	5·98	6·55	1·70	1·51	1·61
1911-1920	3·13	2·96	3·06	1·00	·86	·93
1921-1930	1·85	1·67	1·76	·63	·52	·58
1931-1940	1·26	1·02	1·14	·42	·30	·35
1941	·87	·89	·88	·23	·24	·24
1942	1·35	1·05	1·21	·29	·28	·29
1943	1·31	1·19	1·25	·26	·29	·28
1944	1·09	·74	·92	·24	·24	·24
1945	·89	·67	·76	·24	·19	·22
1946	·57	1·03	·80	·20	·27	·24
1947	·53	·70	·61	·17	·16	·16
1948	·51	·20	·36	·19	·11	·15

CANCER.

In 1948 the deaths from cancer numbered 3,674, equal to a crude rate of 12.13 per 10,000 of population. The average mortality in the five years 1944-48, measured by crude death rates, was much higher than in any preceding period, being 11.73 per 10,000 as compared with 3.30 for the period 1884-88. The total for 1948 included 1,882 males and 1,792 females, the crude rates being 12.42 and 11.84 per 10,000 of population of each sex respectively.

Classified according to the parts of the body affected (according to the grouping of the International List) and arranged in order of fatality, cancer caused the following deaths in 1948, stomach and duodenum 697, other of digestive tract, 600, intestines 511, female genital organs 325, breast 374, respiratory organs 267, male genital organs 252, male and female urinary organs 143, buccal cavity 100, skin 114, and other organs 265. Details of the particular sites grouped under these headings are shown in the Statistical Register.

The following table shows the deaths and crude rates of each sex since 1884:—

Table 113.—Cancer.

Period.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 of Population.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 of Population.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 of Population.
1884-88	859	3·25	732	3·37	1,591	3·30
1889-93	1,262	4·10	1,038	3·98	2,300	4·04
1894-98	1,719	5·09	1,387	4·68	3,106	4·89
1899-03	2,295	6·38	1,877	5·77	4,172	6·09
1904-08	2,671	6·91	2,418	6·78	5,089	6·85
1909-13	3,362	7·63	2,860	7·12	6,222	7·39
1914-18	3,886	8·00	3,458	7·44	7,344	7·73
1919-23	4,738	8·82	4,292	8·31	9,030	8·57
1924-28	5,790	9·66	5,068	8·80	10,858	9·24
1929-33	6,501	10·01	5,704	9·08	12,205	9·55
1934-38	7,242	10·73	6,810	10·32	14,052	10·52
1939-43	8,086	11·52	7,718	11·10	15,804	11·27
1944-48	8,624	11·69	8,694	11·77	17,318	11·73
1943	1,669	11·66	1,698	11·90	3,367	11·78
1944	1,505	10·43	1,676	11·61	3,181	11·02
1945	1,675	11·49	1,755	12·02	3,430	11·76
1946	1,719	11·68	1,693	11·49	3,412	11·58
1947	1,843	12·35	1,778	11·91	3,621	12·13
1948	1,882	12·42	1,792	11·84	3,674	12·13

Although fatal cancer occurs at all ages, the disease is one of advanced age, and 97 per cent. of the persons who died from cancer in 1948 were 35 years or over. This fact, taken in conjunction with the increasing proportion of persons of advanced age in the population makes it difficult to draw valid conclusions from comparisons of crude rates as shown above.

The following table shows the age-specific death rates and the crude death rates for all ages combined for cancer during the three years around each census from 1891 to 1947.

Table 114.—Cancer, Age-specific Mortality.

Age Group (Years).	Cancer—Death Rate per 10,000 of Population.					
	1890-92.	1900-02.	1910-12.	1920-22.	1932-34.	1946-48.
MALES.						
25-29	.55	.70	.64	.91	.85	.84
30-34	1.65	1.37	1.31	.97	1.14	1.16
35-39	2.95	2.45	2.53	2.82	2.13	2.14
40-44	4.63	5.70	6.06	4.55	4.12	4.40
45-49	9.53	9.84	9.68	8.57	8.90	8.32
50-54	15.55	16.49	17.99	19.33	14.91	14.46
55-59	21.16	29.55	30.89	29.59	27.96	24.74
60-64	32.56	45.74	44.55	48.74	46.22	41.65
65-69	39.97	65.52	72.04	69.63	69.23	63.74
70-74	50.43	68.71	79.20	90.07	108.98	94.30
75-79	} 49.59 {	77.89	86.39	115.48	122.48	136.78
80-84		76.40	113.03	109.64	139.18	157.27
85 and over		93.57	116.17	135.95	142.92	171.10
All Ages— Crude Rate ...	4.29	6.46	7.67	8.74	10.53	12.15
FEMALES.						
25-29	.85	.59	.86	.76	.66	.77
30-34	1.26	1.55	2.24	2.17	1.89	1.44
35-39	5.58	4.28	4.84	4.05	4.34	4.03
40-44	7.45	9.47	9.42	9.03	8.45	6.89
45-49	15.63	17.45	15.77	15.97	13.67	11.56
50-54	18.30	18.76	21.52	21.58	20.57	19.22
55-59	24.83	28.33	32.26	31.33	29.00	26.82
60-64	37.15	40.80	39.41	41.55	38.25	35.43
65-69	38.52	47.82	58.05	61.08	46.89	47.45
70-74	38.60	74.15	62.11	73.99	67.85	69.23
75-79	} 45.91 {	76.46	95.00	100.49	82.82	95.11
80-84		68.97	89.86	100.26	104.18	108.71
85 and over		97.56	97.35	128.55	120.91	128.96
All Ages— Crude Rate ...	3.97	5.57	7.12	8.36	9.48	11.75
PERSONS.						
25-29	.68	.64	.75	.83	.76	.80
30-34	1.49	1.46	1.76	1.56	1.51	1.30
35-39	4.01	3.26	3.64	3.42	3.27	3.08
40-44	5.79	7.30	7.60	6.71	6.26	5.61
45-49	12.02	13.01	12.39	12.13	11.21	9.94
50-54	16.63	17.46	19.51	20.37	17.64	16.91
55-59	22.60	29.02	31.48	30.38	28.47	25.78
60-64	34.30	43.67	42.25	45.45	42.28	38.50
65-69	39.37	58.19	65.65	65.74	58.35	55.26
70-74	45.44	70.88	71.42	82.36	89.06	80.74
75-79	} 48.11 {	77.26	90.17	108.12	102.72	113.99
80-84		73.03	102.68	104.98	121.04	130.53
85 and over		95.39	106.48	132.20	130.69	146.48
All Ages— Crude Rate ...	4.15	6.04	7.41	8.55	10.01	11.95

On account of changes in the age composition of the population crude rates for all ages combined greatly exaggerate the increase in death rates from cancer.

The death rate from cancer is higher amongst females than males up to 55 years, but the male rate is the higher in later ages. It is for this reason that the crude rate is higher for males than for females. Standardised rates, however, show that the female mortality from cancer was the higher in the first thirty years covered by the table, but the standardised male rate was higher in the period 1932-34 and has apparently remained so.

This change may be due to the operation of two factors, *viz.*, (1) the success of operations upon the relatively more accessible cancers of females; and (2) the better diagnosis of the less accessible cancer of females as a consequence of improved medical appliances and knowledge.

The crude rate for males increased by 80 per cent. between 1900-02 and 1941-43 and the crude rate for females increased by 99 per cent. during this period. When correction is made for change in the age structure of the population, the standardised rate for males shows an increase of only 8 per cent., and the standardised rate for females a decline of 4 per cent.

In all countries for which records are kept the crude death rate from cancer has been increasing and great attention is being given to the problem of the control of cancer.

Co-ordination of action throughout Australia is made possible by the Australian Cancer Conference, convened annually (except during the war) by the Commonwealth Department of Health. Through this department, also, cancer workers in Australia are kept in touch with investigations in other countries. Treatment and research are concerned principally with surgery, X-ray and radium. The Commonwealth X-Ray and Radium Laboratory in Victoria cares for the radium purchased by the Commonwealth Government and conducts research regarding the use of X-rays and radium. Radium and radon are issued to approved hospitals and private practitioners throughout Australia.

In the following table the rates of mortality from cancer are given for the Australian States and New Zealand. The comparison is upon the crude basis of total population and is uncorrected for age and sex incidence.

Table 115.—Cancer, Australasia.

State or Country.	Death Rate from Cancer per 10,000 of Population.					
	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.
New South Wales ...	11·78	11·02	11·77	11·58	12·13	12·13
Victoria ...	13·84	13·36	13·71	14·01	14·16	13·85
Queensland ...	10·70	10·30	10·45	10·92	10·89	11·03
South Australia ...	13·14	12·72	12·34	12·91	12·80	14·30
Western Australia ...	11·56	11·75	11·57	11·14	11·81	12·05
Tasmania ...	11·65	11·00	11·30	11·78	11·52	11·07
Commonwealth...	12·26	11·73	12·09	12·21	12·49	12·54
New Zealand ...	13·85	14·02	13·88	13·67	13·65	14·20

DIABETES.

Although diabetes is responsible for only 2 per cent. of the annual number of deaths the rate of mortality from this cause has increased, the average of the last five years being 120 per cent. higher than that for the period 1906-10.

The deaths due to diabetes in 1948 numbered 527, equal to a rate of 1.74 per 10,000 of population. The rate for males was 1.24 and for females 2.24 per 10,000 of population of each sex. Most of the deaths occurred after middle life, 506 out of 527 deaths in 1948, or 96 per cent., being persons over 45 years of age.

MENINGITIS.

The diseases included under the above heading—encephalitis (non-epidemic), simple meningitis, and non-epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis—caused 88 deaths during 1948, the corresponding rate being 0.29 per 10,000 of population. Of this number 55 were males and 33 females, and the rates per 10,000 of population of each sex were 0.36 and 0.22, respectively. The deaths in the metropolis and country numbered 41 and 47, respectively. Of those who died during 1948, 33, or 37 per cent., were under 5 years of age.

CEREBRAL HAEMORRHAGE AND OTHER INTRACRANIAL LESIONS.

Owing to changes in certification and classification of deaths from cerebral hæmorrhage during recent years comparable statistics are not available concerning mortality from this disease.

Under the revised classification introduced in 1940, all intracranial lesions of vascular origin are grouped together and deaths are assigned to this group whether or not the lesion was stated to be due to arteriosclerosis or arterial hypertension.

The following table shows the number of deaths and the rates as recorded for these types of lesion since 1941.

Table 116.—Intracranial Lesions of Vascular Origin.

Year.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 of Population.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 of Population.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 of Population.
1941	1,074	7.64	1,297	9.30	2,371	8.47
1942	1,236	8.71	1,439	10.19	2,675	9.45
1943	1,196	8.36	1,495	10.48	2,691	9.42
1944	1,198	8.30	1,532	10.62	2,730	9.46
1945	1,316	9.01	1,558	10.67	2,874	9.85
1946	1,314	8.93	1,634	11.09	2,948	10.01
1947	1,298	8.70	1,622	10.87	2,920	9.78
1948	1,501	9.90	1,845	12.19	3,346	11.04

CONVULSIONS OF CHILDREN.

Mortality ascribed to this cause shows a remarkable decline, having fallen from 721 deaths per annum in the five years 1880-84 to an average of 13 in 1944-48.

Deaths, however, are not included in this category if the cause of the convulsions is recorded and the figures reflect increasing skill in diagnosing the diseases of children.

Only deaths of children under 5 years of age are listed under this heading and the deaths in 1948 represent 0.32 per 10,000 children in this age group as compared with 0.85 in the previous quinquennium. Of the deaths in 1948, 7 occurred during the first year of life, the equivalent rate being 0.10 per 1,000 births.

DISEASES OF THE HEART.

Statistics of mortality from diseases of the heart are of limited value, because there are important factors connected with the mode of certification and classification which affect the numbers from year to year.

Causes classified as diseases of the heart include pericarditis, endocarditis and other valvular diseases, diseases of the myocardium, angina pectoris, and, in 1931 and subsequent years, diseases of the coronary arteries.

Table 117.—Diseases of the Heart.

Period.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 of Population.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 of Population.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 of Population.
1884-88	2,149	8.12	1,390	6.39	3,539	7.34
1889-93	2,250	7.30	1,357	5.20	3,607	6.34
1894-98	2,434	7.19	1,478	4.98	3,912	6.16
1899-03	2,917	8.11	1,932	5.94	4,849	7.08
1904-08	3,791	9.81	2,727	7.65	6,518	8.77
1909-13	5,054	11.47	3,633	9.04	8,687	10.31
1914-18	5,950	12.26	4,168	8.97	10,118	10.65
1919-23	6,901	12.85	5,384	10.42	12,285	11.66
1924-28	9,360	15.61	7,377	12.81	16,737	14.24
1929-33	12,070	18.59	9,245	14.72	21,315	16.69
1934-38	17,794	26.36	12,612	19.10	30,406	22.77
1939-43	23,802	33.92	16,704	24.02	40,506	28.90
1944-48	26,910	36.46	18,674	25.29	45,584	30.88
1943	5,241	36.63	3,697	25.91	8,938	31.28
1944	4,838	33.53	3,557	24.65	8,395	29.09
1945	5,074	34.82	3,598	24.64	8,672	29.72
1946	5,555	37.75	3,707	25.15	9,262	31.45
1947	5,582	37.41	3,723	24.94	9,305	31.17
1948	5,861	38.66	4,089	27.01	9,950	32.84

The extraordinary increase in mortality from diseases of the heart as shown in this table is largely a result of more highly specialised biological knowledge and greater attention to pathological diagnoses and to changes in the classification of causes of death, *e.g.*, the inclusion of deaths from diseases of the coronary arteries from 1931. Moreover, as deaths attributed to more than one cause are classified to one disease only, the measure of preference given to diseases of the heart may have operated in the direction of swelling the increase in the number of deaths ascribed to this group of diseases. It is not practicable, however, to gauge the effects of the various changes which occur over a period of years.

A further factor contributing to the apparent increase is the changing age composition of the population. Diseases of the heart being essentially degenerative diseases associated with advancing age (97 per cent. of the persons who died from these causes in 1948 were 45 years of age or over), the increasing proportion of the people reaching the ages at which the mortality rate from diseases of the heart is highest has tended to swell the number of deaths. This effect may be eliminated by "standardising" the rates shown in Table 118 by relating age-specific rates to a standard population, but both the age-specific rates and the standardised rates would still be subject to the factors mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

In the following table are shown the age-specific death rates for each sex during the three years around each census since 1891.

Table 118.—Diseases of the Heart, Age-specific Mortality.

Age Group (Years).	Diseases of the Heart—Death Rate per 10,000 of Population.					
	1890-92.	1900-02.	1910-12.	1920-22.	1932-34.	1940-48.
MALES.						
0-4	.75	1.96	.92	.49	.17	.29
5-9	.91	1.05	1.22	.90	.60	.25
10-14	1.59	1.61	1.56	1.43	.74	.46
15-19	2.07	1.82	2.23	1.49	1.21	.82
20-24	2.11	1.73	1.90	1.71	1.17	.80
25-34	3.21	2.14	2.84	2.80	1.70	1.71
35-44	7.44	5.70	5.97	5.30	5.62	6.37
45-54	15.96	13.45	15.03	13.48	19.19	30.97
55-64	40.05	31.61	39.92	38.61	58.52	94.17
65-74	77.02	77.12	105.21	107.23	160.11	229.03
75 and over	101.80	123.89	228.18	293.63	433.83	575.66
All Ages— Crude Rate ...	7.78	8.10	11.73	12.78	21.82	37.95

Table 118.—Diseases of the Heart, Age-specific Mortality—*continued*.

Age Group (Years).	Diseases of the Heart—Death rate per 10,000 of Population.					
	1890-92.	1900-02.	1910-12.	1920-22.	1932-34.	1946-48.
FEMALES.						
0-4	·65	1·55	·70	·51	·30	·30
5-9	1·16	·77	·75	1·33	·56	·29
10-14	·76	1·61	2·06	1·47	·81	·38
15-19	1·52	1·63	2·10	1·60	1·21	·46
20-24	2·05	1·63	2·25	1·45	1·33	·62
25-34	3·48	2·57	2·75	2·21	1·98	1·41
35-44	7·29	5·63	5·77	5·17	4·55	3·90
45-54	11·46	10·88	13·67	10·24	11·90	13·04
55-64	26·57	25·48	31·53	29·86	33·93	40·37
65-74	62·78	61·41	94·64	88·82	118·67	130·32
75 and over	91·86	104·09	190·99	248·91	367·98	448·60
All Ages— Crude Rate ...	5·29	5·92	9·33	10·10	16·56	25·71
PERSONS.						
0-4	·70	1·76	·81	·50	·23	·30
5-9	1·03	·91	·99	1·11	·58	·27
10-14	1·18	1·61	1·81	1·45	·77	·42
15-19	1·79	1·73	2·17	1·55	1·21	·64
20-24	2·08	1·68	2·07	1·58	1·25	·71
25-34	3·33	2·35	2·80	2·51	1·84	1·56
35-44	7·38	5·67	5·88	5·24	5·08	5·16
45-54	14·16	12·37	14·43	11·95	15·66	21·89
55-64	34·84	28·97	36·25	34·62	46·41	67·14
65-74	71·11	70·70	100·43	98·68	139·92	176·84
75 and over	97·82	115·04	211·48	271·51	400·22	505·35
All Ages— Crude Rate ...	6·64	7·07	10·59	11·47	19·23	31·83

Although the crude rate for all ages has increased nearly threefold during the period reviewed, the increase is confined to ages 45 and over, due to causes explained on page 143. The rates in all groups below 45 years have declined since 1890.

Under the age of 35 there is very little difference between the rates of males and females, thereafter the male rate is much higher, the result, no doubt of the more strenuous life of males.

BRONCHITIS.

Bronchitis caused 248 deaths during 1948, equal to a rate of 0.82 per 10,000 of population. Of the total, 157 were males and 91 females, the corresponding rates per 10,000 of each sex being 1.04 and 0.60. The rate for the State was 4 per cent. higher than during the previous five years.

Deaths in the metropolis numbered 122 and there were 126 in other parts of the State. Of the total deaths, 60 were caused by acute bronchitis, 152 cases were recorded as being due to the disease in its chronic form, and 36 were unspecified. Of those persons who died of acute bronchitis, 3 per cent. were under 1 year of age, and 80 per cent. were 55 years or over, whilst 85 per cent. of those who succumbed to chronic bronchitis were 55 years of age and over.

Experience shows the disease to be most prevalent during the months of June, July, August and September.

PNEUMONIA.

Pneumonia, including bronchopneumonia was the cause of 1,502 deaths during 1948, the equivalent rate per 10,000 of population being 4.96, which was 15 per cent. above the average for the preceding quinquennium. Of the total, 830 were males and 672 females. The rates for males and females per 10,000 of population were 5.48 and 4.44 respectively. The deaths in the metropolis numbered 811 and those in the remainder of the State 691.

An analysis of the deaths according to age shows that the majority of cases are children under 5 years of age and adults over 55 years; these represented 20 per cent. and 65 per cent. respectively of the total number in 1948. The rate of mortality from pneumonia is lowest among children between 10 and 14 years of age, then it increases with advancing age.

The following table gives deaths and rates, according to sex, since the year 1884:—

Table 119.—Pneumonia.

Period.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 of Population.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 of Population.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 of Population.
1884-88	2,032	7.68	1,301	5.98	3,333	6.91
1889-93	2,158	7.00	1,373	5.26	3,531	6.21
1894-98	2,514	7.43	1,528	5.15	4,042	6.37
1899-03	3,191	8.87	2,000	6.15	5,191	7.58
1904-08	2,816	7.28	1,824	5.12	4,640	6.24
1909-13	2,983	6.77	1,931	4.81	4,914	5.83
1914-18	3,779	7.78	2,402	5.17	6,181	6.50
1919-23	4,217	7.85	3,042	5.89	7,259	6.89
1924-28	4,810	8.02	3,498	6.08	8,308	7.07
1929-33	4,318	6.65	3,205	5.10	7,523	5.89
1934-38	5,028	7.45	3,574	5.41	8,602	6.44
1939-43	4,270	6.08	3,229	4.64	7,499	5.35
1944-48	3,480	4.72	2,788	3.78	6,268	4.25
1943	906	6.33	630	4.42	1,536	5.38
1944	693	4.80	525	3.64	1,218	4.22
1945	618	4.24	512	3.51	1,130	3.87
1946	690	4.69	564	3.83	1,254	4.26
1947	649	4.35	515	3.45	1,164	3.90
1948	830	5.48	672	4.44	1,502	4.96

The greatest mortality from pneumonia occurs in the cold weather and early spring.

The following table shows the age-specific death rates for each sex during the three years around each census since 1891:—

Table 120.—Pneumonia, Age-specific Mortality.

Age Group (Years).	Pneumonia—Death Rate per 10,000 of Population.					
	1890-92.	1900-02.	1910-12.	1920-22.	1932-34.	1946-48.
MALES.						
0- 4	18.14	24.18	19.69	21.12	15.42	10.37
5- 9	1.22	1.64	1.41	1.60	1.12	.47
10-14	.69	.80	.78	.83	.53	.28
15-19	2.55	3.49	1.25	1.79	1.02	.27
20-24	3.02	5.25	2.46	2.30	1.20	.51
25-34	3.77	6.09	3.03	2.94	1.42	.56
35-44	7.49	8.27	4.99	5.07	2.96	1.17
45-54	10.86	13.01	8.16	8.52	5.65	3.84
55-64	16.71	22.60	11.94	13.07	11.31	7.86
65-74	26.76	36.90	24.99	23.61	23.68	18.59
75 and over	26.50	57.50	43.45	58.36	72.41	59.97
All Ages— Crude Rate ...	7.22	9.78	6.85	7.55	6.03	4.84
FEMALES.						
0- 4	15.64	20.66	17.38	17.60	12.50	8.87
5- 9	1.07	1.09	1.14	1.35	.99	.37
10-14	.70	1.61	.92	.88	.86	.41
15-19	1.88	2.15	.61	1.30	.96	.54
20-24	2.23	2.80	1.03	1.30	1.12	.70
25-34	3.48	3.66	1.46	2.34	1.42	.51
35-44	4.88	5.89	2.68	2.87	2.37	.82
45-54	7.61	5.63	3.10	3.93	3.72	2.20
55-64	9.81	15.07	8.08	7.66	6.15	3.55
65-74	21.18	25.34	14.69	21.27	18.41	10.34
75 and over	19.83	48.49	44.10	65.22	55.69	56.86
All Ages— Crude Rate ...	5.46	6.62	4.74	5.52	4.63	3.91
PERSONS.						
0- 4	16.91	22.45	18.80	19.39	13.99	9.64
5- 9	1.15	1.37	1.28	1.48	1.06	.42
10-14	.70	1.20	.85	.86	.69	.34
15-19	2.22	2.82	.93	1.55	.99	.41
20-24	2.64	4.01	1.76	1.79	1.16	.60
25-34	3.65	4.91	2.27	2.64	1.42	.54
35-44	6.42	7.23	3.91	4.01	2.66	1.00
45-54	9.56	9.89	5.94	6.35	4.71	3.01
55-64	14.05	19.37	10.25	10.60	8.77	5.70
65-74	24.45	32.18	20.33	25.21	21.11	14.23
75 and over	23.83	53.47	43.74	61.76	63.88	58.25
All Ages— Crude Rate ...	6.41	8.28	5.84	6.56	5.34	4.38

The male death rate is higher than the female rate at all ages excepting 10-14 years. The rates have fluctuated, but show a general decline of about 17 per cent. during the period under review, and the fall is apparent at all ages, except 75 and over. Probably this increase in age group 75 years and over is due to more information being available as to cause of death.

DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

Diseases of the digestive system caused the deaths of 736 males and 511 females during 1948, the respective rates per 10,000 of population being 4.86 and 3.38. The rate corresponding to the total deaths from these diseases in the State was 4.12 per 10,000 of population, and was 2 per cent. above that experienced during the previous five years. Deaths resulting from diseases of the digestive system are caused mainly by diarrhoea and enteritis, appendicitis, hernia and intestinal obstruction, ulcer of the stomach or duodenum, diseases of the gall bladder and ducts, and cirrhosis of the liver. Some of these causes are discussed later.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis.

The incidence of these diseases is mainly upon young children, the deaths under 1 year of age from these causes in 1948 being 103—67 males and 36 females. In 1948 there were 197 deaths from these causes at all ages, equivalent to a rate of 0.65 per 10,000 of the general population, the rate for males being 0.75 and for females 0.55. The combined rate was 1 per cent. below the average for the preceding quinquennium. The following table shows the number of deaths and the rates since 1899, distinguishing between the sexes:—

Table 121.—Diarrhoea and Enteritis.

Period.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 of Population.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 of Population.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 of Population.
1899-03	4,422	12.29	3,901	11.99	8,323	12.15
1904-08	3,714	9.61	3,000	8.41	6,714	9.03
1909-13	4,257	9.66	3,471	8.64	7,728	9.18
1914-18	3,622	7.46	2,957	6.36	6,579	6.92
1919-23	3,813	7.10	3,039	5.88	6,852	6.50
1924-28	2,436	4.06	2,036	3.54	4,472	3.81
1929-33	1,353	2.08	998	1.59	2,351	1.84
1934-38	634	.94	558	.85	1,192	.89
1939-43	813	1.16	719	1.03	1,532	1.09
1944-48	488	.66	402	.54	890	.60
1943	134	.94	135	.95	269	.94
1944	111	.77	84	.58	195	.68
1945	98	.67	118	.81	216	.74
1946	83	.56	63	.43	146	.50
1947	83	.56	53	.36	136	.46
1948	113	.75	84	.55	197	.65

Probably the low mortality in recent years is due in a large measure to the work of the baby health centres previously mentioned. Seasonal conditions may have helped also, but the effects of this factor are difficult to determine for the State as a whole.

A comparison of rates calculated on the population at all ages is not satisfactory because those who die from this cause are mainly children in the early years of life and the proportion of the population under 5 years of age has declined considerably since 1871. This has been an important factor in the decline in the rates shown in Table 121. In 1948, 62 per cent. of those who died were under 2 years and 65 per cent. were under 5 years of age.

The following table shows the deaths from this cause, of children under 2 years of age and under 5 years of age. The rates are age-specific, being based upon the population in these age groups.

Table 122.—Diarrhoea and Enteritis, Age-specific Mortality.

Year.	Under 2 years of Age.		Year.	Under 5 years of Age.	
	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 of Population.		Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 of Population.
1881	733	335.0	1937	165	7.8
1891	985	147.6	1938	174	8.2
1901	1,165	181.0	1939	226	10.4
1911	963	112.1	1940	218	9.8
1921	988	100.8	1941	232	10.2
1931	283	29.4	1942	189	8.1
1941	208	21.9	1943	168	7.0
1944	91	8.3	1944	116	4.6
1945	112	9.7	1945	132	5.0
1946	66	5.5	1946	76	2.7
1947	77	6.0	1947	83	2.8
1948	122	9.2	1948	129	4.2

In the five years 1944-48, 29 per cent. of the deaths from diarrhoea and enteritis occurred in the summer, 24 per cent. in the autumn, 27 per cent. in the spring and 20 per cent. in winter.

Appendicitis.

To this cause 77 deaths were ascribed in 1948, the rate being 0.25 per 10,000 of population, which is 45 per cent. lower than the average of the preceding quinquennium. Appendicitis is more fatal to males than to females, the rate for the former in 1948 being 0.36 and for the latter 0.15 per 10,000 of population.

Cirrhosis of the Liver.

Deaths from cirrhosis of the liver in 1948 numbered 141—95 males and 46 females, the rate being 0.47 per 10,000 of population—41 per cent. above the average for the previous quinquennial period. This disease is more prevalent among males than females—the rate for the former in 1948 being 0.63 and for the latter 0.30 per 10,000 of population of each sex.

NEPHRITIS.

Nephritis has grown from a comparatively infrequent cause to a prominent position among the major causes of death the incidence of which falls upon the general population.

During 1948 there were 1,519 deaths due to diseases of the genito-urinary system, of which 1,199 were caused by all forms of nephritis. The rate for nephritis was 3.96 per 10,000 of population, and for males and females 4.39 and 3.53 respectively, the general rate being approximately 5 per cent. below that experienced during the previous quinquennium. The deaths due to this disease in the metropolis were 590 and in the rest of the State 609. Experience shows that the fatality of this disease increases slightly during the winter months.

The number of deaths and the rates of mortality due to nephritis are shown below:—

Table 123.—Nephritis.

Period.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 of Population.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 of Population.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 of Population.
1884-88	626	2.37	386	1.78	1,012	2.10
1889-93	907	2.94	570	2.18	1,477	2.60
1894-98	1,291	3.81	821	2.77	2,112	3.33
1899-03	1,659	4.61	996	3.06	2,655	3.88
1904-08	2,056	5.32	1,199	3.36	3,255	4.3
1909-13	2,649	6.01	1,539	3.83	4,188	4.97
1914-18	3,080	6.34	1,682	3.62	4,762	5.01
1919-23	2,914	5.43	1,886	3.65	4,800	4.56
1924-28	3,391	5.66	2,324	4.04	5,715	4.86
1929-33	3,841	5.92	2,902	4.62	6,743	5.28
1934-38	4,315	6.39	3,375	5.11	7,690	5.76
1939-43	3,842	5.47	3,094	4.45	6,936	4.95
1944-48	3,260	4.42	2,582	3.50	5,842	3.96
1943	750	5.24	666	4.67	1,416	4.96
1944	652	4.52	518	3.59	1,170	4.05
1945	631	4.33	486	3.33	1,117	3.83
1946	693	4.71	542	3.68	1,235	4.19
1947	619	4.15	502	3.36	1,121	3.76
1948	665	4.39	534	3.53	1,199	3.96

During the period covered by the foregoing table the rates of mortality (unadjusted for changing age constitution) both for males and females have about doubled. The rate for males in the last five years was 26 per cent. higher than that for females. Comparatively few persons under 35 years of age die from nephritis, the proportion in 1948 being 7 per cent. of all deaths from this cause.

A more reliable indication of the trend of the death rate from nephritis is provided by the following table which shows the age-specific death rates for each sex during the three years around each census since 1891:—

Table 124.—Nephritis, Age-specific Mortality.

Age Group (Years).	Nephritis.—Death Rate per 10,000 of Population.					
	1890-02.	1900-02.	1910-12.	1920-22.	1932-34.	1946-48.
MALES.						
0-4	1.30	2.00	.99	.71	.57	.36
5-9	.59	.23	.42	.31	.29	.31
10-14	.11	.28	.37	.51	.18	.21
15-19	.67	.75	.78	.63	.38	.27
20-24	.74	.89	1.34	1.11	1.00	.59
25-34	1.44	2.11	1.78	1.36	1.19	.84
35-44	4.22	4.49	4.13	3.00	2.96	1.91
45-54	5.83	9.45	10.76	8.96	7.54	4.43
55-64	1.67	19.09	24.16	20.16	15.32	10.57
65-74	22.12	35.96	47.60	39.55	38.30	20.94
75 and over	17.43	40.77	71.58	73.99	104.24	59.66
All Ages— Crude Rate ...	2.77	4.57	5.98	5.42	6.14	4.41
FEMALES.						
0-4	1.34	1.13	.93	.51	.47	.14
5-9	.60	.28	.35	.35	.30	.03
10-14	.22	.33	.42	.59	.32	.29
15-19	.67	.61	.61	.57	.58	.17
20-24	1.30	1.22	1.54	1.12	.97	.46
25-34	1.90	1.90	1.46	1.66	1.37	1.08
35-44	4.01	4.44	3.72	3.06	3.36	2.21
45-54	5.53	7.84	8.29	6.38	5.92	3.98
55-64	7.85	11.60	15.55	11.15	11.02	6.30
65-74	16.18	22.83	31.35	25.99	29.29	14.24
75 and over	9.39	30.39	41.04	49.25	70.06	40.87
All Ages— Crude Rate ...	2.17	3.01	3.87	3.63	4.85	3.52
PERSONS.						
0-4	1.32	1.57	.96	.61	.52	.25
5-9	.60	.26	.39	.33	.29	.17
10-14	.16	.31	.39	.55	.25	.25
15-19	.67	.68	.70	.60	.48	.22
20-24	1.01	1.06	1.44	1.11	.99	.52
25-34	1.64	2.01	1.62	1.51	1.28	.95
35-44	4.14	4.47	3.94	3.03	3.16	2.06
45-54	5.71	8.77	9.68	7.74	6.76	4.20
55-64	10.19	15.87	20.39	16.50	13.20	8.42
65-74	19.66	30.59	40.25	33.25	33.91	17.40
75 and over	14.21	36.13	57.86	61.76	86.80	49.26
All Ages— Crude Rate ...	2.50	3.83	4.97	4.54	5.50	3.97

Although the total rates show a decided increase during the period reviewed, it is only in the oldest group, 75 years and over, that the rate in 1932-34 was higher than twenty years earlier. The death rates for each sex increase rapidly after age 34 years. From age 45 years the rates for males show a marked excess over the rates for females.

PUERPERAL CAUSES.

The word "puerperal" is here used in the broadest sense, and the causes of death classified in this group are arranged in the following general order:—Abortion (gestation less than 28 weeks); ectopic gestation, conditions of pregnancy (death before delivery), conditions of childbirth and the puerperium (death during or after delivery, gestation 28 weeks or more). The principle of classification which distinguishes deaths of mothers before delivery, from deaths during or after delivery was introduced in 1940.

Details of the causes arranged in this order are not shown in the Year Book but are published annually in the Statistical Register with particulars of age, duration of marriage, previous issue, locality and conjugal condition. In the tables which follow, the causes of maternal deaths do not distinguish the general grouping mentioned above but are arranged for purposes of comparison according to the grouping used prior to 1940.

In 1948 the deaths of 92 women—14 single and 78 married—were due to puerperal causes. The ages of the single women ranged from 18 years to 37 years, 3 being under 21. The ages of the married women ranged from 16 years to 44 years, with 5 under 21 years. The age at marriage of these mothers ranged from 16 to 42 years. In 4 cases the duration of marriage was 20 or more years, but 11 mothers died within a year of marriage. In 31 cases there was no previous issue and in 15 of these cases the death occurred within two years of marriage.

The incidence of deaths from puerperal causes falling only upon women bearing children, the rates of mortality are not quoted as a proportion of general population, but have been related to the live births as being the nearest approximation to the number of pregnancies. The method gives useful, but not precise results where live births only are recorded.

Commencing with 1936, however, it is possible to calculate the rates for New South Wales in two further ways giving a greater measure of precision. The deaths may be related to the live births and stillbirths combined or to the number of confinements calculated from such figure by allowing for plural births. These rates, shown on a later page, are still not an absolute measure, because the deaths include women dying from conditions associated with abortion or miscarriage or dying in an undelivered state, whereas non-fatal abortions, etc., are not recorded and the number cannot be estimated. This shortcoming, however, is general in the statistical records of all countries.

In order to preserve uniformity with former years and with other States and countries which adopt the same method, rates are stated in the table as per one thousand live births. The general trend of such rates was downwards until 1922. In the next fourteen years the rate was on a higher level,

but an improvement occurred in 1937 and has continued. The following table provides a summary for the period under review:—

Table 125.—Maternal Deaths.

Period.	Number of Deaths.				Rate per 1,000 Live Births.					
	Including Criminal Abortion.		Excluding Criminal Abortion.		Including Criminal Abortion.			Excluding Criminal Abortion.		
	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	Total.	Married.	Single.	Total.
1896-00	1,238	138	...	...	7.24	10.03	7.50	...	...	...
1901-05	1,190	147	...	...	6.74	11.07	7.04	...	...	...
1906-10	1,225	132	1,192	110	6.11	9.06	6.31	5.95	7.55	6.06
1911-15	1,311	140	1,312	114	5.40	9.90	5.78	5.37	8.06	5.52
1916-20	1,355	130	1,295	93	5.53	10.11	5.76	5.29	7.23	5.39
1921-25	1,340	119	1,214	75	5.18	8.88	5.36	4.69	5.59	4.73
1926-30	1,405	132	1,272	70	5.55	9.81	5.77	5.02	5.22	5.03
1931-35	1,197	158	1,040	85	5.60	14.08	6.03	4.87	7.57	5.00
1936-40*	1,040	125	892	60	4.55	12.44	4.89	3.91	5.97	3.99
1941-45*	858	81	752	43	3.16	6.97	3.32	2.77	3.70	2.81
1943	175	21	158	11	3.18	9.29	3.42	2.87	4.87	2.95
1944	167	19	145	10	2.93	7.44	3.12	2.54	3.92	2.60
1945	132	7	117	5	2.24	2.57	2.25	1.99	1.83	1.98
1946	103	8	96	4	1.60	2.71	1.65	1.49	1.34	1.49
1947	111	19	103	9	1.67	6.83	1.87	1.55	3.23	1.61
1948	78	14	73	8	1.21	5.90	1.37	1.13	2.86	1.20

* From 1940 the classification was extended to include deaths from acute yellow atrophy of liver.

Details as to conjugal condition, etc., have been recorded annually since 1893. Throughout the ensuing period the maternal death rate was always higher among single than among married women—particularly if criminal abortion is taken into account. During the last ten years almost half the deaths of single women in this group was due to criminal abortion, as compared with 12 per cent. of the deaths of married women.

A comparison of deaths in childbirth in New South Wales with those of other countries must be made with caution. Apart from possible differences in the method of calculating the rate (as indicated above) and in the definition of "live birth" a further difference arises in the classification of criminal abortion (illegal operations). In the International List of Causes of Death up to the end of 1939 these are classified with homicide, but in the New South Wales statistics for many years they have been included in the puerperal group. In the revised List which came into use in 1940, criminal abortion is grouped with other deaths due to pregnancy, childbirth or the puerperium. In the next table, deaths from this cause are included to show the total deaths incidental to childbirth, and totals excluding criminal abortion are shown to enable comparison to be made on this basis.

Two further departures from past procedure which were introduced in 1940 are (1) the addition of deaths from acute yellow atrophy of the liver associated with pregnancy or childbirth, not formerly included in maternal deaths; and (2) a change in the classification of maternal deaths so that puerperal thrombophlebitis, embolism and sudden death are now grouped as "infection" (septicaemia). In the following table the comparison is made according to the new arrangement.

Table 126.—Maternal Deaths.

Cause of Death.	1946.		1947.		1948.		1944-48.	
	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.
Accidents of Pregnancy'	13	·19	19	·27	13	·19	81	·25
Puerperal Hæmorrhage	16	·24	18	·26	11	·16	85	·26
Puerperal Septicæmia	8	·12	3	·04	1	·02	32	·10
Post Abortive Septicæmia	2	·03	9	·13	2	·03	32	·10
Thrombophlebitis, Embolism, Sudden Death*	11	·16	11	·16	13	·19	71	·22
Albuminuria and Eclampsia	38	·57	36	·52	28	·42	195	·60
Other Casualties of Childbirth ...	12	·18	16	·23	13	·19	74	·22
Total, excluding Criminal Abortion	100	1·49	112	1·61	81	1·20	570	1·75
Criminal Abortion	11	·16	18	·26	11	·17	88	·27
Total, including Criminal Abortion...	111	1·65	130	1·87	92	1·37	658	2·02

* See paragraph preceding table.

More than any other cause of death during childbirth, puerperal septicæmia (including post-abortive sepsis) can be classed as a preventable disease. Preventive measures and improved treatment have so reduced this cause of death that in the last five years only 11 per cent. of the total deaths (excluding criminal abortion) were due to this cause, compared with over 30 per cent. in 1931-35. On the other hand thrombophlebitis, embolism and sudden death, which, in the International List, have been grouped with infection since 1940, represented 12·5 per cent. of that total in the last five years compared with 7·7 per cent. in the earlier period.

The annual rates of mortality of mothers in childbirth per 1,000 live births in the Metropolis and the remainder of the State since 1927 were as follows:—

Table 127.—Maternal Deaths, Metropolis and Country.

Period.	Deaths from Puerperal Septicæmia per 1,000 Live Births.			Total Deaths of Mothers in Childbirth per 1,000 Live Births.					
				Including Criminal Abortion.			Excluding Criminal Abortion.		
	Metro- polis.	Remainder of State.	State.	Metro- polis.	Remainder of State.	State.	Metro- polis.	Remainder of State.	State.
1927-30	2·00	1·51	1·71	6·56	5·47	5·90	5·39	5·04	5·18
1931-35	1·81	1·34	1·52	7·03	5·39	6·03	5·07	4·96	5·00
1936-40*	1·23	1·19	1·20	5·44	4·53	4·89	4·01	3·98	3·99
1941-45	·80	·90	·85	3·14	3·47	2·32	2·41	3·15	2·81
1943	·93	1·29	1·12	3·08	3·73	3·42	2·45	3·40	2·95
1944	·81	·83	·82	3·25	3·00	3·12	2·61	2·59	2·60
1945	·37	·47	·42	2·03	2·46	2·25	1·56	2·36	1·97
1946	·19	·42	·31	1·20	2·06	1·65	1·04	1·89	1·49
1947	·22	·43	·33	1·47	2·21	1·87	1·19	1·97	1·61
1948	·20	·27	·24	1·33	1·40	1·37	1·00	1·37	1·20

* From 1940 the classification was extended to include deaths from acute yellow atrophy of liver.

Rates of maternal deaths for the year 1948 calculated by the two additional methods mentioned earlier are shown in the following table. The rates on any one basis are not comparable with the others.

Table 128.—Maternal Deaths, Special Rates, 1948.

Cause of Death.	Deaths per 1,000 All Births (Live and Still).			Deaths per 1,000 Confinements.		
	Married.	Single.	Total.	Married.	Single.	Total.
Accidents of Pregnancy	·15	1·04	·19	·15	1·05	·19
Puerperal Hæmorrhage	·15	·35	·16	·15	·35	·16
Puerperal Septicæmia	·02	...	·01	·02	...	·02
Post Abortive Septicæmia	·03	...	·03	·03	...	·03
Thrombophlebitis, Embolism, Sudden Death.	·18	·35	·19	·19	·35	·19
Albuminuria and Eclampsia	·40	·69	·41	·40	·70	·41
Other Casualties of Childbirth... ..	·18	·35	·19	·18	·35	·19
Total, excluding Criminal Abortion	1·11	2·78	1·18	1·12	2·80	1·19
Criminal Abortion	·08	2·08	·16	·08	2·10	·16
Total, including Criminal Abortion	1·19	4·86	1·34	1·20	4·90	1·35

Note—See text preceding Table 126.

The proportion of maternal deaths due to each cause in 1947 and 1948 is shown below in comparison with that for the five years 1944-48:—

Table 129.—Maternal Deaths, Proportion in each Cause.

Cause of Death.	Proportion per cent. due to each Cause.								
	1947.			1948.			1944-48.		
	Married.	Single.	Total.	Married.	Single.	Total.	Married.	Single.	Total.
Accidents of Pregnancy ...	16·22	5·28	14·61	12·82	21·43	14·13	12·35	11·94	12·31
Puerperal Hæmorrhage ...	16·22	...	13·85	12·82	7·14	11·96	13·54	7·46	12·02
Puerperal Septicæmia ...	2·70	...	2·31	1·28	...	1·00	5·42	...	4·86
Post Abortive Septicæmia ...	5·40	15·79	6·92	2·56	...	2·17	4·57	7·46	4·86
Thrombophlebitis, Embolism, Sudden Death...	9·01	5·26	8·40	15·39	7·14	14·13	11·17	7·46	10·79
Albuminuria and Eclampsia ...	20·73	15·79	27·09	33·33	14·29	30·43	31·13	16·42	29·04
Other Casualties of Childbirth	13·51	5·27	12·31	15·39	7·14	14·13	12·18	2·09	11·25
Total, excluding Criminal Abortion	92·79	47·37	86·15	93·59	57·14	88·04	90·36	53·73	86·63
Criminal Abortion	7·21	52·63	13·85	6·41	42·86	11·96	9·64	46·27	13·37
Total, including Criminal Abortion	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

* Note—See text preceding Table 126.

In the five years 1944-48, criminal abortion caused 46 per cent. of the puerperal deaths of single women.

VIOLENCE.

Deaths from violence are deaths from accident, suicide and homicide. In proportion to the population the annual number of suicides has **not** shown any marked variation. Deaths from homicide have remained fairly constant in number, and their proportion to the population has decreased.

Deaths from violence in 1948 numbered 1,902 or 6.3 per cent. of the total deaths in the year. This number includes 320 suicides, 1,532 accidents and 50 homicides. The rate, 6.28 per 10,000 of population, was 12 per cent. above the rate in the preceding quinquennium, which was 5.59. In the year 1948 the males numbered 1,407 or 9.28 per 10,000 of population, and the females 495 or 3.27 per 10,000, which is 35 per cent. of the male rate.

Suicide.

The number of persons who took their own lives in 1948 was 320 and the rate 1.06 per 10,000 of population, was 18 per cent. above the average for the preceding quinquennium. The number of suicides by males was 246, and the rate, 1.62 per 10,000 of population, was 232 per cent. greater than the rate amongst females, 0.49 per 10,000.

The number of deaths from suicide and the rates since 1899 are shown in the following table:—

Table 130.—Suicide.

Period.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 of Population.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 of Population.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 of Population.
1899-03	651	1.81	142	.44	793	1.16
1904-08	719	1.86	160	.49	879	1.18
1909-13	857	1.95	238	.59	1,095	1.30
1914-18	888	1.83	223	.48	1,111	1.17
1919-23	887	1.65	244	.47	1,131	1.07
1924-28	1,100	1.84	269	.47	1,369	1.16
1929-33	1,244	1.92	301	.48	1,545	1.21
1934-38	1,235	1.83	367	.56	1,602	1.20
1939-43	1,008	1.44	348	.50	1,356	.97
1944-48	994	1.35	419	.57	1,413	.96
1943	168	1.17	50	.35	218	.76
1944	150	1.04	88	.61	238	.82
1945	183	1.26	71	.49	254	.87
1946	190	1.29	89	.60	279	.95
1947	225	1.51	97	.65	322	1.08
1948	246	1.62	74	.49	320	1.06

The means usually adopted for self-destruction by men are either shooting, poisoning, cutting, or hanging. Women, as a general rule, avoid weapons, and resort mostly to poison. Of every 100 cases of suicide during the **five years 1944-48**, 22 were by the agency of poison, 19 by shooting, 18 by **gas**, 10 by cutting, 15 by hanging, 7 by drowning, and 9 by other means.

Experience indicates that the suicidal tendency is probably influenced by the seasons. During the last ten years, 1939-48, the proportion of male suicides per 1,000 was approximately as follows:—In spring, 245, summer, 256, autumn, 242 and winter 257. Female suicides, being numerically smaller, give more variable results as to seasonal trends; in the last ten years the proportion per 1,000 was—spring, 266, summer, 253, autumn, 254, winter, 227.

Accident.

During the year 1948 the number of deaths due to accident was 1,532, viz., 1,152 of males and 400 of females, giving rates of 7.47 and 2.64 per 10,000 living of each sex, the general rate being 5.0 per 10,000 living.

The number of deaths from accident and the rates since 1884 are shown in the table below. The figures for 1927 and later years include deaths in respect of which an "open verdict" was given.

Table 131.—Accident.

Period.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 of Population.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 of Population.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 of Population.
1884-88	3,550	13.41	944	4.34	4,494	9.32
1889-93	3,666	11.90	966	3.70	4,632	8.14
1894-98	3,498	10.33	1,095	3.69	4,593	5.23
1899-03	3,432	9.54	1,103	3.39	4,535	6.62
1904-08	3,145	8.13	1,056	2.96	4,201	5.65
1909-13	3,894	8.84	1,119	2.79	5,013	5.95
1914-18	3,821	7.87	1,088	2.34	4,909	5.17
1919-23	3,677	6.85	1,102	2.13	4,779	4.54
1924-28	4,860	8.11	1,363	2.37	6,223	5.30
1929-33	4,748	7.83	1,389	2.21	6,137	4.80
1934-38	5,082	7.52	1,588	2.41	6,670	4.99
1939-43	5,272	7.49	1,823	2.61	7,095	5.06
1944-48	4,933	6.68	2,024	2.74	6,957	4.71
1943	853	5.96	353	2.47	1,206	4.22
1944	859	5.95	359	2.49	1,218	4.22
1945	853	5.85	387	2.65	1,240	4.25
1946	1,017	6.91	456	3.09	1,473	5.00
1947	1,072	7.18	422	2.83	1,494	5.00
1948	1,132	7.47	400	2.64	1,532	5.06

The figures in the table include deaths due to inattention at birth, and, prior to 1896, injury at birth and traumatic tetanus.

The experience of the five years ended 1948 shows that out of every 1,000 fatal accidents 295 are due to road transport accidents, 90 to drowning, 267 to falls, 78 to railway or tramway accidents, 55 to burns or scalds, and 16 to accidents in mines and quarries. Fatalities due to weather, i.e., excessive cold or heat, or lightning were responsible for 14 in every 1,000 fatal accidents, but this number fluctuates appreciably according to the severity of seasonal conditions.

Out of 561 deaths caused by road transport accidents in 1948, 489 were due to accidents in which a motor vehicle was involved, and 43 to tram accidents.

Details relating to fatal and non-fatal traffic accidents are published in the chapter "Trade, Transport and Communication" of this volume.

THE SEASONAL PREVALENCE OF DISEASES.

The following table shows for each month of the year the proportion of deaths due to each of nine principal causes. The figures are based on the experience of the five years 1944-48, and in order to make the results of the computation comparable, adjustments have been made to correct the inequality of the number of days in each month:—

Table 132.— Seasonal Prevalence of Diseases, 1944-48.

Month.	Typhoid Fever.	In- fluenza.	Diph- theria.	Whoop- ing Cough.	Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System.	Pneu- monia.	Bron- chitis.	Diarrhœa, Enteritis, and Dysentery.	Neph- ritis.
Deaths in Month (adjusted) per 1,000 Deaths from Cause.									
January ...	81	36	79	142	80	69	60	107	75
February ...	435	34	114	74	83	64	53	102	67
March ...	81	25	91	55	73	64	46	98	70
April ...	81	52	114	26	71	63	65	67	82
May ...	...	71	114	43	83	84	91	72	76
June ...	...	175	101	51	92	115	125	64	96
July ...	80	197	82	49	103	124	141	68	96
August ...	...	160	66	105	97	113	137	73	105
September ...	80	89	72	108	83	96	104	96	91
October ...	...	65	35	129	76	76	66	78	87
November ...	81	54	78	83	86	75	65	95	81
December ...	81	42	54	135	72	57	47	80	74
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

In interpreting the foregoing table comparison should be made vertically and not horizontally; the figures are proportions per thousand and not absolute numbers.

The chief feature of the foregoing table is the contrast between the figures relating to typhoid fever, and diarrhœa and enteritis on the one hand, and to influenza, pneumonia, and bronchitis on the other. In the first group the influence of the hot weather is the controlling factor; in the second, the cold. The warmest months in the year are January, February, and December; the coldest, June, July and August. The morbidity from tuberculosis of the respiratory system varies little throughout the year, but it is somewhat higher in the colder months. Nephritis also shows a higher mortality during the cold weather.

FACTORIES

Prior to the federation of the Australian States in 1901, the manufactures of New South Wales were primarily goods for local use, consisting chiefly of food commodities, furniture, bricks, clothing made from imported materials, printing, the repair rather than the manufacture of machinery, and the preliminary treatment of primary products, such as wool-scouring and sawmilling.

The removal of interstate trade barriers and the operation of a uniform protective tariff fostered steady expansion after federation which accelerated (apart from an initial set-back) during the World War 1914-18 as a result of the demands created thereby, the curtailment of imports, and the rapid growth of spending power within the community. New and more advanced development was set in train, iron and steel works and many subsidiary industries were established, the manufacture of machinery began, and a wide range of high-grade products—textiles, metal manufactures, electrical goods, etc.—was added to the list of commodities made in New South Wales.

The world-wide economic depression of 1929-33 affected factory activity severely, but returning general prosperity and the opportunities opened to local manufacturers by import restrictions, imposed to adjust the national balance of payments during the economic crisis, initiated revival in 1933 and, with depreciation of Australian currency, gave renewed stimulus to manufacturing enterprise. As economic conditions improved, the tariff, revenue duties, and primage were reduced, but without materially prejudicing the progress of local manufactures.

When war broke out in September, 1939, Australia became a major source of supply for Empire countries east of Suez, and in meeting these demands, as well as those arising locally because of interruption of oversea importations, existing manufacturing industries expanded, and new enterprises were developed rapidly for the production of all classes of munitions, aircraft, ships, many new kinds of machinery and metal manufactures, scientific equipment, textiles, chemicals, etc. The outbreak of war with Japan, the basing of Allied armed forces in Australia, and Australian responsibilities for supplies in the South-west Pacific Area gave added impetus to these developments, and manufacturing in New South Wales outstripped by far all previous levels.

The cessation of war production and the transition of industry to a peace-time basis retarded progress, but from 1945-46 onward, there was renewed expansion of the manufacturing industries to which an inflow of capital from oversea contributed.

DECENTRALISATION OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Following upon a report by the Secondary Industries Commission, the Commonwealth Government called a conference of Commonwealth and State Ministers in August, 1945 to formulate a national policy for the decentralisation of secondary industries. It was agreed that the State Governments should seek to promote decentralisation along the lines appropriate to each, providing necessary services, assistance, and concessions to the full extent of State resources. The Commonwealth undertook to collaborate in all matters of Commonwealth industrial policy affecting the development and location of industry, to investigate, in association

with the States, the prospects of developing secondary industries in selected areas, to advise the States of developments desirable for defence purposes, and to provide financial assistance for projects of national importance where the cost would be great relative to the State's resources.

The Commonwealth has assisted decentralisation by allocating to private industry munitions and other defence buildings in decentralised areas and accommodating migrants in provincial centres with prospects of development. Oversea firms contemplating establishment in Australia are encouraged to select locations in rural areas or the less industrialised States. The New South Wales Government offers freight and electric power concessions, financial assistance towards removal costs, etc. as inducements to decentralised industries.

COMMONWEALTH DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

The Secondaries Industries Commission was established in 1943 to investigate post-war uses for munitions factories, to plan for the transition of secondary industries from war-time to peace-time activities, and, generally, to seek to increase industrial efficiency and to explore opportunities for new industries. The Commission was disbanded in April, 1950.

The functions of the Division of Industrial Development (formed in February, 1945 as the Secondary Industries Division of the Department of Post-war Reconstruction) were extended in August, 1948 to include the encouragement of industrial development, the exercising of Commonwealth responsibilities for the decentralisation of industry, the promotion of industrial efficiency (especially the study of technical, production, and managerial problems and the dissemination and application of new knowledge and methods), the encouragement of the development of technological institutes, and the publication of studies of the structure and operation of Australian manufacturing industries. The Division was attached to the Ministry of National Development when formed in March, 1950 to plan the development of national resources and to promote decentralisation and regional development in conjunction with the States.

STATE SECONDARY INDUSTRIES DIVISION.

In July, 1946, a Division of Secondary Industries was established by the New South Wales Government to pursue the policy of encouraging and assisting industrial expansion and decentralisation. To this end, the Division collaborates with local, State, and Commonwealth authorities. Present and prospective manufacturers may refer to the Division for general and technical information covering new industrial materials, processes, and opportunities, the availability of factory premises and sites and suitable decentralised locations for new enterprises, and as to local and overseas sources of materials and equipment. The Division also provides advice as to the direct assistance the Government may afford and in appropriate cases negotiates for rail freight concessions, for permits to build, for the provision of housing for workers, and for any necessary water, power, and transport services.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE TARIFFS AND BOUNTIES ON MANUFACTURES.

Particulars of Australian customs and excise tariff and the constitution and functions of the Australian Tariff Board in relation to matters affecting the industrial development of Australia are given in the chapter "Overseas Trade" of this volume.

Bounties are paid by the Commonwealth Government to encourage local manufacture of certain products. The statutory provisions usually fix a term of operation of the bounty, provide for payment at a rate varying according to changes in the corresponding customs duty, specify the annual maximum amount of bounty payable, and require bounty to be withheld or reduced if a manufacturer's net profit in production of the commodity exceeds a certain rate or if rates of wages and conditions of employment in production of the commodity do not conform to prescribed standards.

In June, 1949, the only bounty payable to manufacturers was that on tractors manufactured in New South Wales from Australian materials and parts, the rate of bounty ranging from £32 to £72 per tractor according to the brake power of the engine. The amount of this bounty paid in New South Wales was £35,389 during the year ended 30th June, 1949, £19,978 in 1947-48, £22,955 in 1946-47, and £10,030 in 1945-46.

Other commodities on which bounty was payable in recent years and the amounts of bounty paid in the State are given on page 55 of the 51st edition of the Official Year Book.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND STANDARDISATION.

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation.

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, which replaced the former Council for Scientific and Industrial Research in May, 1949, is governed by an Executive of five members who are nominated by the Commonwealth Government and assisted by an Advisory Council comprising, in addition to the Executive, the chairmen of the six State Advisory Committees and other persons co-opted by reason of their scientific knowledge. It is the function of the Organisation to initiate and conduct research in connection with industries in Australia, to train research workers, to establish industrial research studentships and fellowships, to make grants in aid of pure scientific research, to establish industrial research associations in various industries, to provide for testing and standardisation of scientific equipment, to conduct an information service relating to scientific and industrial matters, and to act for Australia in liaison with other countries in matters of scientific research.

The activities of the Organisation and the results of its researches are described in its annual reports. Attention was directed almost exclusively to the problems of the primary industries until 1937, when research extended into the field of secondary industries. The Organisation maintains a Central Library, an Information Service to provide scientific and technical information, and Scientific Liaison Offices in London and Washington.

The funds of the Organisation are provided by industry in the form of donations and special grants and by the Commonwealth Government. Expenditure by the Organisation for salaries, investigations, and general expenses amounted to £1,840,769 in 1947-48 and £2,121,173 in 1948-49, of which £166,045 and £186,285, respectively, were provided from the Wool Research Trust Account (referred to in the chapter "Pastoral Industry") and £116,176 and £142,206, respectively, by contributions and donations other than directly by the Commonwealth Government.

The income derived from the Science and Industry Endowment Fund established in 1926 is used in the training of students and in assisting persons engaged in scientific research. During 1948-49, income amounted to £5,268 (all interest) and expenditure comprised £1,830 for research grants and £3,053 for training of research students; at 30th June, 1949 the Fund amounted to £120,907.

The Standards Association of Australia.

The Standards Association of Australia is governed by a council which comprises representatives of the Commonwealth and State Governments, scientific and professional organisations, and private industry. It receives financial support from private industry and from the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation.

The Association acts as the national standardising organisation of Australia and issues standard specifications for materials and codes of practice. Specifications and codes are prepared and revised periodically in accordance with the needs of industry, and standards are evolved and accepted by general consent.

The National Association of Testing Authorities.

The National Association of Testing Authorities organises national testing facilities throughout Australia to serve private and governmental needs. Laboratories may register voluntarily in respect of tests within their competence and the Association is to ensure the maintenance of their standards of testing. It is expected that there will be general acceptance of certificates of tests issued in the name of the Association by the registered laboratories.

The State Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences.

The staff of the State Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences also assists in the promotion of industrial efficiency and expansion by undertaking research and disseminating scientific and technical information.

PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, ETC.

Details concerning patents, trade marks, designs, etc. are given in the chapter "Law Courts" of this Year Book.

DEFINITIONS IN FACTORY STATISTICS.

The statistics relating to factories, as shown in this chapter, have been compiled from returns supplied annually by manufacturers in terms of the Census Act of 1901. A return must be supplied in respect of every factory, which is defined for this purpose as an establishment where four or more persons are employed or where power (other than manual) is used in any manufacturing process. This definition includes factories in educational and charitable institutions, reformatories, and other public institutions (except penitentiaries), but does not cover smallgoods makers, laundries, farrieries, photography studios, florists and seedsmen, and abattoirs.

If a manufacturing business is conducted in conjunction with an importing or a retail business, particulars relating to the manufacturing section only are included in the statistics. Where two or more industries are conducted in the same establishment, a separate return is obtained for each industry. This rule has not applied to the generation of electricity in and solely for the use of a factory since 1936-37, when the practice of requiring separate returns covering electricity plant and other factory operations was discontinued. The cost of generating power is distributed amongst the industries conducted in the factory.

Manufacturers are requested to state in their returns particulars as to the number, age, wages, etc. of their employees, the value of premises and equipment, the horse-power of machinery, the value, and in most cases

the quantities, of raw materials and fuel used, and quantities and values of principal materials and articles produced. The returns obtained from manufacturers relate to a comprehensive range of items, but are not intended to be a complete record of the income or expenditure of factories nor to show the profits or losses of factories collectively or individually.

The *average number of persons employed* is quoted in this chapter on two different bases: the average during the period of operation and the average over the whole year. Of these, the former is simply the aggregate of the average number of persons employed in each factory during its period of operation (whether the whole or only part of the year). The latter, which is used where available, is calculated by reducing the average number working in the factories (irrespective of period of operation) to the equivalent number working for a full year.

The *value of factory output* is the value of the goods manufactured or their value after passing through the particular process of manufacture, and may be regarded as the sum of the value of the raw materials used and the value added to these materials by the process of manufacture. The basis of valuation of the output is the wholesale selling value of the goods at the factory, exclusive of delivery costs and charges and excise duties, but inclusive of bounty and subsidy payments to the manufacturer.

The *value of production* is the value added to raw materials by the process of manufacture. It is calculated by deducting from the value of factory output the value (at the factory) of the raw materials used, containers and packing, power, fuel, and light used, tools replaced, and materials used in repairs to plant (but not depreciation charges).

In the process of manufacture, many goods are treated in several industries, the output of one becoming the raw materials of another, so that such commodities are counted more than once in the aggregate value of output and of raw materials. Examples are raw sugar passing from the mills to the refinery, metals from the smelters which become raw materials in establishments concerned in the production of metal goods, and timber from the sawmills used in furniture factories and in joinery. On the other hand, the aggregate value of production is assessed without duplication, the value added by each industry being taken into account once only. For this reason the value of production, and not the value of the output, is used as a measure of activity in the manufacturing industries as a whole.

In the special case of Government factories and workshops, the value of output is estimated by adding 10 per cent. to the value of materials and fuel used and other factory costs.

Where there is a separate department for selling the products, the value of the output as recorded in the returns furnished by the manufacturers is the nominal value at which the goods are transferred from the factory to the sales branch. The extent to which the recorded value of the output and the value of production are affected is not measurable, but is known to be appreciable in some industries. Comparisons from year to year are not affected greatly thereby, but the procedure has a bearing in analysing statistics of the manufacturing industries, for example, in calculating the proportion of the output which is represented by cost of raw materials or by wages.

CLASSIFICATION OF FACTORIES.

In the compilation of statistical data relating to factories in New South Wales, a standard classification of manufacturing industries, formulated at a conference of Australian statisticians in 1902 and revised from time to time, was used until the year 1929-30. A new classification was introduced in 1930-31, and this, in turn, was revised and extended in accordance with decisions of the Statisticians' Conference, 1945. Factory statistics for the years 1945-46 to 1948-49 were compiled on this revised basis and for the greater part may be compared with those from 1930-31 onward.

The principal classes and sub-classes in the current classification of factories are as follows:—

CLASS I.—TREATMENT OF NON-METALLIFEROUS
MINE AND QUARRY PRODUCTS.

Coke Works.
Briquetting and Pulverised Coal.
Carbide.
Lime, Plaster of Paris, Asphalt.
Fibrous Plaster and Products.
Marble, Slate, etc.
Cement.
Asbestos Cement Sheets, etc.
Other Cement Goods.
Other.

CLASS II.—BRICKS, POTTERY, GLASS, ETC.

Bricks and Tiles, Fire Bricks and Fire-clay Goods.
Earthenware, China, Porcelain, Terra-cotta.
Glass (other than Bottles).
Glass Bottles.
Other.

CLASS III.—CHEMICALS, DYES, EXPLOSIVES,
PAINTS, OILS, GREASE.

Industrial and Heavy Chemicals and Acids.
Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations.
Explosives.
White Lead, Paints, Varnish.
Oils, Vegetable.
Oils, Mineral.
Oils, Animal.
Boiling Down, Tallow Refining.
Soap and Candles.
Chemical Fertilisers.
Inks, Polishes, etc.
Matches.
Other.

CLASS IV.—INDUSTRIAL METALS, MACHINES,
IMPLEMENTS AND CONVEYANCES.

Smelting, Converting, Refining, and Rolling of Iron and Steel.
Foundries—Ferrous.
Plant, Equipment and Machinery.
Other Engineering.
Extracting and Refining of other Metals, Alloys.
Electrical Machinery, Cables and Apparatus.
Construction and Repair of Vehicles.
Ship and Boat Building and Repairing, Marine Engineering.
Cutlery and Small Hand Tools.
Agricultural Machines and Implements.

Non-Ferrous Metals—

Rolling and Extrusion.
Foundries, Casting, etc.
Galvanised Iron-working and Tinsmithing—
Iron and Steel Sheets.
Sheet Metal Working, Pressing, and Stamping.
Pipes, Tubes, and Fittings—Ferrous.
Wire and Wire Netting (including Nails).
Stoves, Ovens, and Ranges.
Gas Fittings and Meters.
Lead Mills.
Sewing Machines.
Arms, Ammunition (excluding Explosives).
Wireless and Amplifying Apparatus.
Other Metal Works.

CLASS V.—PRECIOUS METALS, JEWELLERY,
PLATE.

Jewellery.
Watches and Clocks (including Repairs).
Electroplating (Gold, Silver, Chromium, etc.).

CLASS VI.—TEXTILES AND TEXTILE GOODS
(NOT DRESS).

Cotton Ginning.
Cotton Spinning and Weaving.
Wool—Carding, Spinning, Weaving.
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods.
Silk, Natural.
Rayon, Nylon, and other Synthetic Fibres.
Flax Mills.
Rope and Cordage.
Canvas Goods, Tents, Tarpaulins, etc.
Bags and Sacks.
Other.

CLASS VII.—SKINS AND LEATHER (NOT
CLOTHING OR FOOTWEAR).

Furriers and Fur Dressing.
Woolscouring and Fellmongery.
Tanning, Currying, and Leather Dressing.
Saddlery, Harness, Whips.
Machine Belting.
Bags, Trunks, etc.
Other.

CLASS VIII.—CLOTHING (EXCEPT KNITTED).

Tailoring and Ready Made Clothing.
Waterproof and Oilskin Clothing.
Dressmaking, Hemstitching.
Millinery.
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing.
Stays and Corsets.
Handkerchiefs, Ties, Scarves.
Hats and Caps.
Gloves.
Boots and Shoes (not rubber).
Boot and Shoe Repairing.
Boot and Shoe Accessories.
Umbrellas and Walking Sticks.
Dyeworks and Cleaning (including Renovating and Repairing).
Other.

CLASS IX.—FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO.

Flour Milling.
Cereal Foods and Starch.
Animal and Bird Foods.
Chaffcutting and Corn Crushing.
Bakeries (including Cakes and Pastry).
Biscuits.
Sugar Mills.
Sugar Refining.
Sugar Confectionery (including Chocolate).
Jam, Fruit, and Vegetable Canning.
Pickles, Sauces, Vinegar.
Bacon Curing.
Butter Factories.
Cheese Factories.
Condensed and Dried Milk Factories.
Margarine.
Meat and Fish Preserving.
Condiments, Coffee, Spices, etc.
Ice and Refrigerating.
Salt Refining.
Aerated Waters, Cordials, etc.
Breweries.
Distilleries.
Wine Making.
Cider and Perry Making.
Malting.
Bottling.
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Snuff.
Dehydrated Fruit and Vegetables.
Ice-cream.
Sausage Skins.
Arrowroot.
Other.

CLASS X.—WOOD WORKING AND BASKETWARE.

Sawmills.
Plywood Mills (including Veneers).
Bark Mills.
Joinery.
Cooperage.
Boxes and Cases.

CLASS XI.—WOOD WORKING AND BASKETWARE—continued.

Basketware and Wickerware (including Seagrass and Bamboo Furniture).
Perambulators.
Wall and Ceiling Boards (not Plaster or Cement).
Other.

CLASS XII.—FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

Billiard Tables, Cabinet and Furniture Making and Upholstery.
Bedding and Mattresses (not wire).
Furnishing Drapery, etc.
Picture Frames.
Blinds.
Other.

CLASS XIII.—PAPER, STATIONERY, PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, ETC.

Newspapers and Periodicals.
Printing—
Government.
General, including Bookbinding.
Manufactured Stationery.
Stereotyping and Electrotyping.
Process and Photo Engraving.
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, and Containers.
Paper Bags.
Paper Making.
Pencils, Penholders, Chalks, Crayons.
Other.

CLASS XIV.—RUBBER.

Rubber Goods and Tyres Made.
Tyre Retreading and Repairing.

CLASS XV.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Gramophones and Gramophone Records.
Pianos, Piano-Players, Organs.
Other.

CLASS XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS.

Linoleum, Leather Cloth, Oil Cloth, etc.
Bone, Horn, Ivory and Shell.
Plastic Moulding and Products.
Brooms and Brushes.
Optical Instruments and Appliances.
Surgical and other Scientific Instruments and Appliances.
Photographic Material, including Developing and Printing.
Toys, Games, and Sports Requisites.
Artificial Flowers.
Other.

CLASS XVII.—HEAT, LIGHT, AND POWER.

Electric Light and Power.
Gas Works.

FACTORY DEVELOPMENT SINCE 1901.

The development of the manufacturing industries in New South Wales since 1901 is summarised in the following table. Certain of the data in this table are represented graphically on page 167 of this issue.

Table 133.—Factories in New South Wales.

Year.	Establishments.	Number Employed.*	Total Horse-power of Engines Installed.	Value of Land, Buildings, Plant and Machinery.	Salaries and Wages.†	Value of Materials and Fuel used.	Value of Output.	Value of Production.
	No.	No.	H.P.	£thousand.				
1901	3,367	61,704‡	57,335	13,000	4,945	15,637	25,648	10,011
1911	5,039	104,551‡	212,555	25,051	10,048	34,914	54,346	19,432
1920-21	5,837	130,211	401,576	59,544	25,619	94,713	137,841	43,128
1928-29	8,465	180,756	1,023,212	102,741	38,545	111,671	185,298	73,627
1930-31	7,544	127,005	1,323,364	100,088	25,200	68,960	118,484	49,524
1931-32	7,544	126,355	1,382,682	96,741	22,751	67,786	114,439	46,653
1935-36	8,486	193,200	1,505,247	101,459	33,315	105,224	174,604	69,470
1936-37	8,726	208,497	1,578,949	103,609	36,642	116,058	192,812	76,754
1937-38	9,097	224,861	1,692,903	111,694	42,210	129,715	214,883	85,183
1938-39	9,464	228,731	1,791,314	120,047	44,606	128,153	218,419	90,266
1939-40	9,453	236,974	1,929,324	123,741	47,693	142,589	239,198	98,609
1940-41	9,919	265,751	2,052,321	130,420	57,760	170,873	285,917	115,044
1941-42	10,166	298,245	2,104,937	135,627	75,758	200,698	339,488	135,790
1942-43	10,110	315,534	2,103,490	145,745	88,900	219,907	373,489	153,582
1943-44	10,755	323,032	2,267,112	152,732	95,518	236,412	399,138	162,726
1944-45	11,359	314,678	2,349,035	154,098	89,243	227,784	387,659	159,875
1945-46	12,237	310,870	2,349,111	152,869	87,047	213,913	367,092	153,179
1946-47	13,961	343,110	2,468,539	157,129	103,588	259,401	445,947	186,546
1947-48	15,194	363,365	2,538,057	178,574	125,346	309,871	528,482	218,611
1948-49	16,087	378,380	2,648,640	201,053	140,536	358,525	609,724	251,199

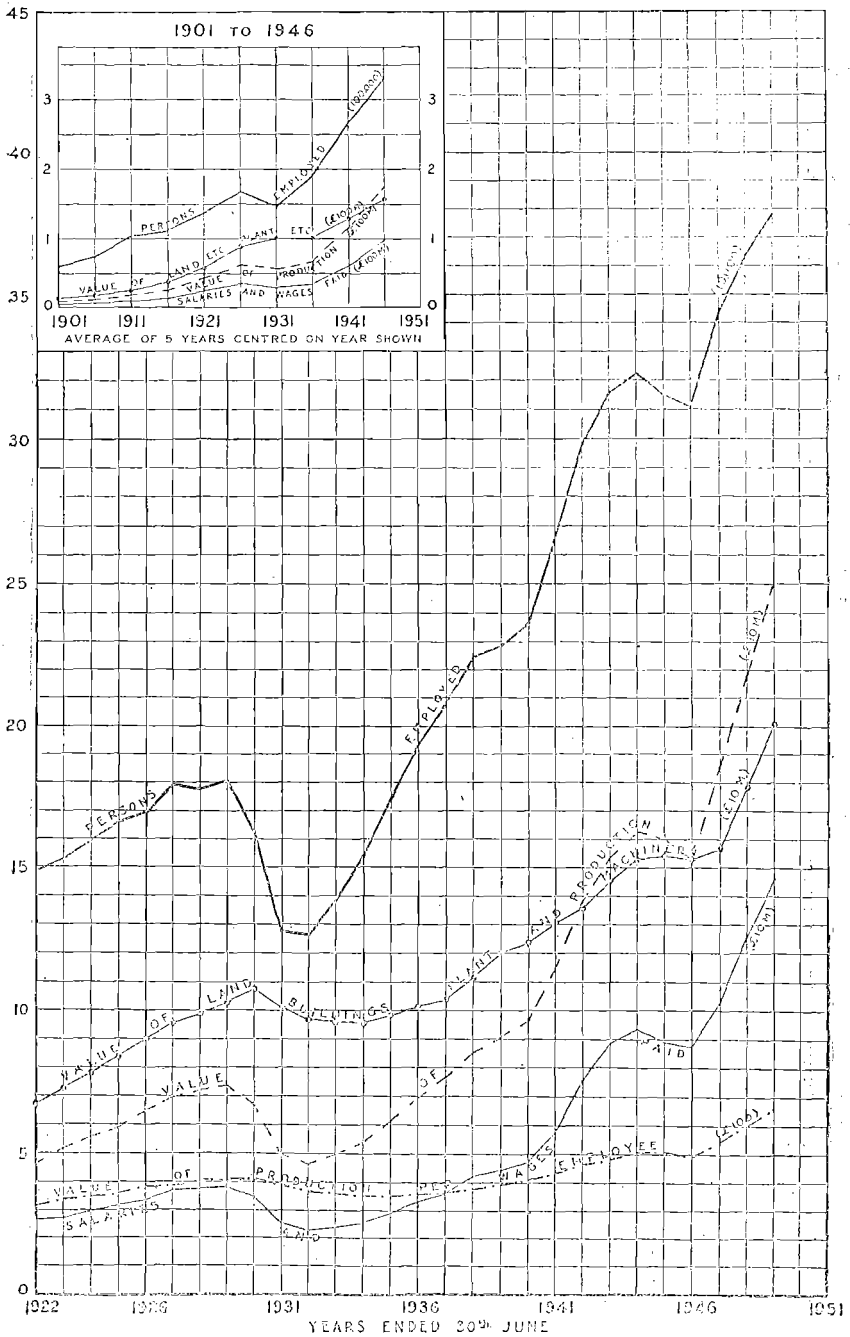
		Average per factory.			Average per employee.£				
		No.	H.P.	£	£	£	£	£	
1901	...	18.3	17.0	4,069	80	253	415	162	
1911	...	20.7	42.2	5,090	100	334	520	186	
1920-21	...	23.8	84.2	10,201	190	680	990	310	
1928-29	...	21.4	121.5	12,137	221	618	1,025	407	
1930-31	...	16.9	176.2	13,347	207	540	928	388	
1931-32	...	17.1	186.9	12,778	189	537	906	369	
1935-36	...	22.3	177.4	11,956	179	545	904	359	
1936-37	...	23.9	181.0	11,874	182	557	925	368	
1937-38	...	24.7	186.1	12,273	194	577	956	379	
1938-39	...	24.2	189.3	12,085	202	560	955	395	
1939-40	...	25.0	204.0	13,083	208	602	1,009	407	
1940-41	...	26.8	207.0	13,148	224	643	1,076	433	
1941-42	...	29.3	207.0	13,341	261	673	1,138	465	
1942-43	...	31.2	219.0	14,416	289	697	1,184	487	
1943-44	...	30.0	210.8	14,204	297	732	1,236	504	
1944-45	...	27.7	202.6	13,566	292	724	1,232	508	
1945-46	...	25.3	191.2	12,441	291	688	1,181	493	
1946-47	...	24.6	176.3	11,255	312	756	1,300	514	
1947-48	...	23.9	167.1	11,273	357	853	1,454	602	
1948-49	...	23.5	164.6	12,493	401	948	1,611	664	

* Average number during whole year, including working proprietors. † Excluding drawings by working proprietors. ‡ Estimated. § Based on average number employed during whole year, including working proprietors (excluding proprietors in case of average salaries and wages).

Manufacturing industries expanded almost continuously from 1901 until 1928-29 but the depression caused a marked decrease in factory activity in the next three years. Sustained revival was initiated in 1932-33 under the stimuli of import restrictions and other measures taken to meet the crisis and currency depreciation. The pre-depression level was surpassed by 1935-36, and in 1938-39 there were almost 1,000 more factories than in 1928-29, the number of employees was 27 per cent. greater, salaries and wages paid had increased by 16 per cent., and the value of production was 23 per cent. greater.

After 1938-39, the manufacturing industries expanded to provide war supplies and equipment, and commodities previously imported from overseas. Between 1938-39 and 1943-44, the war-time peak year, the number of factory workers increased by 41 per cent. to 323,032, the total amount of salaries and wages paid rose by 110 per cent. to £93,518,000 and the average earnings per employee by 47 per cent. to £297 per annum, and the value of production increased by 80 per cent. to £162,726,000. After 1943-44, factory activity was retarded by the curtailment of war production and the gradual transition of industry to a peace-time basis, but in 1945-46

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, NEW SOUTH WALES.



remained far above the pre-war level. Between 1943-44 and 1945-46, there were decreases of only 4 per cent. in the number of employees and 6 per cent. in salaries and wages paid and in the value of production.

During the post-war years from 1945-46 onwards, the manufacturing industries attained an unsurpassed level of activity. In 1948-49, the number of persons employed in factories rose to 378,380, salaries and wages paid amounted to £146,536,000, and the value of production advanced to £251,199,000. Compared with 1945-46 and 1938-39, the number employed had increased by 22 per cent. and 65 per cent., respectively, the amount of salaries and wages paid by 67 per cent. and 229 per cent., and the value of production by 64 per cent. and 178 per cent. That expansion, however, reflected, in part, rapidly rising prices and costs of production.

GOVERNMENT FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Factories and workshops under Government control in New South Wales include aircraft and munitions factories, railway and tramway workshops, post office workshops, electric light and power works, printing works, dock-yards, and plant for the manufacture of by-products at abattoirs, clothing, and school furniture. In government factories not engaged in production of war supplies, repair work formed a large proportion of the work done. Gas works and electricity undertakings of the local governing bodies are classified as private and not government establishments.

The following table shows the details of the operations of the establishments under the control of the State and Commonwealth Governments separately from those conducted by private enterprise:—

Table 134.—Government and Private Factories.

Year ended 30th June.	Average Number Employed during Period of Operation.*		Salaries and Wages Paid. †		Value of Land, Build- ings and Fix- tures.	Value of Plant and Machin- ery.	Value of Materials and Fuel Used.	Value of Output. ‡	Value of Pro- duction. ‡
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
	Number.		Ethousand.						
	GOVERNMENT FACTORIES.								
1939	15,764	442	4,045	43	5,736	7,512	3,648	9,266	5,618
1940	16,757	469	4,471	58	5,757	7,951	3,897	10,207	6,310
1941	20,683	547	5,926	73	5,978	8,647	4,616	12,734	8,118
1942	27,263	1,148	9,062	182	6,745	9,437	6,502	18,586	12,084
1943	32,173	6,078	12,000	1,288	12,784	12,232	11,588	28,305	16,717
1944	32,335	8,330	12,216	1,818	16,322	13,464	12,148	29,414	17,266
1945	29,415	4,574	10,837	1,029	16,075	14,303	9,358	24,231	14,873
1946	27,205	1,957	9,123	371	12,043	12,411	8,689	21,189	12,500
1947	26,647	1,378	9,128	280	7,718	12,118	8,934	21,165	12,231
1948	29,133	797	11,969	183	10,642	10,510	9,454	25,214	15,760
1949	30,106	838	13,425	208	12,093	17,479	10,178	27,894	17,716
PRIVATE FACTORIES.									
1939	153,749	61,846	34,226	6,282	51,618	55,181	124,505	209,153	84,648
1940	157,420	64,706	36,337	6,827	53,183	56,850	138,692	228,991	90,299
1941	175,262	71,538	43,614	8,147	55,909	59,886	166,256	273,182	106,926
1942	192,750	80,959	55,788	10,725	58,270	61,175	194,196	320,902	126,706
1943	193,682	86,384	62,555	13,057	59,830	60,890	208,319	345,184	136,865
1944	196,510	88,981	64,871	14,613	62,055	60,340	224,264	369,724	145,460
1945	196,057	87,141	63,098	14,279	64,984	58,736	218,426	363,428	140,002
1946	203,809	82,803	64,257	13,896	68,265	60,150	205,224	345,903	140,679
1947	232,443	87,116	77,995	16,185	74,177	63,116	250,467	424,782	174,315
1948	245,973	90,947	94,059	19,135	81,398	70,204	300,417	503,268	202,851
1949	254,818	96,258	109,838	23,065	89,148	82,333	348,347	581,830	233,483

* Includes Working Proprietors in the case of private factories.

† Excluding drawings of working proprietors. ‡ For the basis of estimation, see page 163.

Government factories were developed rapidly for the production of munitions and other war supplies during the war years up to 1943-44, and, although curtailed progressively after that year, activity remained greater in 1946-47 than in 1938-39. During 1947-48 and 1948-49, government-owned factories shared in the general post-war expansion of the manu-

facturing industries, but part of the growth shown in Table 134 for these years was due to improvements in the collection of statistical data. In 1948-49, the number of employees in government factories was 30,944 (91 per cent. more than in 1938-39 and 24 per cent. less than in 1943-44), salaries and wages amounted to £13,633,000 (233 per cent. more and 3 per cent. less), and the value of production was £17,716,000 (215 per cent. and 3 per cent. greater, respectively); in this year, 8 per cent. of all factory workers were employed in these factories, which contributed 7 per cent. of the total value of production.

For the greater part, government war-time munitions factories in country towns have been converted for peace-time uses by sale or lease to private enterprise. Leases and outright sales have been negotiated with Australian, United Kingdom, Canadian, and United States companies, which have undertaken the production of engineering and electrical equipment, textiles, chemicals, and a wide range of other goods.

FACTORIES ACCORDING TO CLASS OF INDUSTRY.

In the following table, the operations of factories in New South Wales during the years 1938-39, 1947-48, and 1948-49 are summarised according to the class of industry:—

Table 135.—Factories: Classes of Industry.

Class of Industry.	Establishments.	Average Number Employed.*			Salaries and Wages exclusive of Drawings of Working Proprietors.	Value of Materials and Fuel Used.	Value of Output.	Value of Production.
		Males.	Females.	Persons				
	£ thousand.							
1938-39—NEW SOUTH WALES.								
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ...	204	4,453	76	4,529	1,107	3,142	5,556	2,414
Bricks, Pottery, Glass ...	220	8,004	308	8,312	1,801	1,595	4,057	3,062
Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease ...	290	5,468	2,719	8,187	1,694	7,407	13,801	6,394
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances ...	2,634	77,512	4,940	82,452	18,495	48,172	79,863	31,691
Precious Metals, Jewellery ...	86	821	158	979	166	171	444	273
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress)	159	5,736	9,353	15,089	2,097	5,512	9,065	3,553
Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear) ...	212	3,390	916	4,306	820	2,022	4,199	1,277
Clothing ...	1,623	8,158	23,861	32,019	3,914	6,269	12,496	6,227
Food, Drink, Tobacco ...	1,715	18,857	9,657	28,514	5,512	34,967	51,073	16,106
Woodworking, Basketware ...	860	9,647	348	9,995	1,967	4,801	8,047	3,246
Furniture, Bedding ...	351	4,915	1,225	6,140	1,170	2,186	3,997	1,811
Paper, Printing ...	685	11,872	5,418	17,290	3,529	5,398	11,936	6,538
Rubber ...	96	2,339	1,199	3,538	736	1,977	2,936	959
Musical Instruments ...	13	212	74	286	56	47	139	92
Miscellaneous Products ...	167	2,652	1,329	3,981	619	1,029	2,163	1,134
Heat, Light, Power ...	149	3,136	28	3,164	923	2,558	8,047	5,489
Total ...	9,464	167,172	61,609	228,781	44,606	128,153	218,419	90,266
1947-48—METROPOLIS.								
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ...	168	2,696	109	2,805	1,054	2,211	3,915	1,704
Bricks, Pottery, Glass ...	148	7,061	518	7,579	2,824	3,185	7,957	4,172
Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease ...	445	9,042	4,223	13,265	4,843	24,056	37,852	13,195
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances ...	2,898	101,526	10,958	112,484	42,322	57,005	119,036	62,030
Precious Metals, Jewellery ...	224	1,691	364	2,055	639	674	1,678	1,004
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress)	286	7,864	8,799	16,663	5,071	13,286	21,957	8,671
Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear) ...	292	4,117	1,864	5,981	2,083	7,122	10,486	3,365
Clothing ...	2,078	11,156	27,669	38,825	9,879	17,322	32,873	15,551
Food, Drink, Tobacco ...	1,048	16,737	9,346	26,083	8,672	44,387	64,525	20,138
Woodworking, Basketware ...	576	7,480	438	7,918	2,787	7,569	12,117	4,529
Furniture, Bedding ...	444	5,196	1,006	6,202	2,003	4,439	7,606	3,258
Paper, Printing ...	577	13,133	5,677	18,810	6,844	13,034	25,970	12,336
Rubber ...	62	3,819	770	4,589	1,916	5,317	7,636	2,319
Musical Instruments ...	22	509	130	639	221	218	515	297
Miscellaneous Products ...	418	5,788	2,842	8,630	2,654	4,224	9,249	5,025
Heat, Light, Power ...	11	3,161	28	3,189	1,545	5,536	11,351	5,814
Total ...	9,697	200,976	74,741	275,717	95,357	210,785	374,213	163,428

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Table 135.—Factories: Classes of Industry—continued.

Class of Industry.	Establishments.	Average Number Employed.*			Salaries and Wages exclusive of Drawings of Working Proprietors.	Value of Materials and Fuel Used.	Value of Output.	Value of Production.
		Males.	Females.	Persons				
£ thousand.								
1947-48—NEW SOUTH WALES.								
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	350	5,776	180	5,956	2,326	6,892	10,969	4,077
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	251	9,185	660	9,845	3,589	3,773	9,066	5,293
Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease	501	10,577	4,337	14,914	5,505	26,087	40,864	14,177
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	4,486	139,250	14,117	153,367	58,279	113,293	204,190	90,897
Precious Metals, Jewellery	248	1,799	384	2,183	668	700	1,750	1,050
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress)	346	10,075	11,684	21,759	6,432	15,844	27,398	11,554
Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear)	332	4,470	1,904	6,374	2,215	7,726	11,327	3,601
Clothing	2,750	13,163	33,584	46,747	11,407	19,637	37,634	17,997
Food, Drink, Tobacco	2,294	25,915	11,626	37,541	12,350	65,977	93,384	27,407
Woodworking, Basketware	1,581	16,266	764	17,030	5,482	12,698	21,950	9,252
Furniture, Bedding	540	5,792	1,306	7,098	2,230	4,797	8,419	3,622
Paper, Printing	764	14,778	6,201	20,979	7,497	14,200	27,579	13,379
Rubber	145	4,128	909	5,037	2,025	5,505	8,002	2,497
Musical Instruments	25	527	130	657	226	220	524	304
Miscellaneous Products	449	5,968	2,936	8,904	2,726	4,322	9,462	5,140
Heat, Light, Power	132	4,931	43	4,974	2,389	7,600	15,964	8,364
Total	15,194	272,600	90,765	363,365	125,346	309,871	528,482	218,611
1948-49—METROPOLIS.								
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	175	2,805	138	2,943	1,240	2,530	4,495	1,965
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	157	7,509	581	8,090	3,419	3,946	8,719	4,773
Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease	450	9,804	4,404	14,208	5,811	31,020	47,476	16,456
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	3,070	102,931	11,793	114,724	48,650	60,403	120,379	68,976
Precious Metals, Jewellery	238	1,648	409	2,057	724	703	1,318	1,115
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress)	295	8,113	9,082	17,200	5,964	16,609	26,041	10,032
Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear)	290	4,127	1,925	6,052	2,391	7,945	11,861	3,916
Clothing	2,203	11,527	28,937	40,464	11,747	20,292	38,837	18,545
Food, Drink, Tobacco	1,083	17,536	9,316	26,852	10,067	51,612	75,560	23,948
Woodworking, Basketware	638	7,847	492	8,339	3,261	9,402	14,695	5,293
Furniture, Bedding	495	5,739	1,149	6,888	2,533	5,264	9,334	4,070
Paper, Printing	621	14,147	5,977	20,124	8,136	15,969	30,613	14,644
Rubber	67	4,161	1,019	5,183	2,419	6,044	9,021	2,977
Musical Instruments	26	703	222	925	331	411	874	463
Miscellaneous Products	423	5,514	2,851	8,365	3,012	4,804	9,394	5,090
Heat, Light, Power	11	3,342	29	3,371	1,788	7,398	13,253	5,855
Total	10,242	207,461	78,324	285,785	111,403	244,352	432,470	188,118
1948-49—NEW SOUTH WALES.								
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	377	6,238	240	6,478	2,889	7,893	12,583	4,690
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	256	9,721	713	10,434	4,342	4,713	10,788	6,075
Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease	513	11,479	4,525	16,001	6,613	33,169	50,774	17,605
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	4,792	141,544	15,300	156,844	66,844	123,145	224,762	101,617
Precious Metals, Jewellery	265	1,755	435	2,190	758	729	1,908	1,179
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress)	368	10,490	12,326	22,816	7,523	20,020	32,852	12,832
Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear)	329	4,490	1,974	6,464	2,553	8,526	12,682	4,156
Clothing	2,922	13,641	35,561	49,202	13,690	23,175	44,907	21,732
Food, Drink, Tobacco	2,362	27,125	11,774	38,899	14,334	77,632	110,354	32,722
Woodworking, Basketware	1,738	17,617	835	18,452	6,565	15,568	26,669	11,101
Furniture, Bedding	692	6,301	1,469	7,770	2,782	5,655	10,073	4,418
Paper, Printing	807	15,817	6,542	22,359	8,876	16,626	32,438	15,812
Rubber	153	4,492	1,196	5,688	2,552	6,222	9,420	3,198
Musical Instruments	30	726	222	948	338	412	880	463
Miscellaneous Products	453	5,700	2,912	8,612	3,094	4,904	10,116	5,212
Heat, Light, Power	130	5,176	44	5,220	2,783	10,136	18,518	8,382
Total	16,087	282,312	96,068	378,380	146,536	358,525	609,724	251,199

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Factories engaged in the production of industrial metals, machines, etc. comprise the most important group of secondary industries in New South Wales. In 1948-49, these factories employed 156,844 persons, or 41.4 per cent. of the total number working in factories. Textile and clothing factories rank next in importance and employed 72,018 (19 per cent. of factory workers). There were 38,899 persons (10.3 per cent. of those in factories) occupied in the food, drink, and tobacco class, 16,004 (4.2 per cent. of employees) in the manufacture of chemicals, paints, etc., 22,359 (5.9 per cent. of employees) in the paper, printing group, and 5,220 (1.4 per cent.) in the provision of heat, light, and power.

Between 1938-39 and 1948-49, the average number working in factories increased 149,599 or by 65 per cent. Metal and machinery works accounted for 50 per cent. of this increase, and employment in them rose by 90 per cent. during the period. There were gains of 53 per cent. in textile and clothing and 37 per cent. in food, drink, and tobacco factories. Other noteworthy increases were 65 per cent. in gas and electricity works and 95 per cent. in factories manufacturing chemicals, paints, etc.

There were significant changes in the relative importance of certain groups of industries (measured by the average number employed) between 1938-39 and 1948-49. In the latter year, metal and machinery works employed 41.4 per cent. of all persons in factories, compared with 36 per cent. before the war. The proportion of the total in most other groups declined during the period. Textile and clothing factories, for example, embraced 19 per cent. of all persons employed in factories in 1948-49 compared with 20.6 per cent. in 1938-39, and the proportion in food and drink factories decreased from 12.5 per cent. to 10.3 per cent. and in paper, printing from 7.6 per cent. to 5.9 per cent.

Of the total value of production in factories in 1948-49, metal and machinery works contributed 40.5 per cent., textile and clothing establishments 13.8 per cent., food and drink factories 13 per cent., chemical and paint works 7 per cent., the paper, printing group 6.3 per cent., and heat, light, and power works 3.3 per cent.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF FACTORIES.

The operations of the factories in each statistical division of New South Wales in the years 1938-39, 1947-48, and 1948-49 are summarised in the following table to provide a measure of the spread of secondary industries over the State:—

Table 136.—Factories in Statistical Divisions.

Division.	No. of Establishments.	Average Number of Employees.*	Value of Land and Buildings and Fixtures.	Value of Plant and Machinery.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Materials and Fuel Used.	Value of Output.	Value of Production.
£ thousand.								
1938-1939.								
Metropolis ...	5,974	183,607	44,427	37,138	34,325	83,177	151,251	68,074
Balance of Cumberland ...	140	3,141	613	738	524	923	1,802	879
North Coast ...	443	4,170	1,288	1,896	751	5,701	7,186	1,485
Hunter and Manning ...	701	19,162	4,282	9,042	4,805	20,334	20,155	9,821
South Coast ...	355	7,400	2,373	8,613	1,620	9,554	13,830	4,276
Northern Tableland ...	157	865	225	203	131	282	532	250
Central Tableland ...	321	3,712	1,313	1,537	725	1,320	2,793	1,473
Southern Tableland ...	147	1,302	342	480	219	288	696	408
North-western Slope ...	156	1,013	273	281	178	482	825	343
Central-western Slope ...	178	946	285	262	157	344	658	314
South-western Slope ...	348	2,528	818	587	408	1,306	2,110	804
Northern Plain ...	102	658	134	123	107	190	373	183
Central Plain ...	80	373	81	70	54	60	168	103
Riverina ...	240	1,662	534	359	281	774	1,310	545
Western Division ...	113	1,252	366	1,355	321	3,418	4,721	1,303
Total ...	9,464	231,800	57,354	62,693	44,606	128,153	218,419	90,266

* Average number during period of operation, including working proprietors.

Table 136.—Factories in Statistical Divisions—continued.

Division.	No. of Establishments.	Average Number of Employees.*	Value of Land and Buildings and Fixtures.	Value of Plant and Machinery	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Materials and Fuel Used.	Value of Output.	Value of Production.
£ thousand.								
1947-1948.								
Metropolis ...	9,697	277,400	69,134	53,816	95,357	210,786	374,214	163,423
Balance of Cumberland ...	425	7,875	2,309	2,015	2,389	5,495	9,514	4,019
North Coast ...	709	7,033	1,857	2,579	2,024	8,910	12,453	3,542
Hunter and Manning—								
Greater Newcastle ...	504	24,984	4,331	7,075	10,117	33,658	51,254	17,596
Balance ...	066	10,148	1,930	2,736	2,972	5,993	11,483	5,490
South Coast—								
Greater Wollongong ...	213	10,153	2,449	5,786	4,005	17,797	26,141	8,344
Balance ...	418	3,373	893	936	925	2,440	4,112	1,672
Northern Tableland ...	209	1,470	391	326	380	760	1,447	687
Central Tableland ...	494	8,635	2,356	5,453	2,641	4,540	8,155	3,615
Southern Tableland ...	205	2,151	515	552	590	1,079	2,362	1,283
North-western Slope ...	195	1,420	486	366	383	935	1,572	637
Central-western Slope ...	262	1,740	523	323	425	1,031	1,844	813
South-western Slope ...	495	4,878	1,475	945	1,269	3,743	6,090	2,356
Northern Plain ...	135	795	212	176	208	426	802	376
Central Plain ...	103	440	121	135	92	134	292	158
Riverina ...	315	2,713	2,496	2,222	840	2,591	4,072	1,481
Western Division ...	149	1,637	382	1,273	723	9,553	12,666	3,113
Total ...	15,194	366,850	91,860	86,714	125,346	309,871	528,482	218,611
1948-1949.								
Metropolis ...	10,242	287,736	76,246	63,271	111,493	244,352	432,470	188,118
Balance of Cumberland ...	478	9,194	2,294	1,842	3,144	6,700	11,788	5,083
North Coast ...	738	7,440	2,023	2,835	2,327	9,831	14,006	4,175
Hunter and Manning—								
Greater Newcastle ...	558	25,538	4,635	7,433	11,390	36,493	55,729	19,236
Balance ...	727	10,889	2,192	3,398	3,561	7,414	13,539	6,125
South Coast—								
Greater Wollongong ...	238	10,279	2,847	6,836	4,537	18,593	26,456	7,863
Balance ...	422	3,595	937	1,024	1,074	2,956	5,015	2,059
Northern Tableland ...	223	1,478	427	404	426	910	1,667	757
Central Tableland ...	515	8,992	2,602	6,096	3,059	5,554	10,060	4,506
Southern Tableland ...	219	2,416	588	636	722	1,276	2,856	1,580
North-western Slope ...	210	1,666	558	445	525	1,560	2,442	882
Central-western Slope ...	264	1,780	528	344	510	1,358	2,267	909
South-western Slope ...	518	5,225	1,603	1,077	1,557	4,895	7,676	2,781
Northern Plain ...	138	864	220	202	257	611	1,095	484
Central Plain ...	103	433	126	148	109	140	324	175
Riverina ...	336	2,827	2,618	2,332	942	2,901	4,557	1,656
Western Division ...	158	1,659	797	1,489	903	12,972	17,777	4,805
Total ...	16,087	382,020	101,241	99,812	146,536	358,525	609,724	251,190

* Average during period of operation, including working proprietors.

The secondary industries of New South Wales are located mainly in the metropolitan area, where 64 per cent. of the total number of factories were situated in 1948-49. These factories absorbed 75 per cent. of the total number of factory employees and contributed 75 per cent. of the total value of production. Other important manufacturing centres are adjacent to the major coal-fields—at Newcastle in the Hunter and Manning division, at Greater Wollongong in the South Coast division, and at Lithgow in the Central Tablelands division. Factories in these centres in 1948-49 employed approximately 12 per cent. of total factory workers and accounted for approximately 13 per cent. of the total value of production. At Broken Hill, in the Western Division, the mining of silver-lead-zinc ore deposits has given rise to ore-treatment plants and other subsidiary factories.

Between 1938-39 and 1948-49, the number working in factories in New South Wales increased by 65 per cent. Although the number of workers in the metropolis increased by only 57 per cent. during the period, the metropolitan predominance of secondary industries was not lessened materially. In a number of divisions, the proportionate increase in factory employment exceeded the overall average for the State. Thus, in the Hunter and Manning and South Coast divisions, the respective rises of 90 per cent. and 87 per cent. in the number employed in factories reflect the de-

velopment of heavy and textile and clothing industries. The other noteworthy increases of 193 per cent. in the Balance of Cumberland, 142 per cent. in the Central and 86 per cent. in the Southern Tablelands, and 89 per cent. in the Central and 107 per cent. in the South-western Slopes divisions were the results partly of the establishment of war-time factories and annexes, partly of the governmental policy of decentralisation of industry, and partly of scarcity of labour in the metropolitan area. In the case of a number of divisions, factory development did not keep pace with the overall average for the State.

The following table shows the factories and employees in each statistical division in 1947-48 and 1948-49 grouped according to class of industry:—

Table 137.—Factories: Classes in Statistical Divisions.

Division.	Bricks, Pottery, Glass.	Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease.	Industrial Metals, Machines, etc.	Textiles.	Skins, Leather.	Clothing.	Food, Drink, etc.	Woodworking.	Furniture, etc.	Paper, Printings.	Heat, Light, Power.	Other Classes.	Total.
1947-48: NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.													
Cumberland—													
Metropolis ...	148	445	2,898	286	292	2,078	1,048	576	444	577	11	894	9,697
Balance ...	15	14	115	25	13	53	72	62	4	11	...	41	425
North Coast ...	6	3	172	3	...	62	159	226	14	16	8	40	709
Hunter and													
Manning—													
Greater													
Newcastle ...	10	9	159	8	4	100	83	45	28	16	4	38	504
Balance ...	9	6	171	5	4	74	157	173	9	22	10	26	666
South Coast—													
Greater													
Wollongong	4	4	61	4	1	47	24	22	4	7	5	22	213
Balance ...	5	2	108	1	2	36	105	110	4	15	12	19	418
Tablelands—													
Northern ...	4	3	62	...	3	21	53	40	2	7	8	6	209
Central ...	11	4	127	5	3	76	122	76	8	18	15	28	494
Southern ...	2	2	61	2	3	28	36	38	2	9	7	15	205
Western Slopes—													
North ...	4	1	61	...	...	27	46	28	2	8	4	14	195
Central ...	5	2	93	3	...	23	68	31	3	10	9	15	262
South ...	15	4	159	4	2	62	123	60	11	15	7	33	495
Plains—													
Northern ...	1	...	41	...	1	12	29	31	2	7	4	7	135
Central ...	1	...	41	...	1	6	18	19	...	6	8	3	103
Riverina ...	9	1	110	...	1	29	93	29	1	17	12	13	315
Western Division	2	1	47	...	1	16	48	15	2	6	8	3	149
Total ...	251	501	4,486	346	332	2,750	2,294	1,581	540	764	132	1,217	15,194
1947-48: AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED.*													
Cumberland—													
Metropolis ...	7,655	13,321	112,861	16,718	6,036	39,383	26,236	7,985	6,281	18,873	3,189	18,862	277,400
Balance ...	459	144	2,936	1,593	236	566	898	362	34	165	...	412	7,875
North Coast ...	90	38	1,208	164	...	394	2,023	2,613	80	147	66	210	7,033
Hunter and													
Manning—													
Greater													
Newcastle ...	651	262	18,063	2,078	58	1,566	1,032	573	334	418	528	1,074	24,984
Balance ...	318	352	2,351	1,110	18	1,281	1,739	2,213	83	242	150	285	10,148
South Coast—													
Greater													
Wollongong	52	196	7,372	132	1	904	269	254	23	70	237	648	10,158
Balance ...	257	5	561	173	14	372	640	812	23	67	49	400	3,373
Tablelands—													
Northern ...	451	52	369	...	16	141	262	352	6	143	50	34	1,470
Central ...	91	416	3,630	430	23	993	1,158	494	241	278	259	622	8,635
Southern ...	24	4	609	471	20	480	174	187	5	66	46	65	2,151
Western Slopes—													
North ...	41	5	434	...	...	158	419	130	7	101	52	73	1,420
Central ...	39	31	527	141	...	164	482	172	10	78	41	55	1,740
South ...	74	11	1,343	469	9	864	990	675	35	180	44	184	4,878
Plains—													
Northern ...	2	...	243	...	5	37	144	263	23	31	24	23	795
Central ...	1	...	179	...	6	21	50	124	...	18	36	5	440
Riverina ...	56	121	534	...	2	166	1,457	190	2	88	55	42	2,713
Western Division	64	17	807	...	7	75	291	91	13	91	161	20	1,637
Total ...	9,949	14,975	154,077	21,832	6,441	47,565	33,264	17,490	7,200	21,056	4,987	23,014	366,850

* Average during period of operation, including working proprietors.

Table 137.—Factories: Classes in Statistical Divisions—*continued*.

Division.	Bricks, Pottery, Glass.	Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease.	Industrial Metals, Machines, etc.	Textiles.	Skins, Leather.	Clothing.	Food, Drink, etc.	Woodworking.	Furniture, etc.	Paper, Printing.	Heat, Light, Power.	Other Classes.	Total.
1948-49: NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.													
Cumberland—													
Metropolis ...	157	450	3,070	295	290	2,203	1,083	638	495	621	11	929	10,242
Balance ...	14	17	132	28	13	61	80	69	7	13	...	44	478
North Coast ...	6	4	183	4	...	61	154	245	14	17	8	42	738
Hunter and													
Manning—													
Greater													
Newcastle ...	11	14	181	10	4	101	93	52	28	17	5	42	558
South Coast—	9	6	188	6	4	79	161	206	8	24	8	28	727
Greater													
Wollongong...	5	4	68	4	2	48	39	27	5	4	5	27	238
Tablelands—	6	3	101	1	2	40	106	119	5	13	10	16	422
Northern	4	3	65	...	3	23	55	46	3	5	8	8	223
Central ...	11	4	139	6	3	84	124	70	8	17	17	32	515
Southern ...	2	2	66	4	2	29	41	41	1	8	6	17	219
Western Slopes—													
North ...	3	1	70	...	...	35	45	31	2	7	3	13	210
Central ...	4	1	92	3	...	23	68	34	2	10	9	18	264
South ...	13	2	180	7	2	69	120	58	11	16	8	32	518
Plains—													
Northern ...	1	...	46	...	1	12	28	32	1	5	3	9	138
Central ...	...	...	42	...	1	6	20	17	...	6	9	2	103
Riverina ...	8	1	119	...	1	32	98	34	...	17	12	14	336
Western Division	2	1	50	...	1	16	47	19	2	7	8	5	158
Total ...	256	513	4,792	368	320	2,922	2,362	1,738	592	807	130	1,278	16,087
1948-49: AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED.*													
Cumberland—													
Metropolis ...	8,123	14,244	115,301	17,243	6,087	41,046	27,077	8,452	6,952	20,225	3,371	19,615	287,736
Balance ...	449	155	3,575	1,772	271	980	980	339	50	177	...	390	9,194
North Coast ...	95	58	1,288	168	...	414	1,901	2,864	59	231	71	231	7,440
Hunter and													
Manning—													
Greater													
Newcastle ...	695	280	18,309	451	46	1,612	1,102	606	330	406	563	1,078	25,538
South Coast—	363	390	2,427	1,247	19	1,195	1,912	2,550	88	278	118	302	10,889
Greater													
Wollongong	61	180	7,029	145	2	1,116	341	310	25	73	242	755	10,279
Tablelands—	310	9	551	161	14	440	654	917	19	70	48	402	3,595
Northern	40	48	366	...	14	164	267	401	6	63	56	53	1,478
Central ...	89	413	3,754	442	12	954	1,149	461	275	276	290	377	8,992
Southern ...	24	5	683	586	19	519	204	184	2	58	46	86	2,416
Western Slopes—													
North ...	31	6	503	...	...	191	476	221	7	105	51	75	1,666
Central ...	34	29	542	161	...	110	536	177	7	84	42	67	1,789
South ...	70	3	1,444	501	10	951	1,042	739	31	200	47	187	5,225
Plains—													
Northern	3	...	269	...	5	40	151	316	1	25	17	37	864
Central ...	...	...	175	...	7	16	51	124	...	16	40	4	433
Riverina ...	50	206	590	...	2	196	1,377	203	...	86	53	64	2,827
Western Division	55	13	835	...	5	66	252	126	10	96	179	22	1,659
Total ...	10,492	16,039	157,641	22,877	6,513	50,010	39,592	19,040	7,862	22,469	5,234	24,251	382,020

* Average during period of operation, including working proprietors.

Factories manufacturing chemicals, paints, oils, and grease are concentrated mainly in the metropolis and are of some importance in the Hunter and Manning, South Coast, and Central Tablelands divisions. The increase in the proportion of workers in these factories in the Central Tablelands between 1938-39 and 1948-49 reflects the establishment of war-time factories which were later converted to peace-time production. The spread over the State of factories in the metals, machines, etc., group did not vary materially during this period. The proportion employed in the Metropolitan,

Balance of Cumberland, and Central Tablelands divisions increased, with the continuing development of this group of industries, but the proportion in most other divisions declined, although in Hunter and Manning the actual number of employees increased substantially. The metropolitan predominance of textile mills and clothing factories lessened significantly, and during and since the war, a number of factories has been established in country areas and government war-time factories have been converted for the manufacture of textiles and clothing. In the case of textile mills, the proportion of factory workers in the Metropolis declined from 88 per cent. in 1938-39 to 75 per cent. in 1948-49 and small decreases were evident in the Balance of Cumberland and Central Tablelands divisions, while the proportion in Hunter and Manning, South Coast, Southern Tablelands, and South-western Slopes increased. In the case of clothing factories, the proportion employed in the Metropolis fell from 95 per cent. to 82 per cent. and there were increases in the Balance of Cumberland, Hunter and Manning, South Coast, Central Tablelands, and South-western Slopes divisions. The distribution of factories in the food, drink, and tobacco class varied little during this period.

The pattern of factory activity in the Metropolis changed but little between 1938-39 and 1948-49. The relative importance of the metals and machinery and chemicals, etc. groups was increased, but proportionately fewer workers were employed in 1948-49 in factories in the bricks, etc., textiles, clothing, food, etc., and paper and printing groups. Textile mills absorbed the greatest proportion of workers in the Balance of Cumberland division in 1938-39, but in 1948-49 metal and machinery workshops were most important, with textile mills ranking second, and there were significant gains in the proportion occupied in the manufacture of clothing and chemicals, etc. Woodworking displaced food, drink, and tobacco as the chief class in the North Coast division; proportionately more workers were employed in textile and clothing factories and proportionately fewer in metal and machinery workshops. In the Hunter and Manning and South Coast divisions, the dominance of factories producing metals, machines, etc. was rather lessened between 1938-39 and 1948-49, but the importance of textile, clothing, and woodworking factories increased appreciably and the proportion of workers engaged in the manufacture of chemicals, etc. and food, etc. declined.

The following table is intended to give an indication of the distribution of factories in the metropolis and its environs, and shows the number of factories and the average number employed in factories in each metropolitan municipality and in the Division of Cumberland in the years 1946-47 to 1948-49. The data in the table have been prepared on the basis of the local government boundaries as they existed at 30th June, 1949, and thus take account of the numerous amalgamations of local areas which became effective on 1st January of that year—see chapter "Local Government" of this volume.

Table 138.—Factories in the Metropolis and Environs.

Municipality.	Area.*	1946-47.		1947-48.		1948-49.		
		Estab-lish-ments.	Average Number Em-ployed.†	Estab-lish-ments.	Average Number Em-ployed.†	Estab-lish-ments.	Average Number Em-ployed. †	
		Acres.	Number.					
Inner Industrial—								
City of Sydney	7,161	4,387	153,413	4,535	152,245	4,670	153,717	
Botany	4,391	212	9,115	243	10,497	246	11,527	
Leichhardt	2,478	631	18,717	714	20,873	746	21,639	
Total	14,030	5,230	181,245	5,492	183,615	5,662	186,883	
Illawarra-Bankstown—								
Bankstown	19,205	84	2,721	119	4,170	153	4,656	
Canterbury	8,251	343	3,049	399	3,632	468	4,248	
Hurstville	6,120	196	1,754	235	2,274	274	2,231	
Kogarah	4,807	133	1,058	147	1,140	164	1,352	
Marrickville	3,649	543	17,901	570	18,505	582	19,021	
Rockdale	7,012	106	2,439	251	3,193	284	3,490	
Total	49,044	1,495	29,012	1,721	32,964	1,930	34,998	
Inner Western—								
Ashfield	2,048	170	4,437	170	4,511	185	5,026	
Burwood and Strathfield... ..	5,255	140	1,903	143	1,854	152	2,031	
Concord	2,674	134	7,264	148	8,266	161	9,008	
Drummoyne	1,984	130	5,110	139	4,716	147	5,186	
Total	11,961	574	18,714	600	19,352	645	21,251	
Outer Western—								
Auburn	7,818	241	8,027	270	8,996	304	9,991	
Holroyd† and Parramatta	13,275	283	9,057	309	11,400	330	11,846	
Total	21,093	524	17,084	579	20,396	634	21,837	
Northern—								
Hunter's Hill	1,416	50	438	52	474	51	445	
Kuring-gai	20,235	19	70	15	47	13	55	
Lane Cove	2,566	47	428	64	697	69	764	
Manly	3,451	122	1,040	148	1,321	157	1,381	
Mosman	2,152	49	395	49	370	53	480	
North Sydney	2,584	232	4,613	284	4,739	301	5,219	
Ryde	9,921	83	969	101	1,261	103	1,842	
Willoughby	5,459	160	1,921	167	2,263	169	2,191	
Total	47,895	812	9,874	830	11,112	916	12,386	

* At 30th June, 1949. † Average during period of operation, including working proprietors.

† Pitt and Merrylands Wards of Holroyd Municipality.

Table 138.—Factories in the Metropolis and Environs—*continued*.

Municipality.	Area.*	1946-47.		1947-48.		1948-49.	
		Estab-lish-ments	Average Number Em-ployed. †	Estab-lish-ments.	Average Number Em-ployed. †	Estab-lish-ments.	Average Number Em-ployed. †
	Acres.	Number.					
Eastern—							
Randwick	8,491	193	7,985	222	8,087	242	8,432
Waverley	2,222	137	1,056	151	1,264	154	1,290
Woollahra	2,682	41	535	52	612	59	659
Total	13,395	371	9,576	425	9,963	455	10,381
Total, Metropolis ...	157,328	9,006	265,505	9,697	277,400	10,242	287,736
Balance of Cumberland ...	761,725	371	6,604	425	7,875	478	9,194
Total, Division of Cumber- land	919,053	9,377	272,109	10,122	285,275	10,720	296,930

* At 30th June, 1949.

† Average during period of operation, including working proprietors.

In the metropolitan area, factories are concentrated in the City of Sydney and an adjacent industrial belt, in which section 65 per cent. of the factory employees in 1948-49 were engaged. There are relatively few factories in the Northern and Eastern municipalities; in 1948-49 factories in these had only 8 per cent. of the factory employees in the metropolis. Of the remaining 27 per cent. of factory employees in the metropolis, 15 per cent. were located in the Illawarra-Bankstown region and 12 per cent. were distributed evenly between the Inner and Outer Western regions.

SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

In the following statement, the factory establishments in New South Wales in 1948-49 and earlier years are grouped according to the average number of persons employed during their period of operation. Where two or more classes of manufacturing are conducted in one factory, each class is regarded in the compilation of factory statistics as being undertaken in a separate establishment.

Table 139.—Size of Factories in New South Wales.

Year.	Employing on the Average Persons numbering—							
	Under 4.	4.	5 to 10.	11 to 20.	21 to 50.	51 to 100.	Over 100.	Total.
NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.								
1921	1,006	500	1,936	1,064	820	265	246	5,837
1928-29	2,466	782	2,387	1,221	963	355	291	8,465
1931-32	2,877	684	1,839	872	692	227	206	7,397
1938-39	2,720	976	2,534	1,316	1,101	438	379	9,464
1943-44	3,505	924	2,571	1,472	1,290	462	531	10,755
1944-45	3,612	965	2,824	1,609	1,319	503	527	11,359
1945-46	3,536	1,118	3,304	1,803	1,490	518	518	12,287
1946-47	3,897	1,317	3,853	2,052	1,708	585	549	13,961
1947-48	4,402	1,372	4,152	2,276	1,795	625	572	15,194
1948-49	4,704	1,453	4,470	2,357	1,909	604	590	16,087
AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED DURING PERIOD OF OPERATION. (including working proprietors).								
1921	2,256	2,000	13,462	15,469	26,006	18,061	67,757	145,011
1928-29	4,997	3,128	16,556	17,729	30,631	24,331	87,770	185,142
1931-32	5,625	2,736	12,519	12,750	21,639	15,683	61,350	132,252
1938-39	5,708	3,904	17,553	19,272	35,234	31,223	118,906	231,600
1943-44	7,086	3,696	17,874	21,312	40,825	32,824	202,539	326,156
1944-45	7,261	3,860	19,668	23,485	41,459	35,022	186,432	317,187
1945-46	7,302	4,472	22,902	26,395	46,458	36,155	172,090	315,774
1946-47	8,153	5,268	26,903	30,010	53,291	41,101	182,858	347,584
1947-48	9,166	5,488	28,784	33,356	56,304	43,618	190,134	366,850
1948-49	9,741	5,812	31,201	34,444	60,302	42,595	197,925	382,020

Factory establishments which operated in New South Wales during 1947-48 and 1948-49 are classified in the next table according to size and geographical location:—

Table 140.—Size and Geographical Location of Establishments.

Average Number Employed during Period of Operation.	Number of Establishments.				Number of Persons Employed*.			
	Metro-polis.	Newcastle and Wollongong Districts.	Re-mainder of State.	New South Wales.	Metro-polis.	Newcastle and Wollongong Districts.	Re-mainder of State.	New South Wales.
1947-48.								
Less than 4	2,379	208	1,815	4,402	4,902	416	3,848	9,166
4	733	61	578	1,372	2,032	244	2,312	5,488
5 to 10	2,550	179	1,423	4,152	17,810	1,281	9,693	28,784
11 to 20	1,009	111	552	2,272	23,707	1,618	7,895	33,220
21 to 50	1,444	78	277	1,799	45,649	2,200	8,531	56,440
51 to 100	521	34	70	625	36,211	2,556	4,851	43,618
101 to 200	260	16	39	315	55,146	2,383	5,802	42,881
201 to 300	67	6	12	85	16,475	1,511	2,868	20,854
301 to 400	39	6	4	49	13,356	2,073	1,348	16,777
401 to 500	35	2	2	39	15,604	919	845	17,368
501 to 750	27	4	3	34	16,431	2,521	1,061	20,013
751 to 1,000	12	3	3	18	10,317	2,565	2,517	15,399
Over 1,000	21	9	2	32	38,800	14,795	2,037	56,292
Total	9,697	717	4,780	15,194	277,400	35,142	54,308	366,850
1948-49.								
Less than 4	2,550	218	1,936	4,704	5,191	435	4,115	9,741
4	817	82	554	1,453	3,268	328	2,210	5,812
5 to 10	2,750	213	1,507	4,470	19,383	1,542	10,276	31,201
11 to 20	1,632	108	617	2,357	24,107	1,538	8,799	34,444
21 to 50	1,522	97	290	1,909	48,366	2,900	9,036	60,302
51 to 100	502	31	71	604	35,302	2,405	4,888	42,595
101 to 200	264	14	46	324	36,337	2,031	6,398	44,766
201 to 300	48	10	13	81	13,855	2,401	3,210	19,466
301 to 400	35	4	4	53	15,081	1,444	1,405	17,930
401 to 500	33	4	3	38	14,705	863	1,254	16,822
501 to 750	37	6	3	46	21,859	3,778	1,693	27,330
751 to 1,000	10	2	3	15	8,666	1,720	2,080	13,066
Over 1,000	22	9	2	33	41,616	14,432	2,497	58,545
Total	10,242	796	5,049	16,087	287,736	35,817	58,467	382,020

* Average during period of operation, including working proprietors.

Small factories are numerous. Establishments having ten or fewer workers in 1948-49 comprised 66 per cent. of the total number, but these occupied only 12 per cent. of the persons in factories. The larger part of the factory workers is engaged in the large establishments. Thus, in 1948-49 there were only 590 factories (4 per cent. of the total) having an average of more than 100 persons engaged, but in these factories 52 per cent. of all factory workers were occupied. In 1938-39 the comparative figures were 379 factories (4 per cent. of the total) occupying 51 per cent. of all persons engaged in factories.

The concentration of employment in large industrial units applies in the Metropolis and is even more pronounced in the Newcastle and Wollongong-Port Kembla industrial areas. Elsewhere in the State, however, the small manufacturing unit predominates. In 1948-49 the percentage of establishments with more than 100 workers was 4 per cent. in the metropolis and 6 per cent. in the Newcastle and Wollongong-Port Kembla districts, and these establishments employed 53 per cent. and 75 per cent. of all persons in factories in the respective areas.

The most numerous of the factories with less than four persons employed are boot repairing establishments and garages where motor repairs are effected. In 1948-49 boot repairing establishments numbered 796 with 1,593 employed, including 725 with 1,083 employed where less than four were engaged. The number of works for motor repairs was 1,724 with 13,593 employed, including 654 with 1,435 employed where less than four persons were engaged.

EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES.

Conditions of employment in factories are prescribed by the Factories and Shops Act, the provisions of which are outlined in the chapter "Employment" of this volume. Particulars of the technical training provided under the State education scheme, and of apprenticeship indenture and training are given in the chapters "Education" and "Employment", respectively.

In the following table the growth in factory employment is compared with the increase in the total population since 1901. The comparison is shown in quinquennial periods up to 1926. Then two periods are combined in order to smooth the fluctuations in factory employment during the depression. The decrease in factory employees during the years 1926-27 to 1930-31 represented an average rate of 4.9 per cent. per annum, and the increase in the next five years, 10.3 per cent. per annum. During the ten years 1936-37 to 1945-46, employment in factories increased at an average annual rate of 6.1 per cent., and since 1945-46 at a rate of 7.2 per cent.

Table 141.—Relative Growth of Factory Employment in N.S.W.

Period.		Growth in Factory Employment.		Growth in Population.
Calendar or Financial Years.	Duration.	Numerical Increase.*	Annual Rate of Increase.	Annual Rate of Increase.
	Years.		Per cent.	Per cent.
1902 to 1906	5	11,592	3.5	1.7
1907 to 1911	5	30,802	7.9	2.6
1912 to 1915-16	4½	7,777	1.6	2.4
1916-17 to 1920-21	5	28,610	4.9	2.1
1921-22 to 1925-26	5	24,763	3.4	2.2
1926-27 to 1935-36	10	23,426	1.4	1.5
1936-37 to 1940-41	5	72,551	7.5	1.0
1941-42 to 1945-46	5	45,119	3.4	1.0
1946-47	1	32,249	10.4	1.4
1947-48	1	20,246	5.9	1.4
1948-49	1	15,015	4.1	2.9

* Relates to average number employed over the whole year, including working proprietors.

The following comparative statement shows the average number of persons engaged in the various classes of manufacturing industries during 1928-29, 1948-49, and certain intervening years:—

Table 142.—Employment* in Factories by Classes.

Class of Industry.	1928-29.	1931-32.	1938-39.	1943-44.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Treatment of Non-metallic liferous Mine and Quarry Products	4,060	1,638	4,529	3,547	4,376	5,510	5,956	6,478
Bricks, Pottery, Glass ...	6,674	2,391	8,312	5,669	7,406	9,148	9,845	10,434
Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease	6,137	5,135	8,187	11,788	13,164	14,268	14,914	16,004
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	62,090	38,981	82,452	163,023	136,002	143,652	153,367	156,844
Precious Metals, Jewellery Textiles and Textile Goods (not Dress)	775	476	979	857	1,110	1,864	2,183	2,190
Skins, Leather (not Cloth- ing or Footwear)	8,894	9,989	15,089	20,383	18,341	20,745	21,759	22,816
Clothing	3,246	3,278	4,306	6,016	6,385	6,818	6,374	6,464
Food, Drink, Tobacco	28,473	19,669	32,019	32,188	37,651	44,469	46,747	49,202
Woodworking, Basketware Furniture, Bedding	22,490	20,054	28,514	33,662	35,474	36,582	37,541	38,899
Paper, Printing	8,864	3,838	9,995	12,815	13,499	15,392	17,030	18,452
Rubber	5,737	2,527	6,140	3,920	4,987	6,104	7,098	7,770
Musical Instruments	13,932	11,331	17,290	15,095	16,959	20,387	20,979	22,359
Miscellaneous Products ...	2,775	1,786	3,538	4,005	3,990	4,809	5,037	5,688
Heat, Light, Power	1,504	540	286	262	311	555	657	948
Total	1,504	1,826	3,981	6,096	6,407	8,284	8,904	8,612
	3,848†	2,896	3,164	3,706	4,148	4,502	4,974	5,220
Total	180,756	126,355	228,781	323,032	310,870	343,119	363,365	378,380

* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

† Includes some employment on maintenance work not included in later years.

Employment in factories attained the pre-depression record number of 180,756 in 1928-29 and then declined rapidly to 126,355 in 1931-32. Recovery began in 1932-33, and by 1935-36 employment (193,200) surpassed the pre-depression level. Thereafter it rose steadily and in 1938-39 there were 228,781 persons employed in factories (27 per cent. more than in 1928-29). The expansion which commenced after the outbreak of hostilities in 1939 accelerated upon the entry of Japan into the war in 1941, and at the war-time peak in 1943-44 the number employed had increased 41 per cent. over the 1938-39 level to 323,032. The cessation of war production and the transitional difficulties in resuming peace-time activities caused a decline in factory employment after 1943-44, but even so, the number working in factories in 1945-46 was 310,870, or 36 per cent. more than in 1938-39. During the post-war years from 1945-46 onwards there was further marked expansion, and in 1948-49 employment in factories rose to 378,380, which was 109 per cent. above 1928-29, 65 per cent. above 1938-39, and 22 per cent. above 1945-46. Industrial development, however, tended to outrun, and to cause intense competition for supplies of labour. In consequence, although displaced persons and free migrants entered factories in increasing numbers, shortages of labour were checking the flow of many capital goods and basic materials.

In 1928-29, 34.4 per cent. (62,090) of the persons engaged in factories were occupied in the manufacture of industrial metals, machines, etc. Employment in these workshops declined by 37 per cent. between 1928-29 and 1931-32, but increased by 1938-39 to 82,452, and was then 33 per cent. higher than in 1928-29. Following the general pattern, the number employed in this group rose to the peak of 163,023 in 1943-44 (98 per cent.

above the pre-war level), declined to 136,602 in 1945-46 (12 per cent. below 1943-44), and increased, with progress in overcoming transitional difficulties and the marked post-war expansion, to 156,844 in 1948-49. In this year, metal and machinery workshops employed 90 per cent. more persons than in 1938-39, and absorbed 41.4 per cent. of the total number of factory workers, compared with 50 per cent. in 1943-44, 44 per cent. in 1945-46, and 36 per cent. in 1938-39.

Employment in textile and clothing factories fell by 21 per cent. from 37,367 in 1928-29 to 29,658 in 1931-32 and thereafter increased steadily, and in 1938-39 was 47,108, or 26 per cent. greater than in 1928-29. This upward trend was retarded after 1941-42 with the diversion of labour to the forces and the rationing of civilian clothing, but in 1945-46 and later post-war years, employment expanded rapidly as peace-time activities were resumed and extended. By 1948-49 the number employed had risen to 72,018, which was 28 per cent. greater than in 1945-46 and 53 per cent. and 93 per cent. greater, respectively, than in 1938-39 and 1928-29. The proportion of factory workers in textile and clothing factories in 1948-49 was 19 per cent., compared with 21 per cent. in both the pre-war year and 1928-29.

In food, drink, and tobacco factories, employment fell by 11 per cent. from 22,490 in 1928-29 to 20,054 in 1931-32 and then rose steadily to 28,514 in 1938-39, when it was 27 per cent. greater than in 1928-29. Growth was unchecked during the war and post-war years, and in 1948-49 these factories employed 38,899, 10 per cent. more than in 1945-46, 36 per cent. more than in 1938-39, and 73 per cent. more than in 1928-29. Of the total number of factory workers, these factories absorbed 12.5 per cent. in both the pre-depression and pre-war years, 11.4 per cent. in 1945-46, and 10.3 per cent. in 1948-49.

Nature of Employment.

During 1948-49 an average of 382,020 persons were engaged in the manufacturing industries. Of these, 3 per cent. were working proprietors, 10 per cent. comprised the managerial and clerical staff, and 1 per cent. were chemists, engineers, draftsmen, etc.; 85 per cent. of those employed in factories were engaged in the actual processes of manufacture, in the sorting and packing of finished articles, and as foremen and overseers.

Of the males employed in the manufacturing industries in this year, 4 per cent. were working proprietors, 8 per cent. managerial and clerical staff, 1 per cent. technical staff, and 86 per cent. were foremen and factory workers engaged in the actual processes of manufacture, etc. The corresponding percentages for female factory workers were 1, 16, 1, and 82.

Persons employed in factories in each class of industry during 1947-48 and 1948-49 are classified in the following table according to the nature of their employment:—

Table 143.—Nature of Employment in Factories.

Class of Industry.	Working Proprietors.	Mana- gerial and Clerical Staff.	Chemists, Drafts- men and other Technical Staff.	Fore- men and Over- seers.	Workers in Fac- tory or Mill.		Carters, Messen- gers and Others.	Total (average during period of opera- tion).
					Males.	Females.		
1947-48.								
Treatment of Non-metal- liferous Mine and Quarry Products	202	600	110	250	4,739	36	21	6,048
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	155	788	56	359	8,175	374	42	9,949
Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease	173	2,507	770	645	7,718	3,065	97	14,975
Industrial Metals, Machines Conveyances	3,659	16,094	2,589	6,179	117,385	7,644	527	154,077
Precious Metals, Jewellery Textiles and Textile Goods (not Dress)	274	202	2	74	1,375	280	10	2,217
180	1,399	35	896	8,568	10,655	90	21,832	
Skins, Leather (not Clothing or Footwear)	245	520	18	243	3,700	1,690	25	6,441
Clothing	2,560	2,514	27	1,157	9,485	31,486	336	47,565
Food, Drink, Tobacco	1,758	4,849	302	1,387	20,359	9,367	242	38,264
Woodworking, Basketware Furniture, Bedding	1,440	1,485	27	601	13,577	244	116	17,490
516	563	5	292	4,757	1,045	22	7,200	
Paper, Printing	545	2,653	76	869	11,751	4,813	349	21,056
Rubber	107	588	117	200	3,007	675	354	5,048
Musical Instruments	10	111	2	19	452	63	..	657
Miscellaneous Products	350	976	48	410	4,767	2,427	76	9,044
Heat, Light, Power	19	386	99	261	4,098	7	117	4,987
Total—Males	11,301	21,707	3,863	12,445	223,903	...	1,887	275,106
Females	982	14,528	420	1,397	...	73,871	540	91,744
Persons	12,283	36,235	4,283	13,842	207,774	...	2,433	366,850
1948-49.								
Treatment of Non-metal- liferous Mine and Quarry Products	315	689	138	301	5,146	48	30	6,667
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	153	873	60	418	8,567	378	43	10,492
Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease	174	2,572	807	688	8,450	3,250	98	16,039
Industrial Metals, Machines Conveyances	3,924	16,997	2,670	6,345	118,559	8,589	557	157,641
Precious Metals, Jewellery Textiles and Textile Goods (not Dress)	272	215	4	93	1,331	320	11	2,246
187	1,542	34	894	8,866	11,249	105	22,877	
Skins, Leather (not Cloth- ing or Footwear)	256	522	16	263	3,687	1,747	22	6,513
Clothing	2,683	2,669	32	1,250	9,742	33,163	471	50,010
Food, Drink, Tobacco	1,846	4,977	334	1,479	21,266	9,449	241	39,502
Woodworking, Basketware Furniture, Bedding	1,579	1,651	25	653	14,738	281	113	19,040
549	641	6	320	5,174	1,153	19	7,862	
Paper, Printing	567	2,844	76	927	12,616	5,056	383	22,469
Rubber	117	638	122	211	3,278	937	400	5,703
Musical Instruments	17	138	8	33	621	130	1	948
Miscellaneous Products	347	931	41	391	4,496	2,391	90	8,687
Heat, Light, Power	24	391	76	264	4,375	8	96	5,234
Total—Males	11,927	22,987	4,022	13,159	230,912	...	1,917	284,924
Females	1,083	15,303	427	1,371	...	78,149	763	97,096
Persons	13,010	38,290	4,449	14,530	309,061	...	2,680	382,020

The next table shows the nature of the employment of persons working in factories during 1928-29, 1948-49, and certain intervening years. Because of a change in the grouping of employees affecting overseers and technical staff introduced in 1945-46, it is not possible to classify employment in this and later years on a basis rigidly comparable with that used in previous years. In this table, factory workers have been arranged in broad groups to give approximate comparability.

Table 144.—Nature of Employment in Factories.

Year.	Working Proprietors.		Managerial, Clerical, Technical Staff.		Foremen, Workers in Factory or Mill, Carters, etc.		Total (Average during period of operation).		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1928-29	6,464	421	12,471	4,697	120,169	40,920	139,104	46,038	185,142
1931-32	5,770	324	10,159	4,066	79,310	32,614	95,248	37,004	132,252
1938-39	7,202	502	15,961	7,584	146,350	54,201	169,513	62,287	231,800
1939-40	7,128	492	16,834	8,096	150,215	56,587	174,177	65,175	239,352
1940-41	7,497	563	17,999	9,402	170,449	61,970	195,945	71,935	267,880
1941-42	7,563	566	19,581	11,364	192,869	70,177	220,013	82,107	302,120
1942-43	7,394	645	20,439	13,554	198,022	78,263	225,865	92,462	318,317
1943-44	7,917	718	21,615	15,359	199,313	81,234	228,845	97,311	326,156
1944-45*	8,203	771	22,246	15,397	195,023	75,547	225,472	91,715	317,187
1945-46*	8,634	780	21,363	14,692	201,017	69,288	231,014	84,760	315,774
1946-47	10,332	950	23,863	14,549	224,895	72,995	259,090	88,494	347,584
1947-48	11,301	982	25,570	14,948	238,235	75,814	275,106	91,744	366,850
1948-49	11,927	1,083	27,009	15,730	245,988	80,283	284,924	97,096	382,020

* See paragraph preceding table.

Very little work is given out at piece rates and most of the workers employed in their own homes are engaged in textile and clothing manufacture. Outworkers in the clothing trades must be licensed annually by the Industrial Registrar in terms of the Factories and Shops Act. The licenses may be granted to persons who are in necessitous circumstances or are unable to work in factories owing to domestic ties or for other sufficient reason. An occupier of a factory may not employ more than one licensed outworker to every ten indoor workers or fraction thereof, except with the approval of the Industrial Registrar.

Sex Distribution of Persons Employed in Factories.

The following table shows the number of males and females employed in factories, and the proportion of the mean male and female population working in factories in 1948-49 and selected earlier years:—

Table 145.—Sex of Persons Employed in Factories.

Year.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	Number Employed.	Number per 1,000 Mean Male Population.	Number Employed.	Number per 1,000 Mean Female Population.	Number Employed.	Number per 1,000 Mean Population.
1920-21	107,700	101.0	31,511	30.8	139,211	66.6
1928-29	135,773	107.1	44,983	37.0	180,756	72.8
1931-32	90,667	69.5	35,688	28.2	126,355	49.2
1938-39	167,172	121.1	61,609	45.4	228,781	83.6
1940-41	194,194	138.5	71,557	51.5	265,751	95.2
1941-42	216,856	153.7	81,389	58.0	298,245	106.0
1942-43	223,669	156.8	91,865	64.7	315,534	110.9
1943-44	226,824	157.8	96,208	67.1	323,032	112.5
1944-45	223,770	154.3	90,908	62.6	314,678	108.4
1945-46	227,454	155.3	83,416	56.8	310,870	106.0
1946-47	255,733	172.6	87,386	59.0	343,119	115.8
1947-48	272,600	181.3	90,765	60.4	363,365	120.9
1948-49	282,312	184.1	96,068	62.8	378,380	123.5

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The increasing proportion of the population employed in factories reflects the expansion of the manufacturing industries. In 1948-49 these industries provided employment for 12.35 per cent. of the total population, compared with 6.7 per cent. in 1920-21, 8.4 per cent. in 1938-39, 11.25 per cent. (the war-time peak) in 1943-44, and 10.6 per cent. in 1945-46. The employment comprised 18.4 per cent. of the male population and 6.3 per cent. of the female population in 1948-49, 15.5 and 5.7 per cent. in 1945-46, 15.8 and 6.7 per cent. in 1943-44, and 10.1 and 3.1 per cent., respectively, in 1920-21.

The number and proportion of females employed in factories of various kinds in 1948-49 and selected earlier years are shown below:—

Table 146.—Females Employed in Factories.

Industry.	Females Employed. (Average during whole year, including working proprietors.)				Proportion of Females Employed to Total Employed.			
	1938-39.	1945-46.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1938-39.	1945-46.	1947-48.	1948-49.
	Number.				Per cent.			
Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines	1,180	2,219	2,279	2,320	42.2	39.6	35.9	35.0
Smelting, Foundries, Heavy Engineering	436	2,870	3,477	3,650	3.5	6.3	6.9	7.2
Electrical Machinery, Wire- less	1,860	5,866	5,738	6,328	18.5	27.5	22.9	24.1
Motor Vehicles and Acces- sories	737	1,125	1,290	1,459	6.6	10.0	7.4	7.6
Galvanised Iron, Tinsmith- ing	857	1,505	1,260	1,400	13.2	16.4	13.4	15.0
Cotton	1,016	1,896	1,716	1,874	59.2	56.1	48.7	48.6
Wool, Worsted, etc. ...	3,722	3,336	3,655	3,849	55.5	49.1	45.1	45.9
Hosiery, other Knitted Goods	4,011	3,900	4,404	4,588	75.7	77.2	74.5	73.9
Machine Belting, Bags, Trunks	628	1,612	1,537	1,627	49.9	62.7	56.8	57.4
Tailoring, Ready Made Clothing	9,930	12,848	15,723	16,366	82.5	84.7	82.7	82.6
Dressmaking, Millinery ...	3,178	2,918	3,461	3,719	94.1	93.2	91.5	91.3
Shirts, Underclothing, Ties, etc.	5,077	5,992	6,945	7,512	91.6	90.5	88.6	89.1
Boots and Shoes (making, repairs, and accessories)	3,193	3,219	4,186	4,350	45.0	40.6	43.1	43.7
Biscuits	1,640	891	980	1,127	61.5	47.6	51.6	53.6
Confectionery	2,023	1,422	1,652	1,655	50.3	52.8	53.6	51.4
Jam, Fruit, and Vegetable Canning	562	1,314	1,034	895	53.3	48.5	42.7	40.8
Condiments, Coffee, Spices	949	1,187	1,257	1,255	62.8	62.5	60.3	60.8
Tobacco, Cigars, etc. ...	1,942	1,836	1,657	1,540	62.5	61.3	55.5	54.5
Papermaking, Stationery, Paper Bags, Cartons, etc.	2,398	2,173	2,641	2,666	60.0	46.0	40.8	36.7
Newspapers, Printing, Bind- ing	2,894	2,928	3,366	3,369	24.5	26.4	25.1	24.4
Rubber	1,199	810	909	1,196	33.9	20.3	18.0	21.0
All other Industries ...	11,545	21,549	21,598	23,323	11.6	15.9	13.8	14.2
Total	61,609	83,416	90,765	96,068	26.9	26.8	25.0	25.4

The number of females employed in factories in 1948-49 was 15 per cent. greater than in 1945-46 and 56 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. It was almost equal to the war-time peak in 1943-44. The proportion of females to the total number employed in factories rose from 26.9 per cent. in 1938-39 to 29.8 per cent. in 1943-44 but declined to 26.8 per cent. in 1945-46 and 25.4 per cent. in 1948-49.

The proportion of females employed in metal and machinery works is small, but in 1948-49 it was rather greater than in 1938-39. Females predominate in most factories engaged in the manufacture of textiles and clothing, although the proportion of females occupied in these factories in 1948-49 was slightly lower than in 1938-39. In most factories comprising the food, drink, and tobacco class, both the number and proportion of female employees declined between 1938-39 and 1948-49.

Ages of Factory Employees.

The following comparative statement shows factory employees classified by sex in three age groups: under sixteen years, sixteen and under twenty-one years, and adults. Until 1936-37 the numbers of factory employees in age groups were recorded as averages over the whole year, and working proprietors were included. Since 1936-37 the ages of factory employees have been recorded as at 15th June and working proprietors have been excluded.

Table 147.—Age and Sex of Factory Employees.

Year.	Under 16 Years.			16 and under 21 Years.			Adults.			Total, Factory Employ- ees.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	

NUMBER OF FACTORY EMPLOYEES.

<i>Average over whole year (including working proprietors).</i>										
1911*	2,381	2,182	4,563	Not available.			†76,624	†23,364	†99,988	104,551
1921	3,520	3,466	6,986	13,420	9,998	23,418	90,754	18,047	108,801	139,211
1928-29	3,958	3,034	6,992	23,354	17,063	41,017	108,461	22,266	130,727	180,756
1930-31	1,826	2,734	4,560	16,624	13,143	29,767	75,431	17,847	93,278	127,005
1936-37	5,724	7,551	13,275	29,664	22,593	52,257	116,676	26,289	142,965	208,497
<i>At 15th June (working proprietors excluded).</i>										
1937	5,888	7,530	13,427	30,601	22,650	53,231	113,509	25,659	139,168	205,826
1939	5,759	7,084	12,843	31,923	21,280	53,212	122,041	23,529	150,570	210,625
1943	4,221	3,158	7,379	27,927	27,923	55,180	187,484	63,475	250,959	313,518
1944	3,881	3,014	6,895	28,096	27,042	55,140	185,828	61,754	247,582	309,617
1945	3,287	3,070	6,157	29,331	24,816	54,147	182,164	59,249	241,413	301,717
1946	2,451	2,265	4,716	30,089	23,353	53,442	203,801	56,701	260,502	318,660
1947	2,186	2,094	4,280	31,027	23,413	54,440	218,016	61,008	279,924	338,644
1948	2,125	1,831	3,956	30,179	23,328	53,507	232,867	65,074	297,941	355,404
1949	2,115	1,736	3,851	28,840	22,945	51,785	239,643	69,649	309,292	364,928

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL FACTORY EMPLOYEES.

<i>Average over whole year (including working proprietors).</i>										
1911*	2.3	2.1	4.4	Not available.			†73.3	†22.3	†95.6	100.0
1921	2.5	2.5	5.0	9.7	7.2	16.9	65.2	12.9	78.1	100.0
1928-29	2.2	2.8	5.0	12.9	9.8	22.7	60.0	12.3	72.3	100.0
1930-31	1.4	2.1	3.5	13.1	10.3	23.4	59.1	14.0	73.1	100.0
1936-37	2.7	3.6	6.3	14.2	10.9	25.1	56.0	12.6	68.6	100.0
<i>At 15th June (working proprietors excluded).</i>										
1937	2.9	3.7	6.6	14.9	11.0	25.9	55.1	12.4	67.5	100.0
1939	2.6	3.2	5.8	14.5	11.1	25.6	55.6	13.0	68.6	100.0
1943	1.4	1.0	2.4	8.7	8.9	17.6	59.8	20.2	80.0	100.0
1944	1.2	1.0	2.4	9.1	8.7	17.8	60.0	20.0	80.0	100.0
1945	1.1	1.0	2.1	9.7	8.2	17.9	60.4	19.6	80.0	100.0
1946	0.8	0.7	1.5	9.1	7.3	16.7	64.0	17.8	81.8	100.0
1947	0.6	0.6	1.2	9.2	6.9	16.1	64.7	18.0	82.7	100.0
1948	0.6	0.5	1.1	8.5	6.6	15.1	65.5	18.3	83.8	100.0
1949	0.6	0.5	1.1	7.9	6.3	14.2	65.6	19.1	84.7	100.0

* Estimated.

† Adults and employees 16 to 21 years.

At 15th June, 1949, 74.1 per cent. of factory employees (excluding working proprietors) were males and 25.9 per cent. were females, compared with 72.7 per cent. and 27.3 per cent. in 1939. The table reveals a severe drop in juniors in the last ten years. Of the male employees, those under 16 years of age comprised 3.6 per cent. in 1939 but only 0.8 per cent. in 1949 and the proportion aged 16 and under 21 years fell from 20.0 to 10.6 per cent., while

that of adults increased from 76.4 to 88.6 per cent. The proportions for females fell for juveniles, from 11.8 to 1.9 per cent., and for older girls, from 40.6 to 24.3 per cent., but rose from 47.6 to 73.8 per cent. for women.

Juveniles under 16 years of age represented 1.1 per cent. of total factory employees in 1949, 2.1 per cent. in 1945, and 5.8 per cent. in 1939. Between 1939 and 1949, the number in this age-group decreased by 8,992 (3,644 boys and 5,348 girls) or by 70 per cent., reflecting the gradual raising of the minimum school leaving age from 14 years in 1940 to 15 years in 1943 and the abnormally low birthrate during the depression years.

The number of factory employees aged 16 and under 21 years was 2,362 (491 youths and 1,871 girls) less in 1949 than in 1945. Between 1939 and 1949, the number decreased by 4,427 (3,083 youths and 1,344 girls) or 8 per cent., due primarily to the low birthrate experienced during the depression years. The proportion of employees in this age group fell from 25.6 per cent. (14.5 per cent. youths and 11.1 per cent. girls) in 1939 to 17.9 per cent. (9.7 and 8.2 per cent.) in 1945 and 14.2 per cent. (7.9 and 6.3 per cent.) in 1949.

The whole of the increase in factory employees between 1939 and 1949 comprised adults. The proportion in this group rose from 68.6 per cent. (55.6 per cent. men and 13.0 per cent. women) in 1939 to 80.0 per cent. (60.4 per cent. males and 19.6 per cent. females) in 1945 and to 84.7 per cent. (65.6 per cent. and 19.1 per cent.) in 1949. Between 1945 and 1949, the number of adult employees in factories increased by 67,879 (57,479 males and 10,400 females). In 1949, adult employees were greater by 158,722 (117,602 males and 41,120 females) or 105 per cent. than in 1939.

Child Labour in Factories.

The Factories and Shops Act prescribes that no child under school-leaving age (15 years since 1943) may be employed in a factory unless by special permission of the Minister for Labour and Industry, who may prohibit the employment of children under the age of 16 years in any factory in connection with dangerous machinery or in any work in which he considers it undesirable that they should be engaged. Moreover, the employment of children under 16 years of age is not permitted unless the employer has obtained a certificate by a legally qualified medical practitioner regarding the child's fitness for employment in that factory.

The number of certificates of fitness issued to children under 16 years of age in recent years is shown below:—

	1939.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
Boys	6,023	4,287	3,805	3,461	3,066	2,870	2,623
Girls	6,175	3,278	3,178	3,095	2,465	2,419	2,104
Total	12,198	7,565	6,983	6,556	5,531	5,289	4,727

Monthly Factory Employment.

Monthly data of the number of employees on factory payrolls (excluding working proprietors) on the pay day nearest the fifteenth of the month have been collected in respect of each month since July, 1932. The following table shows the number of factory employees in each of the months July, 1938 to June, 1949. Corresponding data in respect of the various types of manufacturing industries are published in the "New South Wales Statistical Register".

Table 148.—Monthly Factory Employment.

Year.	Number of Employees on Factory Pay Rolls on the Pay Day nearest to the 15th of each Month (excluding working proprietors).											
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.
MALES—(Thousands).												
1938-39	158.0	158.9	159.0	159.2	159.3	158.9	156.9	158.3	159.8	158.7	159.4	159.7
1939-40	158.8	158.5	159.6	163.8	166.3	168.3	166.8	166.6	168.0	164.2	159.5	166.6
1940-41	172.5	175.9	178.1	179.6	183.9	186.6	185.9	189.6	194.9	193.1	197.4	200.1
1941-42	202.1	203.7	205.6	208.0	210.5	213.2	210.2	210.9	212.2	211.8	212.2	211.6
1942-43	213.3	214.0	213.9	214.4	214.9	215.7	216.6	217.2	218.4	219.1	219.0	218.9
1943-44	217.8	218.7	219.2	219.4	219.5	220.0	219.9	219.8	219.6	218.1	217.7	217.8
1944-45	217.6	217.1	216.3	215.2	215.2	216.1	215.3	215.7	215.4	215.2	213.5	214.8
1945-46	216.6	216.9	212.7	209.0	205.2	194.8	215.1	224.0	229.0	231.4	234.6	236.4
1946-47	239.7	241.8	242.7	244.4	244.6	242.5	243.6	245.6	249.3	250.0	250.8	252.1
1947-48	255.7	257.6	259.4	258.9	259.1	259.3	260.2	262.8	263.6	264.3	264.4	265.2
1948-49	265.2	265.4	265.8	265.3	266.4	265.7	268.4	269.9	270.2	268.6	269.5	270.6

FEMALES—(Thousands).												
1938-39	59.9	60.6	61.2	61.8	61.9	61.7	57.0	60.3	61.4	61.0	60.5	59.9
1939-40	50.3	60.5	61.2	63.0	64.2	64.0	61.8	64.1	66.0	65.4	64.3	64.2
1940-41	65.4	66.8	68.6	69.8	70.8	71.5	68.9	71.7	73.3	72.5	73.2	73.7
1941-42	76.0	77.3	75.0	79.5	80.7	81.8	79.4	80.8	81.8	81.8	82.6	82.4
1942-43	84.8	85.3	86.4	88.1	89.3	91.1	90.4	91.4	92.6	93.8	93.9	94.6
1943-44	94.6	95.4	96.4	96.8	96.9	96.4	94.4	94.0	94.8	94.2	92.2	91.8
1944-45	91.6	91.1	90.7	90.1	89.7	89.7	87.5	88.3	88.8	87.7	87.6	86.0
1945-46	85.7	86.0	84.7	81.7	81.5	75.7	70.5	80.3	82.4	81.7	82.2	82.3
1946-47	83.1	84.3	85.1	85.8	86.7	86.4	84.3	85.7	87.3	86.5	86.5	86.5
1947-48	86.8	87.6	88.5	89.3	89.4	88.8	87.4	88.8	90.2	90.6	89.8	90.2
1948-49	91.1	91.7	92.6	93.5	93.9	93.1	90.7	92.2	92.8	93.0	93.5	94.3

PERSONS—(Thousands).												
1938-39	217.9	219.5	220.2	221.6	221.2	220.6	213.9	218.6	221.2	219.7	219.9	219.6
1939-40	218.1	219.0	220.8	226.8	230.5	232.3	228.6	230.7	234.0	229.6	223.8	230.8
1940-41	237.9	242.7	246.7	249.4	254.7	258.1	254.8	261.3	265.2	265.6	270.6	273.8
1941-42	278.1	281.0	280.6	287.5	291.2	295.0	289.6	291.7	294.0	293.6	294.8	294.0
1942-43	298.1	299.3	300.3	302.5	304.2	306.8	307.0	308.6	311.0	312.9	312.9	313.5
1943-44	312.4	314.1	315.6	316.2	316.4	316.4	314.3	313.8	314.4	312.3	309.9	309.6
1944-45	309.2	308.2	307.0	305.3	304.9	305.8	302.8	304.0	304.2	302.9	301.1	301.7
1945-46	302.3	302.9	297.4	290.7	286.7	270.5	294.6	305.2	311.4	313.1	316.8	318.7
1946-47	322.8	326.1	327.8	330.2	331.3	328.9	327.9	331.3	336.6	336.5	337.3	338.6
1947-48	342.5	345.2	347.9	348.2	348.5	348.1	347.6	351.6	353.8	354.9	354.2	355.4
1948-49	356.3	357.1	358.4	358.8	360.3	358.8	359.1	362.1	363.0	361.6	363.0	364.9

The decline in factory employment from March to May, 1940 and the sharp decline from August to December, 1945 resulted from power and fuel restrictions accompanying extensive industrial disputes in the coal mining industry. The effects of the seven weeks' coal strike which commenced on 27th June, 1949 caused factory employment to fall to an estimated 346,000 (257,000 males and 89,000 females) by the last pay period in June, 1949 and to 284,000 (210,000 males and 74,000 females) in July, 1949; the number of factory employees on the pay day nearest 15th June is shown in the table as 364,900.

Seasonal variations in the level of factory employment are of little magnitude. The level of female employment fluctuates rather more than does that of male employment, and for the greater part the variations are incidental to the Christmas holiday period and, as regards females, to the fruit processing season.

SALARIES AND WAGES IN FACTORIES.

The amounts of salaries and wages quoted throughout this chapter are exclusive of amounts drawn by working proprietors.

The following table contains a comparison of the salaries and wages paid to male and female factory employees and the average earnings per employee during 1948-49 and certain earlier years. Corresponding information in respect of individual industries is published in the "New South Wales Statistical Register".

Table 149.—Salaries and Wages Paid in Factories.

(Exclusive of drawings by working proprietors.)

Year.	Amount.			Average per Employee.		
	Paid to Males.	Paid to Females.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Person.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1911	8,917,583	1,130,079	10,047,662	118-92	44-81	100-27
1920-21	22,766,216	2,852,375	25,618,591	219-75	91-25	190-00
1928-29	33,508,975	5,035,712	38,544,687	258-75	112-97	221-42
1931-32	19,258,969	3,492,044	22,751,013	226-05	98-72	188-69
1938-39	38,271,867	6,334,630	44,606,497	238-73	103-65	201-66
1939-40	40,807,966	6,884,585	47,692,551	246-99	107-19	207-85
1940-41	49,539,287	8,220,245	57,759,532	265-23	115-78	224-07
1941-42	64,850,115	10,907,541	75,757,656	309-69	134-95	261-02
1942-43	74,554,087	14,346,149	88,900,236	344-59	157-26	289-03
1943-44	77,087,334	16,430,992	93,518,326	352-00	172-05	297-35
1944-45	73,934,690	15,308,351	89,243,041	342-83	169-82	291-83
1945-46	73,380,046	14,267,414	87,647,460	335-35	172-65	290-75
1946-47	87,122,808	16,464,751	103,587,559	355-02	190-48	312-16
1947-48	106,027,823	19,318,055	125,345,878	405-77	215-16	357-02
1948-49	123,262,747	23,272,895	146,535,642	455-88	245-02	401-06

After a marked rise during the war years 1938-39 to 1943-44, the total amount of salaries and wages paid to factory employees again rose steeply between 1945-46 and 1948-49. In 1948-49, the salaries and wages bill of the secondary industries amounted to £146,536,000, which was 229 per cent. above the pre-war level and 67 per cent. above 1945-46, and comprised £123,263,000 paid to male employees and £23,273,000 to female employees (68 and 63 per cent., respectively, more than in 1945-46).

The average payment per employee likewise showed a pronounced upward trend during and since the war. In 1948-49, the average payment was approximately £401 (£456 per male and £245 per female employee), which was 99 per cent. (males 91 and females 136 per cent.) higher than in 1938-39 and 38 per cent. (males 36 and females 42 per cent.) higher than in 1945-46.

These movements in total and average earnings result from the rise and fall during the war years and the rise after 1946-47 in overtime earnings, from changes in the average number and the age and sex constitution of factory employees between 1938-39 and 1948-49, from progressive reduction of the margin between female and male wage rates, and from the upward trend in wage rates generally between 1938-39 and 1942-43 and particularly after 1945-46.

In calculating the average earnings per employee, the aggregate salaries and wages paid have been related to the average number of employees (including juveniles but excluding working proprietors) working during the whole year. The amounts therefore represent the average payment received by an employee for a full year's work. The average earnings of men and boys so calculated in 1948-49 were highest in heat, light, and power works, £537 17s. 0d., rubber factories, £518 4s. 2d., factories manufacturing chemicals, paints, etc., £485 16s. 2d., skins and leather works, £482 4s. 2d., and paper and printing works, £480 9s. 2d. per male worker. The average amounts paid to women and girls in the principal industries in which they were employed were as follows: textile factories, £248 11s. 8d., food and drink factories, £244 16s. 8d., clothing factories, £243 1s. 10d., printing and bookbinding trades, £235 11s. 5d. per female worker.

The wages paid to factory workers are for the most part subject to regulation by industrial awards and agreements. These matters are discussed in greater detail in the chapters "Industrial Arbitration" and "Wages" of this Year Book.

MOTIVE POWER.

The statistics of motive power available for use in the manufacturing industries cover the total horse-power of engines and electric motors installed in electricity generating stations as well as other factories.

Prior to 1936-37 occupiers of factories were asked to state in their annual returns (1) the full capacity of their machinery, and (2) the average horse-power in use during the period of operation. Since 1936-37 the details have been collected on a slightly different basis, viz. (1) the horse-power of machinery ordinarily in use, and (2) the horse-power of machinery in reserve or idle. Certain establishments which generated electricity for their own use furnished a separate return of the generation of electricity prior to 1936-37; in that and later years, particulars of the generation of electricity have been included in the return covering the general operations of the establishment. The effect of this change was to increase (by approximately 50,000 H.P. in 1936-37) the horse-power of prime movers, principally steam, in factories and reduce by an equivalent amount the horse-power of engines in electricity generating stations.

The following table shows the number of factory establishments (including electricity generating stations) in which power-driven machinery was used and the full capacity of engines and electric motors installed in 1948-49 and earlier years. The horse-power is the combined total of engines and electric motors ordinarily in use and in reserve or idle, and represents the total power available for manufacturing purposes, whether actually in use or not; obsolete engines are excluded.

Table 150.—Horse-power of Engines and Electric Motors in Factories.
(Including electricity generating stations.)

Year.	Establishments using Manual Labour only.	Establishments using Power Driven Machinery.	Horse-power of Engines Installed.					
			Steam.	Gas.	Oil.	Water.	Electricity.	Total.
Number.			Horse-power.					
1911	1,489	3,550	166,980	16,338	1,399	372	27,466	212,555
1920-21	835	5,002	319,564	19,072	3,032	38	149,870	491,576
1928-29	805	7,660	648,285	18,861	20,265	19,564	321,237	1,028,212
1931-32	358	7,039	929,993	14,303	58,165	20,709	359,452	1,382,682
1938-39	443	9,021	1,058,592	10,942	78,343	41,938	601,999	1,791,814
1939-40	336	9,122	1,136,056	10,748	83,333	41,269	658,418	1,929,824
1940-41	362	9,557	1,203,486	9,537	87,826	41,338	710,634	2,052,821
1941-42	409	9,757	1,205,366	10,201	92,078	41,323	755,969	2,104,937
1942-43	298	9,812	1,275,141	9,387	84,340	37,055	807,567	2,213,490
1943-44	310	10,445	1,289,814	8,813	98,206	37,793	832,486	2,267,112
1944-45	306	11,053	1,289,807	9,045	99,333	37,781	865,069	2,301,035
1945-46	271	12,016	1,291,834	8,118	99,199	37,641	912,319	2,349,111
1946-47	285	13,676	1,346,558	7,578	104,193	37,443	972,767	2,468,539
1947-48	264	14,930	1,327,384	6,556	110,562	47,969	1,046,186	2,538,657
1948-49	157	15,930	1,317,602	6,470	142,462	47,285	1,134,821	2,648,640

The horse-power of engines and electric motors installed in electricity generating stations and other factories rose by 48 per cent. between 1938-39 and 1948-49 and 13 per cent. between 1945-46 and 1948-49. This trend reflects the expansion of the mechanical equipment of factories and the installation of emergency plant generally held in reserve.

In the operation of factory machinery, the relative importance of electrical power is increasing, while that of steam power is decreasing. In 1948-49, 43 per cent. of the horse-power of engines in factories was electrical, compared with 34 per cent. in 1938-39. Over the same period, steam horse-power declined from 59 to 50 per cent. of the total.

A further analysis of the motive power available for use in electricity generating stations and other factories in 1938-39 and the last four years is shown in the following table:—

Table 151.—Horse-power of Engines and Electric Motors in Factories.

Class of Engine or Motor.	1938-39.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
	Horse-power.				
Electricity generating stations—					
Steam: Reciprocating	16,950	14,686	14,526	10,202	10,200
Turbine	831,945	1,076,876	1,138,866	1,110,946	1,097,266
Gas	5,250	3,839	3,242	2,603	2,401
Light oils	778	1,130	1,562	2,805	2,006
Heavy oils	57,024	69,063	67,769	64,065	73,389
Water	41,540	37,500	37,010	47,520	47,148
Total	953,487	1,203,094	1,262,975	1,238,141	1,232,410
Other factories—					
Steam: Reciprocating	147,937	131,814	129,671	140,601	130,233
Turbine	61,760	68,458	63,495	65,635	79,903
Gas	5,692	4,279	4,336	3,953	4,069
Light oils	3,682	9,310	12,264	17,205	32,644
Heavy oils	16,859	19,696	22,598	26,487	34,423
Water	398	141	433	449	137
Total Prime Movers	236,328	233,698	232,797	254,330	281,409
Electric Motors driven by—					
Purchased Electricity	509,797	822,269	896,782	969,608	1,063,470
Electricity generated in own works	92,202	90,050	75,985	76,580	71,351
Total Electric Motors	601,999	912,319	972,767	1,046,186	1,134,821
Total, Other factories	838,327	1,146,017	1,205,564	1,300,516	1,416,230
Total Power, All Factories	1,791,814	2,349,111	2,468,639	2,538,657	2,648,640

Approximately half the total horse-power available for use is in electricity generating stations, the proportion declining from 53 per cent. in 1938-39 and 51 per cent. in 1945-46 to 47 per cent. in 1948-49.

The generators in electricity generating stations are driven mainly by turbine steam engines, which represented 87 per cent. in 1938-39 and 89 per cent. in 1948-49 of the generating capacity.

In other factories, electric motors are the predominant source of power. In 1948-49, 80 per cent. of the total horse-power available was electrical, compared with 72 per cent. before the war; over the same period, steam horse-power decreased from 25 per cent. to 15 per cent. of the total.

Table 152 shows the horse-power of engines ordinarily in use and in reserve or idle in factories other than generating stations in 1948-49 and recent years. The growth in the proportion of horse-power held in reserve or idle is largely due to the installation of emergency plant for use as an alternative source of power.

Table 152.—Factories other than Generating Stations: Engines in Use and in Reserve.

Class of Engine or Motor.	1945-46.		1947-48.		1948-49.	
	Ordinarily in Use.	In Reserve or Idle.	Ordinarily in Use.	In Reserve or Idle.	Ordinarily in Use.	In Reserve or Idle.
	Horse-power.					
Steam—Reciprocating ...	104,638	27,176	110,974	29,627	105,559	24,674
Turbine ...	56,812	11,646	55,958	9,677	66,219	13,684
Gas ...	3,221	1,058	2,959	994	2,881	1,188
Light Oils ...	6,480	2,821	10,363	6,842	18,204	14,440
Heavy Oils ...	14,057	5,639	15,819	10,668	19,308	15,115
Water ...	141	...	424	25	57	80
Electric Motors Driven by—						
Purchased Electricity ...	766,967	55,302	899,442	70,164	978,067	85,403
Electricity Generated in Own Works ...	81,674	8,376	71,422	5,158	64,071	7,280
Total Horse-power ...	1,033,999	112,018	1,167,361	133,155	1,254,366	161,864

The kilowatt capacity of generators installed and the quantity of electricity generated in electricity generating stations in 1948-49 and earlier years are shown in the following table. Further information about the stations is shown on page 234.

Table 153.—Generators in Electricity Generating Stations.

Year.	Number of Works.	Kilowatt Capacity of Generators Installed.							Electricity Generated
		Steam.		Gas.	Light Oils.	Heavy Oils.	Water.	Total.	Thous. Units.
		Reciprocating.	Turbine.						
1938-39	106	11,016	669,875	3,138	458	38,577	25,620	748,684	1,948,489
1939-40	99	9,874	710,507	3,037	417	40,517	25,061	790,103	2,145,447
1940-41	95	10,837	762,597	2,721	230	43,928	25,561	845,874	2,405,118
1941-42	96	11,287	756,847	2,766	...	45,840	25,570	842,310	2,656,244
1942-43	96	10,177	806,097	2,718	...	39,732	25,280	884,004	2,844,180
1943-44	102	10,177	805,097	2,768	361	46,859	26,018	891,280	2,826,131
1944-45	102	10,497	807,097	2,841	987	47,357	25,790	894,569	2,877,336
1945-46	100	10,221	813,472	2,402	652	46,468	25,986	899,201	2,831,801
1946-47	99	10,036	877,222	2,125	929	45,812	25,561	961,685	3,228,670
1947-48	93	7,237	875,822	1,695	1,569	43,127	33,238	962,688	3,546,444
1948-49	91	7,237	861,872	1,789	1,289	48,503	33,155	953,845	3,717,030

FUEL CONSUMED.

The value of fuel consumed and water and lubricating oil used in the manufacturing industries amounted to £17,313,940 in 1947-48 and £21,611,375 in 1948-49. These amounts include fuels of various types (as shown below) valued at £16,147,017 and £20,286,093, respectively, and water and lubricating oil valued at £1,166,923 and £1,325,282, respectively.

Table 154.—Value of Fuel Consumed in Factories.*

Class of Industry.	Coal. †	Coke.	Wood.	Fuel Oil.	Elec- tricity.	Gas.	Other (Incl. Tar Fuel).	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1947-48.								
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ...	219,419	21,894	7,308	5,579	188,769	26,328	9,860	479,157
Brick, Pottery, Glass ...	584,213	4,167	36,350	131,964	108,837	111,124	8,981	985,636
Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease ...	280,905	23,485	11,284	133,652	264,473	19,479	19,565	752,843
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances ...	543,087	2,338,074	12,709	379,560	1,762,971	686,483	129,173	5,852,057
Textiles and Textile Goods (not Dress) ...	105,282	5,262	3,663	1,711	206,559	5,545	3,149	331,171
Skins, Leather (not Clothing or Footwear) ...	73,395	4,861	722	1,089	54,823	1,643	12	136,545
Clothing ...	39,576	21,372	10,453	11,305	162,661	20,321	7,170	272,858
Food, Drink, Tobacco ...	568,884	71,065	160,233	146,092	697,305	91,564	7,085	1,742,228
Woodworking, Basket-ware ...	46,899	1,504	11,118	44,438	183,098	2,264	2,060	291,381
Furniture, Bedding ...	1,204	627	40	137	40,410	2,335	405	45,158
Paper, Printing ...	134,980	1,737	5,068	13,359	130,347	18,797	82	304,370
Rubber ...	59,739	3,745	1,490	15,679	134,051	1,831	11	216,546
Heat, Light, Power ...	3,263,004	397,214	13,322	738,181	18,341	79,650	69,706	4,580,018
Other ...	25,766	3,052	4,142	5,402	102,273	14,560	1,854	157,049
Total ...	5,940,953	2,898,059	277,902	1,628,148	4,054,918	1,081,924	259,113	16,147,017
1948-49.								
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ...	292,984	23,679	7,776	10,307	225,231	21,681	10,840	592,498
Brick, Pottery, Glass ...	746,721	4,656	40,916	202,875	146,200	134,900	56,793	1,333,061
Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease ...	349,715	50,548	14,893	284,479	361,469	20,361	45,794	1,127,250
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances ...	638,096	2,753,748	11,448	488,519	2,020,339	635,659	123,999	6,671,808
Textiles and Textile Goods (not Dress) ...	116,419	6,257	5,141	12,215	252,667	2,199	4,849	399,747
Skins, Leather (not Clothing or Footwear) ...	83,807	3,886	930	1,450	67,186	1,694	8	158,961
Clothing ...	55,426	27,225	15,336	24,854	190,898	20,664	7,101	341,504
Food, Drink, Tobacco ...	692,509	76,712	178,553	206,306	862,178	100,139	5,200	2,121,597
Woodworking, Basket-ware ...	79,140	2,199	15,603	64,548	222,156	2,113	990	386,749
Furniture, Bedding ...	1,040	332	168	406	50,626	1,877	130	54,579
Paper, Printing ...	166,606	2,067	1,593	30,738	157,665	21,848	212	380,720
Rubber ...	75,974	4,216	1,518	34,721	159,691	2,243	93	278,456
Heat, Light, Power ...	4,317,203	480,935	13,259	1,255,909	19,140	68,768	102,239	6,257,453
Other ...	36,654	3,668	1,085	6,147	119,979	13,288	871	181,692
Total ...	7,652,294	3,440,128	308,219	2,623,474	4,855,425	1,047,434	359,119	20,286,093

* Excludes value of water and lubricating oil used.

† The value of coal used for making coke and gas is included as a cost of material and not fuel.

The rapid expansion of the manufacturing industries has been accompanied by a greatly increased, but never fully met, demand for fuel and power. As from 1st June, 1949, commercial users of electricity from the grid system were required not to exceed, between the hours 7 a.m. to 7.30 p.m., 70 per cent. of their average consumption during the months June to August, 1948.

More than half the coal used as fuel in factories is for the generation of electricity; large quantities are used also in the manufacture of bricks, pottery, and glass, in metal and machinery works, and in food and drink factories. The coke is used for the most part in smelting. Most of the firewood is used in bakeries and butter factories, and of the oil in electricity works, metal and machinery works, glass and chemical works, and food and drink factories. Large quantities of coke oven gas and blast furnace gas are used in the iron and steel works at Newcastle and Port Kembla. The principal users of electricity are metal and machinery works, food and drink factories, and manufacturers of textiles, clothing, and chemicals, etc.

The quantities of coal, coke, and fuel oil used in the various classes of industry during the years 1938-39, 1947-48, and 1948-49 are shown in the following table, together with the quantity of coal used as raw material in coke and gas works:—

Table 155.—Coal, Coke, and Oil Used in Factories.

Class of Industry.	1938-39.			1947-48.			1948-49.		
	Coal.	Coke.	Oil.	Coal.	Coke.	Oil.	Coal.	Coke.	Oil.
	thous. tons.	thous. gall.	thous. tons.	thous. tons.	thous. gall.	thous. tons.	thous. tons.	thous. gall.	thous. tons.
Fuel—									
Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ...	235	24	127	240	32	89	256	31	172
Bricks, Pottery, Glass ...	301	3	1,802	323	2	3,604	333	2	4,357
Chemicals, Paint, Oil ...	60	8	820	131	21	3,996	195	26	6,699
Metals, Machines, Conveyances ...	400	1,142	7,338	360	1,086	8,732	329	948	9,196
Textiles and Textile Goods ...	37	...	204	55	2	37	50	2	202
Skins, Leather ...	19	1	225	35	3	20	33	2	23
Clothing ...	9	2	370	20	10	241	22	11	401
Food, Drink, Tobacco ...	215	28	2,220	295	38	2,949	295	33	3,686
Wood Working, etc. ...	4	...	132	27	1	497	37	1	755
Furniture, Bedding ...	2	...	14	1	...	3	...	...	4
Paper, Printing ...	36	...	191	61	1	304	58	1	536
Rubber ...	19	1	26	32	2	380	31	2	662
Heat, Light and Power ...	1,165	133	10,735	2,166	297	14,919	2,378	288	28,894
Other ...	8	2	12	13	1	129	15	1	115
Total used as Fuel ...	2,510	1,344	24,216	3,759	1,496	35,900	3,972	1,348	55,702
Raw Materials—									
Coke Works ...	1,662	...	...	2,078	...	...	1,823	...	...
Gas Works ...	578	...	*	888	...	*	900	...	*
Total Used (Fuel and Raw Materials) ...	4,750	1,344	*	6,725	1,496	*	6,695	1,348	*

* Not available for publication.

A comparative statement of the total quantities of coal used as raw material and fuel, and of coke, wood, oil, and tar fuel used as fuel in the factories in 1948-49 and earlier years is shown below:—

Table 156.—Coal, Oil, etc., Used in Factories.

Year.	Coal.		Coke as Fuel.	Wood as Fuel.	Oil as Fuel.	Tar Fuel.
	Fuel.	Raw Material in Coke and Gas Works.				
tons.				gallons.		
1938-39	2,509,664	2,239,978	1,344,208	172,963	24,215,828	*
1939-40	2,419,416	2,454,807	1,472,155	185,674	21,454,222	*
1940-41	2,684,356	2,987,969	1,703,676	211,442	23,320,620	*
1941-42	3,006,732	3,153,718	1,697,836	208,469	30,233,453	*
1942-43	3,037,445	3,025,772	1,671,112	165,893	23,400,387	*
1943-44	3,036,900	2,896,270	1,599,071	169,482	22,718,093	*
1944-45	3,031,800	2,520,069	1,473,041	169,754	22,448,989	*
1945-46	2,959,244	2,252,343	1,180,805	176,962	23,511,329	15,407,405
1946-47	3,500,435	2,653,720	1,356,140	201,378	28,806,069	17,730,389
1947-48	3,758,674	2,965,446	1,496,361	223,841	35,899,953	19,118,286
1948-49	3,971,666	2,723,167	1,348,143	207,940	55,702,187	18,563,076

* Not available.

The quantity of coal used as fuel in factories has grown with the expansion of the secondary industries and particularly of the electric light and power works. Large quantities are used as raw material in the manufacture of coke and gas. Coal supplies were restricted in the post-war years, but in 1948-49, New South Wales factories consumed 41 per cent. more coal than in 1938-39 and 23 per cent. more than in 1945-46. The consumption of oil fuel, which had been fairly constant, has increased considerably since 1945-46 and in 1948-49 was 130 per cent. above 1933-39 and 137 per cent. above 1945-46. Coke fuel consumption has returned to about its pre-war level, although less is being used in the production of iron and steel. Tar fuel has become an important fuel for factory purposes in recent years.

VALUE OF PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT.

Table 157 shows the variations since 1911 in the recorded value of premises used for manufacturing purposes and of factory plant and machinery. The recorded value of factory premises, machinery, etc. since 1927-28 has been its depreciated or book value, that is, the original cost less any depreciation reserve existing in respect of it; prior to 1927-28 some factory owners stated the value of their premises and plant at original cost. Where factory premises are rented by the occupier, the value of the premises has been computed by capitalising the rent paid at fifteen years' purchase. Rented plant and machinery has been valued by capitalising the rent paid, before the war at fifteen years' purchase, during the war at five years' purchase, and from 1945-46 at ten years' purchase.

Table 157.—Value of Factory Premises, Machinery, etc.

Year.	Number of Establishments.	Value of Land, Buildings, and Fixtures.	Value of Machinery, Tools, and Plant.	Average Value per Establishment.	
				Land, Buildings, and Fixtures.	Machinery, Tools and Plant.
		£	£	£	£
1911	5,039	13,140,207	12,510,600	2,608	2,483
1920-21	5,837	28,428,917	31,115,444	4,870	5,331
1928-29	8,465	51,375,003	51,365,710	6,069	6,068
1931-32	7,397	46,462,828	50,277,992	6,281	6,497
1935-36	8,486	49,494,222	51,964,982	5,832	6,124
1938-39	9,464	57,353,625	62,692,956	6,060	6,624
1941-42	10,166	65,015,509	70,611,613	6,395	6,946
1942-43	10,110	72,622,902	73,121,771	7,183	7,233
1943-44	10,755	78,978,013	73,803,954	7,343	6,860
1944-45	11,359	81,058,876	73,039,252	7,136	6,430
1945-46	12,287	80,308,347	72,560,630	6,536	5,905
1946-47	13,961	81,894,595	75,234,273	5,866	5,389
1947-48	15,194	91,860,393	86,714,082	6,046	5,797
1948-49	16,087	101,240,784	99,812,061	6,293	6,205

The premises owned by the occupiers were valued in 1947-48 at £61,645,788 and in 1948-49 at £68,254,239, and rented premises (valued as described above) at £30,214,605 and £32,986,545, respectively. The value of rented factory plant and machinery had some war-time significance, but was not separately recorded after 1945-46.

New Investment in Factory Premises and Equipment.

The figures in Table 157 refer to depreciated or book values and do not indicate the expenditure during a year on new factory buildings and equipment and additions and replacements in existing factories. This expenditure, as recorded in annual statistical returns for the years 1938-39 to 1948-49, is shown in the next table:—

Table 158.—Cost of New Factories, Additions and Replacements.

Year.	Land and Buildings.	Plant and Machinery.	Total.
	£	£	£
1938-39	2,475,380	9,052,938	11,528,318
1939-40	2,524,316	6,283,092	8,807,408
1940-41	3,078,084	8,686,797	11,764,881
1941-42	3,481,755	8,350,793	11,832,548
1942-43	7,409,458	8,182,967	15,592,425
1943-44	6,539,464	9,593,925	16,133,389
1944-45	1,902,615	7,500,628	9,403,243
1945-46	2,399,007	9,329,257	11,728,264
1946-47	3,959,561	11,714,541	15,674,102
1947-48	4,919,693	15,908,549	20,828,242
1948-49	6,498,805	19,029,600	25,528,405

The principal industries in which there were additions and replacements of plant and machinery during 1948-49 and certain earlier years were as follows:—

Table 159.—Cost of Additions and Replacements of Plant and Machinery.

Industry.	1938-39.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
	£	£	£	£	£
Iron and Steel Works, Metals, Machinery, etc.	3,714,615	3,566,391	4,741,498	5,393,802	6,619,557
Works treating Mine and Quarry Products (mainly Coke and Cement Works) ...	665,225	295,994	420,685	668,734	1,068,622
Heat, Light, and Power Works (mainly Electricity) ...	1,923,835	1,036,811	585,961	1,740,292	1,955,969
Food and Drink Factories ...	1,080,413	1,161,606	1,649,373	1,768,679	2,076,996
Factories engaged in Paper-making, Printing, etc. ...	338,841	341,066	740,256	868,870	1,498,090
All Other ...	1,330,009	2,927,389	3,576,768	5,468,172	5,810,366
Total Cost ...	9,052,938	9,329,257	11,714,541	15,908,549	19,029,600

VALUE OF MATERIALS, ETC. USED AND OF PRODUCTION.

The following statement shows the value of output and the value of production of the manufacturing industries in 1948-49 and various earlier years, together with the amount of salaries and wages paid and the value of materials, fuel, etc. used. The bases of the values shown and certain changes in statistical practice which affect the comparisons are explained on page 163 of this volume.

Table 160.—Value of Factory Output and Production.

Year.	Salaries and Wages Paid (exclusive of drawings of working proprietors).	Value of Materials, Containers, etc. Used.	Value of Fuel Consumed.*	Balance (i.e., Other Expenses, Profit, etc.)	Value of Factory Output.	Value of Production (Value added in manufacture).	Average Value of Production per Employee†
	£ thousand.						£
1911	10,048	33,671	1,243	9,384	54,346	19,432	186
1920-21	25,619	91,104	3,609	17,509	137,841	43,128	310
1928-29	38,544	105,357	6,314	35,083	185,298	73,627	407
1931-32	22,751	63,557	4,229	23,902	114,439	46,653	369
1938-39	44,606	120,502	7,651	45,660	218,419	90,266	394
1939-40	47,693	134,454	8,135	48,916	239,198	96,609	408
1940-41	57,760	161,253	9,620	57,284	285,917	115,044	433
1941-42	75,758	189,469	11,229	63,032	339,488	138,790	465
1942-43	88,900	207,599	12,308	64,682	373,489	153,582	487
1943-44	93,518	223,604	12,808	69,208	399,133	162,726	504
1944-45	89,243	215,219	12,565	70,632	387,659	159,875	508
1945-46	87,847	201,706	12,207	65,532	367,092	153,179	493
1946-47	103,588	245,436	13,965	82,958	445,947	186,546	544
1947-48	125,346	292,557	17,314	93,265	528,482	218,611	602
1948-49	140,536	336,914‡	21,611	104,663	609,724	251,199	664

* From 1931-32, includes value of water and lubricating oil used.

† Based on average number employed during whole year, including working proprietors.

‡ Includes containers and packing £16,411,000 and tools replaced and repairs to plant £11,538,800.

On the average, out of every hundred pounds worth of goods produced in factories in 1948-49, the materials, containers, and fuel cost £58.8 and the employees received £24, leaving a balance of £17.2. The balance is in general the proportion which accrues to the proprietors for their own work in the factories, and for miscellaneous expenses, including depreciation, taxation, workers' compensation, etc., and profit. In some cases the value of the output as recorded represents the value at which the products are passed from the factories to the sales departments (see page 163).

The following table shows separately the proportions of the items which made up the total recorded value of output of all factories and of private establishments only. The latter comparison is the more satisfactory, because the nature of the work undertaken in Government workshops differs greatly from that of the private establishments and the value of much of the output of Government workshops has been estimated (see page 163).

Table 161.—Analysis of the Value of Factory Output.

Year.	All Establishments.				Private Establishments Only.			
	Proportion per cent. of Total Value of Output absorbed by—				Proportion per cent. of Total Value of Output absorbed by—			
	Materials and Fuel.	Salaries and Wages.	Miscellaneous Expenses, Profit, etc.	Total.	Materials and Fuel.	Salaries and Wages.	Miscellaneous Expenses, Profit, etc.	Total.
1920-21	68.7	18.6	12.7	100	70.4	16.4	13.2	100
1928-29	60.3	20.8	18.9	100	61.8	19.2	19.0	100
1931-32	59.2	19.9	20.9	100	61.4	18.2	20.4	100
1938-39	58.7	20.4	20.9	100	59.5	19.4	21.1	100
1939-40	59.6	19.9	20.5	100	60.6	18.8	20.6	100
1940-41	59.8	20.2	20.0	100	60.9	18.9	20.2	100
1941-42	59.1	22.3	18.6	100	60.5	20.7	18.8	100
1942-43	58.9	23.8	17.3	100	60.4	21.9	17.7	100
1943-44	59.2	23.4	17.4	100	60.7	21.5	17.8	100
1944-45	58.7	23.0	18.3	100	60.1	21.3	18.6	100
1945-46	58.3	23.9	17.8	100	59.3	22.6	18.1	100
1946-47	58.2	23.2	18.6	100	59.0	22.2	18.8	100
1947-48	58.6	23.7	17.7	100	59.9	22.5	17.6	100
1948-49	58.8	24.0	17.2	100	59.9	22.8	17.3	100

In private establishments, the proportion absorbed by materials and fuel was approximately 60.1 per cent. during the last ten years and 59.9 per cent. in 1948-49. The proportion of salaries and wages rose from 18.0 per cent. in 1935-36 and an average of 21.3 per cent. during the last ten years to 22.5 per cent. in 1947-48 and 22.8 per cent. in 1948-49. Miscellaneous charges, etc. and profit absorbed an average of 18.6 per cent. and the proportion fell from 21.1 per cent. in 1938-39 to 17.3 per cent. in 1948-49.

The ratio of the total amount of salaries and wages paid to the recorded value of production was about 50 per cent. in pre-war years. It rose significantly to the war-time peak of 57.9 per cent. in 1942-43, declined of 57.2 per cent. in 1945-46, and increased to 58.3 per cent. in 1948-49. The ratio varies widely from industry to industry, and in a few of them was lower in 1948-49 than in 1938-39, as shown in the following table:—

Table 162.—Ratio of Amount of Salaries and Wages Paid to Value of Production.

Class of Industry.	1938-39.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
	Per cent.					
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	45.8	51.5	56.8	52.9	57.0	61.6
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	58.8	66.5	66.9	62.5	67.8	71.5
Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease	26.5	34.2	34.9	36.0	38.8	37.6
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	58.4	66.1	67.9	63.7	64.1	65.8
Precious Metals, Jewellery	61.0	55.1	60.3	60.4	63.6	64.3
Textiles and Textile Goods (not Dress)...	59.0	54.6	57.5	53.7	55.7	58.6
Skins, Leather (not Clothing or Foot-wear)	64.2	61.9	60.9	60.1	61.5	61.4
Clothing	62.9	59.0	60.7	62.3	63.4	63.0
Food, Drink, Tobacco	34.3	39.9	43.2	43.0	45.1	43.8
Woodworking, Basketware	60.6	61.5	62.2	61.0	59.3	59.1
Furniture, Bedding	64.6	59.8	63.2	60.8	61.6	63.0
Paper, Printing	54.0	50.3	57.7	55.7	56.0	56.1
Rubber	76.8	81.7	79.1	71.7	81.1	79.8
Musical Instruments	61.3	59.4	61.5	67.8	74.0	72.3
Miscellaneous Products	54.5	60.4	57.1	56.5	53.0	59.4
Heat, Light, Power	16.8	19.5	20.9	21.4	28.6	33.2
Total	49.4	55.8	57.2	55.5	57.3	58.3

PRINCIPAL FACTORY PRODUCTS.

The monthly production of certain commodities is shown in the monthly and quarterly publications of this Bureau and in the Monthly Bulletin of Australian Production Statistics issued by the Commonwealth Statistician.

The following table shows the total recorded production (and the value at the factory) of the principal articles manufactured in New South Wales in the years 1946-47 to 1948-49. The production of small establishments not classified for statistical purposes as factories is not included. In a number of cases, items have been marked "not available for publication", either because the commodity was produced in only one or two factories and could not be published because of the secrecy provisions of the Census Act, 1901 or because the measure of quantity or value was incomplete or meaningless.

Table 163.—Principal Articles Produced in N.S.W. Factories,
1946-47 to 1948-49.

Article.	Unit of Quantity	1946-47.		1947-48.		1948-49.	
		Quantity.	Value—£.	Quantity.	Value—£.	Quantity.	Value—£.
Acid (Made for Sale)—							
Hydrochloric ...	tons	1,834	35,279	1,659	32,334	2,084	41,513
Nitric ...	tons	367	23,100	301	22,872	371	27,803
Sulphuric ...	tons	63,187	372,687	63,291	399,158	69,095	477,977
Adhesives (<i>See also</i> Mucilage and Paste)—							
Powdered ...	cwt.	7,457	34,223	6,337	25,349	4,146	15,680
Semi-liquid ...	cwt.	36,140	91,438	48,256	118,449	23,675	77,239
Liquid ...	cwt.					38,499	91,255
Aerated Waters and Cordials—							
Aerated Waters (including Ginger Beer, Hop Beer, etc.) ...	gal.	13,817,209	1,193,451	16,155,464	1,693,714	18,234,168	1,966,506
Cordials and Syrups—							
Pure Fruit Juice ...	gal.	1,255,391	486,889	1,082,369	453,734	1,131,198	510,691
Flavoured ...	gal.	787,068	298,844	622,871	260,100	475,079	185,183
Imitation ...	gal.	107,765	44,387	134,272	26,671	67,645	31,132
Alternators (<i>See</i> Dynamos).							
Architraves, Skirtings and Mouldings ...	sup. ft.	6,835,197	451,681	12,533,658	779,340	13,669,106	885,877
Asbestos Cement Building Sheets—							
Flat (surface measure)	sq. yd.	9,656,808	927,864	7,528,006	731,942	7,686,973	810,225
Corrugated—Standard (fin. size) ...	sq. yd.			811,917	123,015	1,008,465	180,602
Corrugated—Deep, 6 in. (fin. size) ...	sq. yd.			677,242	115,174		
Axles (Auto) ...	No.	30,214	36,275	35,792	45,939	36,370	66,724
Bacon and Ham† ...	lb.	33,118,582	*	20,667,000	*	26,940,662	*
Badges (Metal) ...	...	...	*	...	12,589	...	57,586
Bags—							
Leather, Fibre, etc.—							
Handbags, Ladies—							
Leather ...	No.	877,750‡	1,052,733‡	724,270	963,421	664,075	1,017,554
Plastic ...	No.	37,824	28,748	135,365	171,497	302,181	389,376
Other ...	No.			50,772	40,653	56,064	61,880
Kitbags ...	No.	‡19,993	‡25,460	15,160	23,643	18,402	36,912
School Bags ...	No.	53,275	21,323	34,408	9,708	33,036	9,383
Suitcases ...	No.	393,916	398,204	346,034	388,900	300,050	358,948
Trunks ...	No.	2,387	9,546	3,227	18,368	11,734	67,852
All Other ...	No.	256,498	108,011	228,587	195,603	276,187	276,353
Paper, etc.—							
Cellulose Acetate							
Film Bags ...	...	...	*	...	*	...	97,073
Cement Bags ...	...	...	*	...	*	...	*
Paper Bags ...	...	...	456,638	...	678,522	...	793,706
Paper Containers ...	...	...	387,870	...	512,520	...	666,380
Textile, Hessian, etc.	No.	7,385,280	298,734	8,618,556	452,601	6,147,168	394,118
Baking Powder ...	lb.	990,041	76,468	926,392	92,280	849,455	89,866
Basils (<i>See</i> Hides and Skins).							
Baskets ...	...	...	22,827	...	35,760	...	45,352
Bath Heaters—							
Electric ...	No.	*	*	7,375	54,939	6,301	48,082
Gas ...	No.	*	*	28,580	244,985	22,414	211,639
Solid Fuel and Oil ...	No.	*	*	35,696	53,242	35,201	65,436
Bathing Suits, etc.—							
Knitted ...	doz.	66,998	397,407	48,651	348,450	50,425	451,899
Not Knitted ...	doz.	21,141	*	15,364	*	20,372	*
Baths (all types) ...	No.	*	*	35,219	305,393	45,646	335,373
Batteries (Electric)—							
Dry Cell type ...	No.	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wet Cell type—							
Auto Radio, etc. ...	No.	562,180	874,253	649,067	1,136,120	627,968	1,161,050
For Power Plants ...	No.	88,896	149,598	57,177	123,189	65,176	145,049
Other ...	No.			31,739	180,872	41,213	174,348
Beer and Stout—							
Bulk ...	gal.	43,053,753	3,462,862	39,196,188	3,187,021	46,673,301	3,779,434
Bottled ...	gal.	7,600,488	1,355,142	6,430,278	1,133,713	7,430,767	1,328,072
Benzol (<i>See</i> Motor Spirit).							
Biscuits ...	lb.	47,511,937	1,845,359	48,068,414	2,065,451	53,208,899	2,660,856
Ice Cream Cones ...	lb.	905,492	59,636	992,700	67,309	1,070,517	74,050
Biscuits, Dog ...	lb.	3,091,317	48,767	3,078,710	54,254	3,134,624	58,552
Blankets (Woolen) ...	pair	117,720	221,714	114,337	238,254	120,954	314,331

* Not available. † Excludes Bacon made from Interstate Imports of Green Bacon—2,191,235 lb. in 1946-47, 1,946,700 lb. in 1947-48, and 2,708,740 lb. in 1948-49. ‡ Revised.

Table 163.—Principal Articles Produced in N.S.W. Factories,
1946-1947 to 1948-1949—continued.

Article.	Unit of Quantity	1946-47.		1947-48.		1948-49.	
		Quantity.	Value—£.	Quantity.	Value—£.	Quantity.	Value—£.
Blinds and Awnings—							
Outdoor ... ..	...	...	97,913	...	95,046	...	147,710
Venetian—Metal ... ..	...	...	...	...	9,569	...	142,521
Wood ... ..	...	...	178,186	...	187,100	...	226,488
Other ... ..	...	...	...	...	111,863	...	168,004
Blow Lamps	doz.	3,234	53,676	2,755	41,504	1,512	28,345
Boats—							
Steel	{ No. tons	{ * }	{ * }	{ * }	{ * }	{ * }	{ * }
Wooden	{ No. tons	{ 27 } 1,251	{ 216,414 }	{ 38 } 1,388	{ 383,265 }	{ 36 } 469	{ 137,079 }
Small Boats under 5 tons gross	No.	404	100,845	450	90,013	396	68,492
Boilers for Steam Engines—							
Water Tube	No.	93	18,901	75	37,573	93	47,093
Other	No.	...	552,105	85	17,889	130	25,776
Bolts and Nuts ... ..	...	...	...	...	583,634	...	479,209
Books of Account, Registers, Exercise Books ... ..	...	...	347,881	...	446,950	...	526,213
Boots, Shoes, etc.—							
Leather, etc.—							
Boots—							
Men's	pair	466,039	373,110	426,851	380,461	375,131	360,058
Women's	pair	128	387	593	2,035	1,453	3,686
Children's	pair	5,331	3,112	14,357	9,374	15,155	16,557
Shoes—							
Men's	pair	1,233,612	1,180,926	1,176,597	1,319,914	1,208,473	1,508,809
Women's (incl. Clogs)	pair	2,423,570	2,256,690	2,574,191	2,788,418	2,470,815	3,222,448
Children's	pair	1,828,174	730,263	1,445,188	656,512	1,391,685	693,399
Sandals—							
Men's	pair	301,813	122,696	138,649	63,681	176,851	92,777
Women's	pair	383,845	160,065	189,695	118,781	199,939	154,253
Children's	pair	558,209	147,106	233,741	83,504	276,899	96,296
Slippers, Felt and Fabric—							
Men's	pair	695,604	131,380	207,917	51,086	249,403	79,610
Women's	pair	1,125,737	290,879	1,449,290	387,183	1,374,066	376,344
Children's	pair	649,096	64,704	765,597	91,378	609,933	77,565
Slippers, Leather—							
Men's	pair	153,268	93,049	200,515	127,939	110,727	74,318
Women's	pair	347,693	115,029	361,695	140,520	320,571	143,470
Children's	pair	69,807	12,144	158,327	21,154	139,721	25,779
Heels made for sale	pair	1,097,154	39,499	1,417,813	54,290	1,361,242	50,743
Soles made for sale	pair	2,071,873	171,236	1,852,856	146,824	2,052,677	172,229
Uppers made for sale	pair	75,414	74,614	11,625	7,532	8,454	6,106
Accessories made for sale	pair	...	207,433	...	272,962	...	284,743
Rubber—							
Goloshes and Boots (all types)	pair	227,358	129,196	298,351	158,494	377,421	240,453
Shoes	pair	1,759,365	396,013	1,952,312	477,653	2,596,463	725,863
Boxes, Cardboard ... ..	...	...	2,485,187	...	2,992,036	...	4,126,812
Boxes and Cases, Wood—							
Butter Boxes (including Shooks)	No.	568,127	78,232	*	*	*	*
Fruit Cases (including Shooks)	No.	3,021,676	214,058	4,574,182	333,647	4,505,521	429,634
Other Shooks ... ..	...	...	330,026	...	372,134	...	300,506
All other Boxes, Cases and Crates ... ..	...	...	1,702,624	...	1,722,714	...	1,848,736
Braces	doz. pr.	52,271	96,077	62,366	129,970	43,494	88,686
Bran	ton (2,000lb.)	98,231	592,279	97,375	807,813	117,813	1,117,464
Brassieres	doz.	87,564	355,065	84,945	416,506	116,876	658,702
Bread (2-lb. loaves)	No.	214,885,606	4,348,525	197,749,484	4,853,511	230,465,869	6,096,645
Breakfast Foods from Grain (See also Oatmeal and wheatmeal)	cwt.	306,552	1,133,171	328,812	1,303,793	332,945	1,544,283
Bricks	No.	249,533,000	1,277,385	303,221,000	1,727,911	314,323,000	2,029,474
Cement Bricks and Blocks	No.	*	*	2,828,000	26,171	2,185,000	34,254
Firebricks and Blocks ... ..	...	...	608,511	...	669,238	...	790,421
Broom—							
Bassine	gross	1,648	28,129	1,648	41,287	1,754	45,504
Hair and Bristle	gross	1,687	63,616	1,476	84,656	1,576	87,401
Millet	gross	5,215	149,058	4,723	133,164	4,803	139,231

* Not available.

Table 163.—Principal Articles Produced in N.S.W. Factories,
1946-1947 to 1948-1949—continued.

Article.	Unit of Quantity	1946-47.		1947-48.		1948-49.	
		Quantity.	Value—£.	Quantity.	Value—£.	Quantity.	Value—£.
Brushes—							
Hair and Cloth ...	gross	3,150	77,803	3,206	107,563	2,913	98,153
Nail ...	gross	2,708	8,927	3,752	25,481	3,049	19,172
Paint and Varnish ...	gross	7,359	139,791	7,837	205,408	7,431	225,785
Scrubbing ...	gross	2,516	18,681	3,316	26,537	3,820	34,758
Shaving ...	gross	1,172	17,110	530	10,471	583	10,121
Tooth ...	gross	52,622	220,627	40,538	173,758	45,345	198,594
Other ...	gross	17,422	81,872	17,288	84,722	9,057	60,044
Buckles (Plastic) ...	...	...	*	...	16,106	...	19,836
Building Sheets of Paper and Plaster ...	sq. yd.	...	...	*	*	*	*
Other Building and Roofing Material (Paper or Felt Base) ...	sq. yd.	*	*	4,560,436	271,519	5,421,271	331,600
Butter ...	lb.	60,384,672	4,887,594	76,066,426	7,002,793	74,518,519	8,016,997
Buttons—Plastic ...	...	...	374,431	...	343,683	...	396,957
Buttons—Metal ...	...	...	...	...	*	...	1,494
Cakes, Pastry, Pies, etc.	...	...	3,818,381	...	4,212,622	...	4,937,801
Cameras (See Cinematograph Appliances and Photographic Appliances),							
Camp Stretchers ...	...	...	10,793	...	12,093	...	13,200
Candles ...	cwt.	5,599	26,540	5,744	20,798	5,688	31,522
Cans, Canisters, Containers (Metal) ...	...	...	3,139,026	...	3,177,980	...	3,430,341
Carbon Dioxide (Gas) ...	lb.	4,929,078	97,925	4,735,239	84,820	5,324,032	83,408
Cardigans, Sweaters, etc. (Knitted)—							
Boy's and Girl's (chest under 34 in.) ...	doz.	37,541	164,255	54,322	237,900	66,949	367,119
Men's and Women's (chest 34 in. and over) ...	doz.	95,714	557,921	109,662	731,613	148,105	971,903
Casks and Barrels ...	No.	*	*	*	30,050	...	42,164
Cement, Portland Grey	tons	393,397	1,300,100	441,023	1,460,948	465,354	1,825,481
Chaffcutters ...	No.	383	2,864	*	*	*	*
Charcoal ...	tons	4,544,454	258,593	5,908,632	371,206	5,577,369	415,927
Cheese ...	lb.	10,849	20,620	12,496	12,451	4,305	3,928
Chisels ...	doz.	...	*	...	...	1,003,484	63,426
Chutney ...	pints	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cigarettes ...	{thous. lb.	{3,219,894 6,795,385}	{4,438,804	{3,187,178 6,715,672}	{5,112,715	{2,897,361 6,130,538}	{4,672,205
Cinematograph Appliances—							
Cameras ...	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Projectors ...	No.	*	*	*	*	754	108,399
Other Appliances ...	...	*	*	*	*	...	79,367
Cleansing and Scouring Powders ...	cwt.	65,783	154,825	61,050	145,416	58,348	170,618
Clocks (Electric) ...	No.	25,882	59,524	13,825	39,650	*	*
Cloth (Woven Piece Goods)—							
Of Cotton ...	sq. yd.	†11,641,754	†2,184,025	10,391,128	1,836,126	10,796,136	2,364,593
Of Wool—							
Woolen Cloth and Tweed ...	sq. yd.	†3,940,894	†1,147,268	3,928,678	1,155,689	2,902,958	890,452
Worsted Cloth ...	sq. yd.	9,067,737	3,095,874	10,506,390	3,851,213	10,446,307	5,161,486
Serge ...	sq. yd.	71,664	19,536	235,486	71,047	389,596	159,963
Flannel ...	sq. yd.	†515,591	†82,586	602,807	96,412	472,098	82,521
Of Wool and Cotton (Mixture) ...	sq. yd.	*	*	*	*	658,374	173,859
Of Rayon and Rayon Mixtures ...	sq. yd.	*	*	*	*	5,537,119	1,518,711
Clothes Pegs (including Plastic) ...	gross	43,125	8,386	84,936	29,525	115,881	28,401
Clothes Wringers ...	No.	*	*	9,886	25,749	8,508	20,325
Coats, Leather ...	No.	16,825	54,425	15,803	58,306	20,924	97,767
Cocoa ...	lb.	2,922,696	113,692	2,088,307	106,717	1,614,569	97,011
Coconut Oil—Refined	tons	†6,319	†450,270	†10,341	†1,042,087	18,072	2,115,791
Coconut Cake and Meal	tons	†4,088	†32,586	6,987	79,808	11,434	132,092
Coffee ...	lb.	2,617,835	281,757	2,495,417	328,305	2,364,797	292,190
Coke ...	tons	1,726,719	2,937,900	1,951,526	3,864,917	1,723,852	4,441,086
Coke Breeze ...	tons	93,492	44,181	111,062	51,556	88,443	42,106
Cold Lighting ...	...	...	*	...	503,809	...	551,392
Collars (for Shirts) ...	doz.	11,084	*	2,472	*	1,002	*

*Not available. † Revised. ‡ Includes the refined equivalent of unrefined Coconut Oil produced for sale or addition to stocks (calculated on the basis of an average loss of 8 per cent. during the refining process).

Table 163.—Principal Articles Produced in N.S.W. Factories,
1946-1947 to 1948-1949—continued.

Article.	Unit of Quantity	1946-47.		1947-48.		1948-49.	
		Quantity.	Value—£.	Quantity.	Value—£.	Quantity.	Value—£.
Colours (Made for Sale)—							
Dry	lb.	8,098,121	165,378	7,933,289	154,973	5,559,826	150,945
Ground in Oil	lb.	574,795	28,980	246,030	15,807	544,328	35,051
Concrete Mixers	No.	*	*	310	112,155	400	99,029
Concrete—Ready Mixed							
Cones, Ice Cream (See Biscuits).	cn. yds.	*	*	107,222	307,186	138,238	428,561
Confectionery—							
Chocolate	lb.	28,459,894	2,163,109	27,799,389	2,673,213	29,596,002	3,915,059
Other	lb.	35,169,261	2,104,943	34,896,406	2,404,685	34,004,267	2,933,801
Coppers—Electric	No.	*	*	*	*	14,121	128,128
Gas	No.	*	*	*	*	24,256	130,536
Solid Fuel	No.	*	*	*	*	58,969	70,326
Cordials (See Aerated Waters, etc.).							
Cornflour (See Starch—Edible).							
Corsets	doz.	922	22,926	2,645	72,011	1,353	59,530
Corsets	doz.	36,365	463,578	41,640	668,288	45,168	710,538
Cosmetics, Creams and Lotions—							
Face Cream	ewt.	3,564	120,450	3,490	142,031	3,068	144,086
Hand Lotions	ewt.	*	*	1,209	38,598	1,142	30,688
Other	ewt.	*	*	4,184	185,352	4,703	213,939
Costume Jewellery (Plastic) ... ..	...	...	72,936	...	51,508	...	48,615
Cotton Piece Goods (See Cloth).							
Cotton Waste	lb.	4,621,636	160,070	5,870,237	256,009	5,596,784	276,120
Cotton Yarn (See Yarn).							
Crowbars	doz.	536	8,078	312	1,900	121	695
Crown Seals (Including Plastic) ... ..	...	...	287,935	...	372,129	...	502,130
Cultivators	No.	*	*	3,306	*	6,797	*
Curry Powder	lb.	219,136	16,517	236,751	16,983	201,791	16,032
Custard Powder	lb.	3,035,049	137,862	3,096,084	142,993	4,304,130	203,444
Cycles	No.	30,259	28,567	28,567	*	27,605	*
Cycle Parts ... ..	...	...	97,095	...	101,767	...	73,430
Cylinder Sleeves and Liners	No.	*	*	129,153	94,874	88,924	71,883
Dentifrices (See Tooth Paste).							
Disinfectants ... ..	...	...	272,796	...	285,033	...	383,499
Dressed Timber (Lining, etc.) n.e.l.	sup. ft.	17,200,237	888,469	18,150,149	1,008,027	18,652,120	1,229,896
Dresses, Robes, etc. (Knitted)	doz.	1,389	31,297	4,114	31,810	40,511	102,539
Drills and Bits ... ..	...	...	82,731	...	176,110	...	11,703
Dripping (See Fats—Edible).							
Dyes ... ..	...	...	30,846	...	22,052	...	*
Dynamos—Alternators	No.	*	*	81	21,414	30	19,173
Generators	No.	2,181	61,289	2,593	75,398	4,924	221,003
Earthenware—Sanitary	...	...	117,136	...	107,160	...	199,677
Domestic ... ..	...	...	32,915	...	20,022	...	19,034
Other ... ..	...	...	6,085	...	25,878	...	33,382
Earth Scoops	No.	114	6,085	639	59,184	687	63,015
Electrical Appliances (See Individual Items).							
Electric Light and Power	1,000 units	3,228,670	9,748,120	3,546,344	11,237,478	3,717,030	13,101,955
Enamels	gal.	229,063	255,233	285,601	421,884	358,187	501,652
Engines—							
Marine—							
Steam	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Petrol and other							
Light Oils—							
Under 2 h.p. ...	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 h.p. and under							
6 h.p.	No.	...	...	2,602	135,306	1,917	101,914
6 h.p. and under		2,803	135,273	...	...	...	...
50 h.p.	No.	...	...	234	29,534	426	44,152
50 h.p. and over	No.	...	...	*	*	...	...
Diesel	No.	...	...	*	*	...	...

* Not available.

Table 163.—Principal Articles Produced in N.S.W. Factories,
1946-1947 to 1948-1949—continued.

Article.	Unit of Quantity	1946-47.		1947-48.		1948-49.	
		Quantity.	Value—£.	Quantity.	Value—£.	Quantity.	Value—£.
Engines—continued.							
Other (excluding Motor Car)—							
Steam ...	No.	...	...	...	...	*	*
Petrol and other Light Oils—							
Under 2 h.p. ...	No.	*	*	*	*	\$5,097	*
2 h.p. and under 6 h.p. ...	No.	*	*	*	*	\$11,545	*
6 h.p. and under 50 h.p. ...	No.	*	*	*	*		
50 h.p. and over	No.	*	*	*	*	...	...
Diesel ...	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Envelopes ...	...	...	247,017	...	331,600	...	390,881
Essences, Flavouring—							
Culinary ...	gal.	*	100,551	32,120	99,695	31,570	96,751
Industrial ...	gal.	*	220,247	54,268	217,112	66,599	249,879
Essential Oils—							
Otius ...	lb.	}	27,389	16,004	10,529	3,253	3,100
Other (excluding Eucalyptus) ...	lb.			19,144	14,004	15,146	11,395
Face Cream (See Cosmetic Creams).							
Face Powder ...	cwt.	3,843	137,874	2,581	173,933	2,457	186,683
Fans (Electric) ...	No.	*	*	57,827	312,706	50,104	319,663
Fats, Edible—							
Dripping ...	lb.	3,932,438	66,876	4,840,106	97,357	4,726,942	86,759
Other ...	lb.	8,245,303	272,538	10,571,465	491,216	25,356,626	1,230,220
Fibrous Plaster—							
Sheets ...	sq. yd.	3,397,367	504,592	3,084,544	618,846	4,415,415	841,034
Other Goods ...	...	...	63,143	...	144,038	...	147,627
Finishes, Synthetic—							
Clear ...	gal.	13,595	14,196	30,244	37,540	54,951	58,283
Colours ...	gal.	395,138	542,488	521,552	744,390	653,769	1,015,665
Thinners ...	gal.	41,908	13,160	69,320	23,429	66,168	24,501
Firewood ...	tons	124,236	163,554	125,733	174,221	124,879	197,882
Fish (Tinned) ...	lb.	*	*	1,952,265	167,460	1,698,906	208,639
Fishing Line ...	lb.	*	*	165,192	100,489	160,186	101,661
Reels ...	doz.	1,046	9,780	3,609	26,269	4,580	35,172
Rods ...	doz.	*	*	117	11,903	128	13,013
Appliances—							
Other ...	...	...	24,705	...	17,807	...	25,205
Flannel (See Cloth).							
Floorboards—							
Australian Timber ...	sup. ft.	25,341,622	527,198	25,766,792	622,406	23,213,656	773,603
Imported Timber ...	sup. ft.	544,325	29,664	824,122	45,951	1,896,810	105,719
Flour (Wheaten)—	(ton						
Produced for Sale ...	2,000 lb.)	537,389	5,609,478	532,460	7,916,794	642,952	10,471,553
Produced for use in own works ...	2,000 lb.)	*	*	1,515	*	3,247	*
Flour, Self Raising ...	cwt.	336,037	463,549	348,756	528,384	472,491	676,166
Forks, Household ...	doz.	1,728	2,213	2,239	5,538	1,565	2,765
Fruit, Crystallized (See Jams and Preserves).							
Fruit Graders ...	No.	*	*	35	6,538	*	*
Fruit Juices (Natural) ...	gal.	89,312	37,092	116,702	42,931	270,800	66,825
Fruit Preserved in Liquid (See Jams and Preserves).							
Furniture—							
Iron and Steel ...	...	...	593,240	...	761,630	...	934,173
Seagrass and Bamboo ...	...	...	46,550	...	54,022	...	64,266
Wood ...	...	...	3,662,376	...	4,678,493	...	5,505,703
Galenicals (See Pharmaceutical Preparations).							
Gas ...	1,000 cubic ft.	16,743,953	2,767,239	18,092,738	3,159,465	18,151,045	3,604,920
Garbage and Sanitary Cans ...	...	...	78,504	...	70,170	...	94,716
Generators (See Dynamos).							
Ginger (Ground and Preserved) ...	lb.	†142,711	†16,438	167,071	14,450	123,119	12,829
Glass Bottles ...	...	...	1,612,561	...	1,548,031	...	1,874,215

* Not available. † Revised. § Includes all other Engines whether made for sale or for incorporation in further products in the same factory.

Table 163.—Principal Articles Produced in N.S.W. Factories,
1946-1947 to 1948-1949—continued.

Article.	Unit of Quantity	1946-47.		1947-48.		1948-49.	
		Quantity.	Value—£.	Quantity.	Value—£.	Quantity.	Value—£.
Gloves—							
Leather	doz. pr.	109,153	247,505	107,425	282,614	109,102	286,272
Other (excluding Rubber)	doz. pr.	26,969	58,548	11,234	25,300	7,099	15,005
Glue Pieces and Sinews	cwt.	166,708	24,529	166,021	25,832	167,546	28,664
Gluten (Dried)	cwt.	22,554	68,023	23,741	91,394	22,727	112,999
Glycerine (Made for Sale)—							
Crude	cwt.	11,929	29,756	16,649	71,186	22,044	85,445
Refined	cwt.	21,928	124,579	25,208	198,916	33,380	268,466
Golf Clubs	doz.	7,609	147,969	11,774	232,533	12,724	206,602
Grease	lb.	10,448,127	†271,204	11,884,227	301,985	10,906,140	317,108
Hair—							
Fixatives ... ..	...	...	*	...	161,459	...	258,083
Shampoos (See Soap). ... ..	...	...	*	...	46,511	...	34,219
Tonics ... ..	...	...	*	...	76,881	24,335	91,148
Hammers (all types)	doz.	44,371	134,093	20,908	...	...	...
Handbags (See Bags). ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Handkerchiefs—							
Men's	doz.	585,725	*	606,157	*	837,714	*
Women's	doz.	582,920	*	1,006,634	*	887,047	*
Handles (Wood)—							
Axe	gross	5,600	77,376	5,518	84,564	5,770	88,505
Broom, Mop, Tool, etc.	gross	67,286	129,775	50,869	138,624	44,956	151,263
Hand Lotions (See Cosmetic Creams). ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hand Trucks (all types)	No.	*	*	1,693	4,446	1,481	8,539
Harness—							
Single Set	No.	511	5,079	521	5,621	624	6,950
Double Set	No.	*	*	*	*	*	*
Collars	No.	3,543	5,419	6,645	11,489	5,580	9,877
Parts	No.	...	29,164	...	27,857	...	25,427
Harrows (All Types)	No.	*	*	*	*	140	*
Hats and Caps	No.	3,591,828	*	3,743,328	*	3,015,636	*
Heels Made for Sale (See Boots and Shoes). ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins—							
Pelts	No.	2,570,001	*	1,826,870	*	1,776,740	*
Bastis	No.	681,291	94,136	725,882	83,191	585,621	65,088
Hoes	doz.	3,938	9,020	662	1,458	*	*
Horse and Cow Rugs	No.	28,560	42,612	23,516	38,682	23,044	44,041
Horse-drawn Vehicles	No.	31	1,458	27	2,629	31	2,553
Hose, Rubber	lin. ft.	11,301,878	377,105	9,732,058	362,076	9,961,209	375,283
Hot Water Jugs (Electric)	No.	*	*	26,690	32,626	19,935	18,745
Hot Water Systems (See Storage Systems). ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household Fittings (Electric) ... ..	...	...	233,386	...	241,019	...	205,472
Ice	tons	471,320	976,870	457,230	945,674	457,181	965,785
Ice Cream	gal.	†5,277,682	†1,328,085	5,851,895	1,470,167	6,953,982	1,874,563
Ice Cream Cones (See Biscuits). ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ice Cream Mixture	lb.	836,533	16,295	856,215	15,994	1,188,321	28,563
Ink—							
Printing and Lithographic	lb.	*	419,207	4,512,914	447,857	4,467,109	467,643
Writing and Drawing ... ..	...	...	57,193	...	52,543	...	90,770
Insecticides and Vermin Sprays ... ..	...	...	415,676	...	604,253	...	786,394
Insulators (Porcelain) ... ..	...	...	*	...	23,741	...	58,084
Intercommunication Systems ... ..	...	...	33,581	...	36,435	...	34,849
Iron and Steel—							
Pig Iron	tons	925,679	3,495,372	1,020,998	4,342,244	899,160	4,705,569
Steel Ingots	tons	†1,311,959	†7,412,052	1,343,153	8,444,210	1,175,922	8,843,525
Rails, Bars and Sections	tons	†1,099,514	15,567,304	1,116,187	16,681,798	1,005,540	16,456,331
Irons (Electric)	No.	*	*	†169,533	†243,955	114,800	162,382
Ironing Machines (Electric)	No.	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Not available. † Revised.

Table 163.—Principal Articles Produced in N.S.W. Factories,
1946-1947 to 1948-1949—continued.

Article.	Unit of Quantity	1946-47.		1947-48.		1948-49.	
		Quantity.	Value—£.	Quantity.	Value—£.	Quantity.	Value—£.
Jams and Preserves—							
Crystallized Fruit ...	lb.	659,864	50,817	532,210	38,729	533,704	52,923
Candied Peel ...	lb.	673,000	22,403	*	*	724,931	31,825
Jams ...	lb.	51,936,149	1,593,312	58,977,654	2,070,808	32,103,721	1,390,478
Lemon Butter ...	lb.	*	*	410,460	28,967	1,130,279	61,736
Fruit, Preserved in Liquid ...	lb.	27,408,125	764,077	30,556,132	1,137,458	29,675,858	1,140,271
Vegetables, Preserved in Liquid ...	lb.	25,957,541	1,000,966	25,480,102	1,282,431	24,479,546	1,198,565
Dehydrated ...	lb.	994,732	118,792	...	...	*	*
Potato Crisps, Chips, Flakes, etc. ...	lb.	6,071,487	342,004	1,111,088	103,940	1,115,194	108,693
Jelly Crystals ...	lb.	2,590,282	312,004	5,670,557	335,178	5,955,114	396,372
Joinery ...	...	4,446,508	78,651	3,245,390	3,245,390	...	4,620,242
Kalsomine ...	lb.	...	...	3,724,468	67,281	4,093,300	83,800
Kitbags (See Bags).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Knives—							
Household ...	doz.	*	*	7,373	12,581	*	*
Guillotine and Wood-working ...	doz.	1,927	42,502	5,070	76,309	6,873	108,194
Lacquer—							
Clear ...	gal.	94,715	92,655	102,673	110,665	104,895	115,194
Colours ...	gal.	405,629	436,019	464,267	553,848	396,851	485,355
Thinners ...	gal.	567,090	266,558	577,610	309,721	650,735	331,768
Launlike (Toilet) ...	lb.	41,450	8,858	38,584	8,836	38,634	8,403
Lard ...	lb.	1,024,530	28,354	†953,972	†33,888	1,244,573	44,450
Lathes (See Machine Tools).							
Lawn Mowers (Complete)—							
Electric ...	No.	336	12,804	433	13,809	8,647	109,131
Petrol ...	No.	...	...	170	10,230	552	22,110
Hand ...	No.	24,487	88,013	33,705	141,321	18,115	80,271
Lead Pipes, Tubes and Sheets ...	cwt.	128,192	260,555	144,536	325,440	110,826	303,898
Leather—							
Sole and Belting ...	lb.	12,677,036	1,040,301	12,215,201	1,028,006	12,633,920	1,137,121
Harness, Skirt, etc. ...	lb.	755,922	68,925	751,020	71,221	760,137	77,003
Upholstery ...	sq. ft.	4,088,182	230,214	4,656,662	263,501	4,214,335	275,124
Dressed and Upper—							
From Hides—							
Sold by Area ...	sq. ft.	13,787,552	820,714	13,389,335	815,687	13,169,329	882,263
Sold by weight ...	lb.	*	*	5,774	5,858	*	*
From Skins ...	sq. ft.	20,572,495	1,220,282	21,887,697	1,294,656	19,898,060	1,519,787
Splits—							
Dressed ...	sq. ft.	3,237,652	98,739	4,004,545	116,959	3,710,006	118,972
Rough Tanned ...	lb.	306,931	16,482	495,852	28,912	177,700	11,706
Lemon Butter (See Jams, Preserves).							
Lime (Made for Sale) ...	tons	43,698	96,988	61,706	135,032	70,356	171,345
Linseed—							
Oil ...	gal.	1,300,976	700,358	†1,673,634	†1,865,618	†2,625,690	†2,791,152
Cake and Meal ...	tons	8,863	86,914	4,707	47,003	7,784	82,254
Lipstick ...	...	*	71,144	*	182,636	...	198,092
Liqueurs ...	gals.	*	*	*	*	81,043	148,606
Lubricating Oil ...	gal.	1,837,558	523,189	2,440,180	687,778	2,472,252	794,621
Lunch Wrappers ...	...	...	*	...	122,781	...	107,204
Macaroni, Vermicelli and Spaghetti ...	cwt.	49,036	79,030	28,561	69,317	24,502	66,242
Machine Belting (Leather) ...	...	...	172,936	...	174,304	...	203,777
Machinery—							
Air Conditioning ...	...	...	406,396	...	569,052	...	671,443
Bake y ...	...	...	135,553	...	263,913	...	278,019
Boot and Shoe ...	...	...	*	...	34,950	...	38,032
Brick and Pottery ...	...	...	11,172	...	40,794	...	60,651
Butchery ...	...	...	8,062	...	18,636	...	13,228
Confectionery ...	...	...	18,547	...	25,072	...	16,429
Conveyors and Appliances ...	...	...	23,741	...	57,085	...	117,514
Dairy and Butter-making ...	...	...	106,148	...	147,480	...	435,206
Earth Moving ...	...	...	*	...	636,588	...	881,334
Flour Milling ...	...	...	81,683	...	98,537	...	115,850
Food Processing and Canning ...	...	...	164,514	...	254,986	...	264,307

* Not available. † Revised. ‡ Includes that obtained from further processing of imported Linseed Oil.

Table 163.—Principal Articles Produced in N.S.W. Factories,
1946-1947 to 1948-1949—continued.

Article.	Unit of Quantity	1946-47.		1947-48.		1948-49.	
		Quantity.	Value—£.	Quantity.	Value—£.	Quantity.	Value—£.
Machinery—continued.							
Hoists, Cranes, Lifting	...	...	275,564	...	372,777	...	425,801
Laundry (not Household)	...	...	118,272	...	147,137	...	173,327
Metalworking (See also Machine Tools)	...	...	578,348	...	934,658	...	1,004,709
Mining and Excavating	...	...	714,138	...	442,499	...	810,798
Printing	...	...	25,394	...	58,934	...	80,250
Pumping (including Petrol Pumps, etc.)	...	...	810,715	...	702,579	...	696,452
Refrigerating (not Household)	...	...	483,214	...	595,359	...	545,305
Road Making	...	...	529,864	...	520,258	...	725,725
Textile	...	...	82,060	...	124,165	...	271,087
Weighing and Appliances	...	...	82,626	...	117,195	...	157,053
Woodworking and Sawmilling	...	...	190,570	...	332,935	...	403,811
Machine Tools (See also Machinery—Metal Working)—							
Lathes	...	...	258,746	...	241,802	...	326,156
Other	...	...	257,308	...	334,133	...	422,717
Malt	bushel	603,650	283,256	656,696	329,600	633,741	334,826
Manures	cwt.	720,914	380,116	686,580	390,589	679,584	402,561
Margarine—							
Table	lb.	9,206,048	459,402	5,177,365	313,738	13,558,795	945,160
Other	lb.	21,570,370	614,293	27,937,510	958,663	33,597,552	1,424,916
Mattresses—							
Woven Wire	No.	59,782	133,617	46,724	131,414	51,826	162,873
Link Mesh	No.			6,521	24,027	3,764	7,101
Spring	No.			58,828	486,860	85,574	765,462
Inner Spring	No.						
Soft Filled (including Kapok)	No.	129,937	489,345	181,078	819,543	166,690	773,916
Meat—							
Extracts and Pastes	lb.	†1,014,863	†230,463	816,859	224,332	818,250	199,019
Tinned and Preserved	lb.	17,944,815	1,056,013	18,056,645	1,057,813	†13,514,970	†1,016,522
Meal	cwt.	337,193	174,374	362,970	200,920	395,296	261,626
Meters—							
Electric (including Domestic)	No.	141,693	474,287	210,966	661,124	280,156	966,402
Gas	No.	32,675	"	43,552	"	44,249	"
Milking Machines	No.	203	16,596	476	33,892	570	38,103
Milking Machine Parts	...	...	39,503	...	75,563	...	122,819
Milk Products—							
Condensed Milk	lb.	1,081,942	30,771	4,851,342	170,418	1,741,054	61,954
Concentrated Whole Milk	lb.	20,435,991	445,674	20,633,405	470,678	13,241,484	485,094
Other Processed Whole Milk Products (excluding Sterilized Milk)	lb.	16,784,182	1,131,968	21,410,505	1,549,622	24,884,994	2,090,709
Mops—							
Dish	gross	1,528	3,961	895	2,267	959	4,207
Dust	gross	162	3,508	95	3,141	93	2,373
Floor	gross	2,963	42,271	3,4	56,428	4,309	79,876
Motor Bodies Made—							
Passenger Buses	No.	258	210,024	377	590,452	478	743,869
Trailers	No.	257	67,494	338	87,683	616	159,797
Trucks—							
With Cab	No.	112	21,662	116	18,864	70	14,524
Without Cab	No.	1,269	102,829	1,415	117,008	1,932	147,875
Cabins only	No.	64	6,514	77	7,346	157	30,520
Utilities—							
New Work	No.	133	13,081	150	17,900	359	29,269
Conversion	No.	62	1,827	55	5,407	38	2,621
Vans	No.	174	52,488	233	63,340	257	68,838
Caravans	No.	203	41,037	314	117,106	315	136,188
All other types (including Cars)	No.	313	44,984	297	48,544	314	51,435
Motor Covers	...	...	20,859	...	23,487	...	18,254
Motor Spirit (including Benzol)	gal.	21,003,556	1,212,282	45,917,088	2,772,031	53,395,521	3,968,927
Motors, Electric—							
Under 1 h.p.	No.	*	*	*	*	182,290	*
1 and under 2½ h.p.	No.	*	*	*	*	13,661	*
2½ and under 5 h.p.	No.	*	*	*	*	10,281	*

Not available.

† Excludes Canned Bacon and Ham which has been included in "Bacon and Ham."

§ Includes all Electric Motors, whether made for sale or for incorporation in further products in the same factory.

Table 163.—Principal Articles Produced in N.S.W. Factories,
1946-1947 to 1948-1949—continued.

Article.	Unit of Quantity	1946-47.		1947-48.		1948-49.	
		Quantity.	Value—£.	Quantity.	Value—£.	Quantity.	Value—£.
Motors Electric—Contd.							
5 and under 10 h.p. ...	No.	*	*	*	*	3,500	*
10 h.p. and over ...	No.	*	*	*	*	3,892	*
Mucilage (See also Adhesives and Paste) ...	...	...	8,676	...	13,151	...	15,837
Mustard ...	lb.	594,624	125,936	544,857	111,450	659,023	146,494
Nails ...	tons	10,076	373,573	8,899	314,016	8,180	330,027
Neatsfoot Oil ...	gal.	68,176	14,976	66,808	17,993	69,669	22,027
Neckties ...	doz.	190,851	*	273,997	*	244,103	*
Nightwear (See Pyjamas)							
Oatmeal (for Porridge) ...	cwt.	152,515	359,904	163,130	418,664	163,448	456,033
Ointments (See Pharmaceutical).							
Oleine ...	cwt.	*	*	14,986	62,943	16,666	77,451
Optical Appliances ...	...	...	548,299	...	605,418	...	725,151
Ornaments (Cement and Concrete) ...	...	...	1,922	...	4,795	...	22,572
Paints—							
Water ...	lb.	6,413,580	165,746	6,517,510	177,009	6,052,518	195,944
Oil (Ready Mixed) ...	gal.	1,568,177	1,536,654	1,761,902	2,262,224	1,822,846	2,434,700
Other (including Bituminous) ...	gal.	227,566	108,140	333,341	196,047	428,957	311,700
Paint and Varnish							
Removers ...	gal.	30,330	20,062	26,764	19,006	34,408	24,361
Palings ...	sup. ft.	5,200,430	78,114	5,431,474	90,344	6,304,813	119,116
Paste, Adhesive (See also Adhesives and Mucilage) ...	...	...	6,288	...	9,789	...	13,645
Peanut Butter ...	lb.	1,494,564	135,047	2,022,458	173,174	2,056,816	167,396
Oil ...	gal.	*	*	136,445	75,508	162,914	77,521
Cake and Meal ...	tons	*	*	824	8,505	744	8,141
Peel, Candied (See Jam and Preserves).							
Pelts (See Hides and Skins).							
Penells (Automatic and Propelling) ...	gross	170	2,465	749	14,896	877	13,660
Pepper ...	lb.	262,252	36,029	252,757	63,166	266,538	100,904
Perambulators—							
Wickerware ...	No.	48,859	157,636	56,201	193,203	12,386	33,185
Other ...	No.					33,368	106,498
Petrol (See Motor Spirit).							
Petrol Tanks ...	...	...	16,785	...	16,078	...	20,203
Pharmaceutical Preparations (Proprietary Medicines, etc.)—							
Liquids ...	...	...	1,557,781	...	1,474,522	...	1,820,378
Ointments ...	...	...	133,600	...	157,505	...	173,783
Pills, Tablets and Lozenges ...	...	...	1,118,051	...	860,997	...	1,103,545
Powders ...	...	...	478,515	...	424,005	...	476,438
Galenicals ...	...	...	143,647	...	142,028	...	148,305
Photographic Appliances—							
Cameras ...	No.	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Appliances ...	...	...	*	...	*	...	31,404
Pickets ...	sup. ft.	31,180	409	29,222	453	93,207	1,605
Pickles ...	pints	4,559,310	253,221	3,749,821	227,517	3,822,568	256,704
Picture and Mirror Frames ...	...	...	120,404	...	130,923	...	134,364
Pig Iron (See Iron and Steel).							
Pipes and Tubes—							
Cement (including Asbestos Cement) ...	...	...	323,741	...	424,810	...	501,737
Earthenware ...	...	...	370,918	...	425,108	...	524,025
Iron and Steel ...	tons	*	†3,496,958	†130,067	†3,810,490	134,817	4,239,055
Parts and Fittings (Metal) ...	...	...	969,725	...	†990,878	...	1,112,973
Pistons (Auto) ...	No.	...	*	...	*	...	*
Piston Rings ...	No.	1,927,982	96,327	4,129,409	168,016	5,147,761	203,081
Plastic Woods ...	lb.	70,621	6,644	59,480	5,289	43,491	4,720
Ploughs (all kinds) ...	No.	881	*	616	*	604	*
Plywood ...	sq. ft.	22,323,488	420,308	23,726,208	529,537	25,572,322	655,694
	(3/16 in. basis).						

* Not available. † Revised.

Table 163.—Principal Articles Produced in N.S.W. Factories,
1946-1947 to 1948-1949—continued.

Article.	Unit of Quantity	1946-47.		1947-48.		1948-49.	
		Quantity.	Value—£.	Quantity.	Value—£.	Quantity.	Value—£.
Polish—							
Automobile ... ..	...	...	16,506	...	21,072	...	27,990
Boot and Shoe ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,604
Boot, Shoe and Leather Dressings and Finishes ... ..	...	...	31,776	...	79,265	...	52,330
Brass ... ..	...	...	62,590	...	51,877	...	58,139
Floor Wax, Solid ... ..	...	...	187,332	...	213,690	...	210,904
Floor Wax and Polish—Liquid ... ..	...	...	20,552	...	46,147	...	50,361
Furniture ... ..	...	...	1,055	...	4,497	...	7,550
Silver ... ..	...	...	*	...	22,588	...	*
Stove ... ..	...	...	110,366	...	*	...	*
Pollard	tons of 2,000 lb.	124,334	745,406	119,840	922,493	151,468	1,487,256
Potato Crisps, Chips, Flakes, etc. (See Jams and Preserves).							
Pottery (Art and Decorative) ... ..	...	...	161,397	...	187,005	...	207,736
Preserves (See Jams and Preserves).							
Projectors (See Cinematograph Appliances).							
Proprietary Medicines (See Pharmaceutical Preparations).							
Pulp—							
Fruit produced for Sale	cwt.	37,700	46,794	32,845	45,180	16,303	28,762
Tomato produced for Sale	cwt.	73,607	97,715	42,943	57,678	25,360	40,074
Putty	cwt.	34,125	86,467	41,352	123,442	21,576	80,772
Pyjamas (Men's)	doz.	77,496	*	67,706	*	97,448	*
Pyjamas (Women's) and Nightdresses—							
Not Knitted	doz.	55,131	*	47,845	*	63,300	*
Knitted	doz.	53,005	379,856	42,864	332,603	62,937	555,891
Quilts (Down, Feather, Cotton, etc.)	No.	35,378	105,832	25,728	84,593	31,682	109,764
Radiators and Fires (Electric)	No.	*	*	45,108	94,927	24,291	71,799
Radiator Cores (Auto.) ...	No.	*	*	39,388	142,860	50,823	239,845
Railway Cars and Wagons	No.	445	*	94	*	572	*
Refrigerators—							
Commercial	No.	1,879	412,909	2,663	473,468	2,404	518,436
Household—							
Electric	No.	21,567	1,050,011	31,985	1,996,683	50,995	3,351,862
Gas	No.	12,598	511,804	25,591	1,095,199	21,924	961,709
Kerosene and Oil	No.	6,810	277,162	9,195	381,856	11,313	497,720
Regulating Apparatus (Electric) ... ..	...	...	996,593	...	1,502,558	...	1,805,053
Reinforcements for Concrete	tons	*	*	9,139	237,761	6,549	190,129
Rice (Dressed)	cwt.	455,287	659,501	480,130	726,168	507,037	815,450
Rice—							
Meal	cwt.	24,883	7,492	26,726	7,813	46,943	13,161
Flour	cwt.	12,271	12,167	8,538	9,164	6,759	6,770
Rivets ... ..	...	...	91,293	...	87,618	...	77,236
Ropes and Cables (Fibre)	cwt.	*	*	38,447	265,214	39,574	388,114
Rouge ... ..	...	...	25,310	...	87,939	...	95,845
Rubber Hose (See Hose).							
Rubbing Compounds ...	lb.	168,317	8,371	196,978	10,860	219,778	11,270
Saddles	No.	4,471	34,061	5,141	41,644	5,226	48,099
Safes and Doors (Steel)	...	...	*	...	150,887	...	165,099
Sails ... ..	...	...	13,675	...	31,106	...	44,679
Saline Powder	lb.	444,972	36,179	493,022	43,779	434,152	37,784
Sandals (See Boots and Shoes).							
Sandshoes (See Boots and Shoes).							
Sauce—							
Tomato	pints	†6,037,868	427,161	6,378,049	463,489	6,823,133	545,811
Worcester	pints	4,655,865	276,225	4,549,296	252,442	3,408,616	256,569
Other	pints	684,322	55,640	616,700	48,122	549,496	51,600

* Not available. † Revised.

Table 163.—Principal Articles Produced in N.S.W. Factories,
1946-1947 to 1948-1949—continued.

Article.	Unit of Quantity	1946-47.		1947-48.		1948-49.	
		Quantity.	Value—£.	Quantity.	Value—£.	Quantity.	Value—£.
Sausage Casings—							
Beef	cwt.	8,458	35,368	10,019	38,690	11,395	45,858
Mutton	cwt.	6,937	78,945	6,875	69,934	7,502	99,622
Pig	cwt.	1,075	30,365	939	23,214	966	28,321
Saws—							
Circular ... ..	...	...	73,661	...	135,297	...	153,163
Hand ... ..	...	...	...	...	*	...	...
Other ... ..	...	...	58,685	...	45,295	...	33,593
Saw Benches	No.	525	7,775	427	6,946	598	11,800
Scarves and Shawls	doz.	2,352	*	2,736	...	6,011	*
School Bags (See Bags).							
Scientific Appliances ... ..	...	...	104,915	...	154,434	...	165,785
Glassware ... ..	...	...	*	...	...	...	110,790
Screws ... ..	...	...	39,544	...	51,137	...	97,097
Semolina	cwt.	141,581	109,415	100,235	79,967	143,944	125,268
Serge (See Cloth).							
Serviettes (Paper) ... ..	...	...	16,798	...	15,898	...	20,100
Shampoos (See Soap).							
Sharps and Screenings... ..	ton	5,967	144,227	5,036	119,346	5,297	143,014
Shirts	(2,000 lb)						
Shoes (See Boots and Shoes).	doz.	378,590	*	391,412	*	429,981	*
Sinks—							
Enamelled	No.	*	*	*	*	*	*
Plastic	No.	*	*	*	*	*	*
Stainless Steel	No.	6,909	100,807	13,079	183,486	12,867	183,356
Sink Heaters—							
Electric	No.	*	*	*	*	8,083	65,670
Gas	No.	*	*	*	*	3,895	28,910
Skin Creams (See Cos- metic Creams).							
Sleepers	sup. ft.	992,428	14,673	457,193	7,974	1,266,144	24,862
Slippers (See Boots and Shoes).							
Soap—							
Household	cwt.	148,032	282,974	193,161	473,740	205,586	631,309
Flakes and Chips	cwt.	13,700	64,751	23,881	121,455	28,541	163,648
Industrial	cwt.	11,827	27,584	14,958	22,980	144,410	166,496
Sand	cwt.	31,982	45,981	24,474	41,336	31,137	52,131
Toilet	cwt.	179,587	1,094,164	217,240	1,378,119	206,112	1,492,062
Shaving Soap and Cream	cwt.	8,045	194,777	7,476	195,812	6,839	191,210
Soft	cwt.	14,362	24,630	12,105	26,300	11,112	24,843
Liquid... ..	cwt.	21,340	37,486	62,808	111,970	64,564	108,683
Shampoo—							
Liquid	cwt.	*	*	3,621	32,510	5,811	104,751
Powder	cwt.	*	*	636	18,536	586	15,872
Extracts and Powders	cwt.	196,457	671,717	279,658	897,919	340,955	1,435,426
Socks and Stockings—							
Men's	doz. pr.	270,732	396,271	215,718	316,259	207,937	360,006
Women's	doz. pr.	301,363	646,421	340,307	886,099	351,054	897,244
Children's	doz. pr.	174,830	127,572	244,616	234,449	203,516	200,700
Soda Crystals	cwt.	18,824	9,233	11,355	6,859	23,195	16,558
Sodium Silicate... ..	tons	*	*	7,772	85,250	9,936	114,567
Sodium Sulphate	tons	6,187	63,711	7,307	67,622	6,688	72,559
Soles made for Sale (See Boots and Shoes).							
Soup (Tinned)—							
Tomato	pints	3,484,203	158,685	5,227,633	214,212	10,861,161	458,650
Other	pints	1,551,954	75,847	702,087	32,885	1,756,880	78,550
Spades and Shovels	doz.	20,604	68,270	21,710	81,991	20,780	92,617
Spanners and Wrenches ... ..	...	...	71,726	...	134,216	...	153,620
Spark Plugs	No.	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spices	lb.	101,772	12,724	126,944	29,195	149,728	27,793
Sponge Rubber	lb.	*	*	21,859	4,853	46,301	10,134
Spray, Vermin (See Insecticides).							
Stains (Oil)	gal.	89,474	54,339	96,564	73,649	104,219	79,835
Staples, Fencing	tons	52	3,130	245	8,640	152	7,244
Starch—							
Edible (including Corn-flour)	cwt.	158,589	305,599	138,203	277,643	153,853	325,789
Inedible (Laundry)	cwt.	25,832	67,996	54,168	100,692	39,277	107,062
Stay Paper and Cloth ... ..	...	...	120,051	...	143,643	...	175,867
Stearine (made for Sale)	cwt.	38,468	81,887	61,981	141,537	77,000	201,984
Steel, Structural, Fabricated	tons	56,050	2,437,572	60,924	2,893,021	54,764	3,099,539

* Not available. † Includes production (not previously available) of Industrial Soap in Woolscouring Works.

Table 163.—Principal Articles Produced in N.S.W. Factories,
1946-1947 to 1948-1949—continued.

Article.	Unit of Quantity	1946-47.		1947-48.		1948-49.	
		Quantity.	Value—£.	Quantity.	Value—£.	Quantity.	Value—£.
Steel Ingots, Rails, Bars and Sections (<i>See Iron and Steel</i>).							
Storage Systems (Hot Water)—							
Electric	No.	*	*	*	*	14,727	306,960
Gas	No.	*	*	*	*...	4,158	78,718
Solid Fuel	No.	*	*	*	*	...	...
Stoves, Ovens and Ranges—							
Cooking—							
Solid Fuel—							
Domestic	No.	}	12,033	{	11,748	12,810	115,427
Commercial	No.					1,053	32,023
Electric—							
Domestic Stoves	No.	}	31,221	{	8,942	18,908	517,840
Cookers, Stoves, etc., etc.	No.					24,903	266,915
Commercial Ranges	No.					614	51,137
Gas—							
Domestic	No.	}	12,883	{	14,627	10,906	407,849
Commercial	No.					62	47,706
Oil—							
Domestic	No.	}	52,207	{	47,184	70,398	91,474
Commercial	No.					*	*
Other	No.	...	...	...	...	*	*
Heating—							
Solid Fuel	No.	6,281	47,040	8,661	65,780	19,867	248,580
Oil	No.	*	*	5,066	7,155	7,331	9,604
Other	No.	*	*	8,551	22,486	5,764	48,081
Primus Type	No.	*	*	17,161	19,033	9,466	11,531
Sugar—							
Raw (94 per cent., net titre)	tons	39,768	*	33,500	*	33,003	*
Ice—							
Produced for Sale	lb.	26,314,763	436,180	24,244,687	407,350	25,714,717	463,269
Produced for use in own Works	lb.	6,170,707	*	3,901,507	*	3,217,903	*
Suitcases (<i>See Bags</i>).							
Sulphate of Ammonia ...	tons	22,377	250,832	24,611	313,992	28,780	476,288
Surgical, Medical Instruments and Appliances	...	...	195,040	...	181,045	...	265,315
Surgical Belts	doz.	3,922	69,944	5,471	89,359	4,109	64,922
Suspender Belts	doz.	587	7,084	229	1,332	1,032	5,313
Suspenders (Men's) ...	doz. pr.	8,289	10,115	14,117	16,060	5,793	7,248
Synthetic Resins—							
For Plastic Moulding	cwt.	*	*	*	*	*	*
For Paint, etc.	cwt.	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tableware (Plastic) ...	...	...	*	...	172,064	...	188,121
Talcum Powder	cwt.	24,372	485,949	15,775	380,881	16,620	415,399
Tallow—							
Raw	cwt.	309,323	588,852	339,216	731,980	364,287	889,673
Refined	cwt.	27,927	43,924	28,894	59,561	30,876	70,039
Tar made for Sale—							
Crude	gal.	22,198,380	205,608	22,838,972	216,835	22,200,906	292,076
Refined	gal.	14,063,131	218,213	14,539,080	257,599	13,308,387	249,772
Tarpaulins ... ..	...	...	339,710	...	149,263	...	224,001
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus ...	...	...	1,342,369	...	1,444,350	...	2,176,240
Tennis Racquet—							
Frames	doz.	*	*	13,251	259,808	11,699	233,693
Gut	lin. ft.	9,943,143	117,306	10,933,881	142,380	13,240,646	166,222
Tents, Flys and Marquees	...	...	169,071	...	150,027	...	180,786
Terra Cotta—							
Building ... ..	...	...	19,925	...	44,392	...	69,097
Other ... ..	...	...	11,248	...	15,154	...	8,598
Tiles—							
Floor and Wall—							
Asphalt	sq. yd.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Terra Cotta	sq. yd.	54,085	34,230	60,869	45,736	90,403	67,057
Roofing—							
Cement	No.	229,782	6,071	2,841,000	79,311	5,652,000	172,957
Steel	No.	*	*	*	*	*	*
Terra Cotta	No.	19,523,000	366,807	21,594,000	460,943	22,783,000	556,612
Timber, Dressed (<i>See Individual Items</i>).							

* Not available.

Table 163.—Principal Articles Produced in N.S.W. Factories,
1946-1947 to 1948-1949—continued.

Article.	Unit of Quantity	1946-47.		1947-48.		1948-49.	
		Quantity.	Value—£.	Quantity.	Value—£.	Quantity.	Value—£.
Timber, Rough Sawn—							
From Native Logs—							
Softwood ...	sup. ft.	88,618,190	*	83,921,071	*	89,306,978	*
Hardwood ...	sup. ft.	212,313,515	*	248,670,800	*	264,378,500	*
From Imported Logs—							
Softwood ...	sup. ft.	1,609,520	*	4,457,106	*	4,273,808	*
Hardwood ...	sup. ft.	693,658	*	876,924	*	141,184	*
Toasters (Electric) ...	No.	*	*	80,251	89,655	74,045	94,603
Tobacco—							
Fine Cut ...	lb.	4,538,731	1,927,577	4,292,777	1,962,271	4,556,381	2,307,206
Flake ...	lb.	5,870,415	2,579,638	5,806,087	2,673,480	5,178,818	2,542,347
Plug ...	lb.	2,608,453	1,110,744	2,750,361	1,232,960	2,832,870	1,387,490
Toilet Paper ...	...	...	*	...	340,882	...	564,166
Tomato Juice ...	gal.	332,291	87,814	382,503	107,490	285,714	88,947
Tools and Appliances (Portable)							
Electric ...	...	...	64,695	...	116,012	...	114,622
Tools—							
Engineers, Small ...	...	...	297,677	...	500,152	...	450,927
Hand, Tradesmen's (See Individual Items).							
Tooth Paste, Powders, Etc. ...	...	...	743,553	...	808,086	...	913,271
Toys ...	...	...	916,467	...	970,739	...	1,010,086
Tractors—							
Under 25 h.p. ...	No.	1,602	*	1,793	*	929	*
25 h.p. and over ...	No.					1,598	*
Transformers and Converters—							
Above 20 kVA ...	No.	1,315	354,756	1,299	304,260	1,308	376,275
Below 20 kVA—							
For neon signs ...	No.	4,114	11,511	9,775	53,127	8,981	48,364
For radio, electric toys, etc. ...	No.	225,328	124,020	220,170	104,607	118,386	72,930
For industrial power and light ...	No.	17,360	136,436	9,969	57,451	15,296	113,907
For other industrial uses ...	No.	6,444	99,958	9,335	61,378	24,233	66,912
Trunks (See Bags).							
Tubing (Rubber) ...	ft.	*	16,113	1,406,331	18,494	727,475	10,231
Twine (all Types) ...	cwt.	*	*	10,856	108,704	9,818	123,695
Tyres—							
Motor Car and Motor Cycle (Pneumatic) ...	No.	908,353	3,607,402	584,208	1,654,131	561,241	1,726,535
Truck and Omnibus (Pneumatic) ...	No.			239,524	1,897,754	201,727	2,259,818
All other types (including Solid) ...	No.			40,614	324,042	63,097	447,349
Retreaded and Recapped ...	No.			353,406	857,995	361,719	901,826
Umbrellas ...	No.	84,930	85,118	92,946	111,864	101,691	133,228
Underwear—							
Knitted—							
Men's ...	doz.	276,767	344,268	287,521	397,826	344,957	566,965
Women's ...	doz.	488,997	1,062,658	599,622	1,271,409	586,460	1,618,522
Children's ...	doz.	186,536	180,146	218,518	204,579	224,915	248,907
Not Knitted—							
Men's and Boys' ...	doz.	162,586	*	176,157	*	218,612	*
Women's and Girls' ...	doz.	302,613	*	306,842	*	374,802	*
Uppers made for Sale (See Boots and Shoes).							
Vacuum Cleaners (Electric) ...	No.	*	*	40,307	391,302	25,361	290,995
Varnishes—							
Produced for use in own Works ...	gal.	1,299,164	*	1,268,791	*	1,295,842	*
Produced for Sale ...	gal.	467,592	296,204	598,429	470,118	605,921	579,322
Vices ...	...	...	19,422	...	26,751	...	27,157
Vinegar ...	gal.	1,590,983	76,502	1,456,982	95,787	1,349,346	93,042
Wash Boilers (See Coppers).							
Washers ...	...	...	33,982	...	37,341	...	66,256

* Not available. † Revised.

Table 163.—Principal Articles Produced in N.S.W. Factories, 1946-1947 to 1948-1949—*continued.*

Article.	Unit of Quantity	1946-1947.		1947-1948.		1948-1949.	
		Quantity.	Value—£.	Quantity.	Value—£.	Quantity.	Value—£.
Washing Machines (Household)—							
Electric	No.	*	*	*	*	5,751	247,760
Other	No.	*	*	*	*	*	*
Waterbags (Cauvas) ... ..	...	...	50,488	...	34,850	...	34,113
Waterproof Piece Goods	sq. yd.	175,198	40,743	105,778	29,311	168,563	46,034
Weatherboards—							
Australian Timber	sup. ft.	6,123,700	128,932	5,728,535	143,079	7,479,759	211,301
Imported Timber	sup. ft.	37,193	2,278	36,200	2,118	128,088	7,122
Weed Killers ... ..	...	...	32,149	...	55,062	...	48,916
Wheatmeal—							
For Baking	tons	*	*	18,809	255,098	21,446	340,768
For Porridge (Granulated)	tons	*	*	1,691	26,168	562	8,375
Wheelbarrows (Metal)	No.	10,944	20,025	18,200	48,045	25,840	79,613
Window and Door Fittings (Metal) ... ..	...	...	54,136	...	125,724	...	91,920
Window Frames (Metal) ... ..	...	...	105,911	...	181,758	...	260,176
Wire and Wire Netting	tons	*	*	80,511	2,142,870	77,551	2,030,619
Wire Gates ... ..	...	...	116,443	...	162,476	...	173,132
Wireless—							
Cabinets—							
Wood	No.	66,800	255,227	86,018	328,282	55,066	338,977
Other (including Plastic)	No.	*	*	127,208	80,803	124,957	77,671
Chassis — Unmounted (made for Sale)	No.	*	*	67,583	16,885	61,719	15,913
Receiving Sets (Complete)	No.	164,089	*	213,400	3,038,057	177,393	2,783,445
Receiving Set Parts (including Valves), made for Sale ... ..	...	...	1,116,743	...	965,634	...	994,301
Transmitting Apparatus (including Valves) ... ..	...	...	514,475	...	464,609	...	566,576
Other Wireless and Amplifying Apparatus ... ..	...	...	291,690	...	477,853	...	374,155
Wool Presses	No.	*	*	567	12,642	1,612	50,277
Wool (Scoured)—							
Produced for Sale	lb.	†43,777,722	*	36,678,396	*	33,189,032	*
Produced for use in own Works	lb.	8,994,219	*	9,790,862	*	8,664,828	*
Wool Tops—							
Produced for Sale	lb.	4,999,421	1,206,777	5,423,755	1,436,186	4,279,692	1,689,508
Produced for use in own Works	lb.	4,782,772	*	5,585,538	*	5,392,602	*
Writing Pads ... ..	...	...	135,037	...	143,762	...	138,761
Yarn (for Sale)—							
Cotton	lb.	9,046,297	1,173,354	9,819,371	1,275,395	9,487,375	1,696,358
Woolen	lb.	1,001,916	179,654	1,338,153	262,671	1,055,530	221,996
Worsted	lb.	3,601,843	1,129,048	3,466,143	1,160,706	2,884,740	1,388,124
Zinc Chloride	tons	104	4,057	215	9,155	352	10,672
Zinc Oxide	cwt.	202,670	406,820	245,800	500,542	246,900	614,935
Zinc Oxide Paste	cwt.	7,837	29,684	15,192	54,190	13,340	52,450

* Not available. † Revised.

INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES.

In the following pages particulars are given of the structure and production of certain of the more important individual secondary industries of New South Wales. The basis of classification of factory establishments by industry is indicated at page 164. The appropriate classification of each establishment is determined according to its predominant activity, but the particular establishment may also have lesser activities which should, but cannot, be classified to other industries. The quantities of principal articles

produced in these individual secondary industries are therefore only the quantities produced by the establishments classified thereto; *the total production of these articles by all establishments* in New South Wales, however classified, is given in Table 163.

CEMENT WORKS.

The extensive deposits of limestone and shale in New South Wales are used for making cement in establishments situated in proximity to the supplies of raw material and coal mines.

Table 164.—Cement Works.

Items.	1938-39.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Number of Establishments	5	4	4	4	4	5
Persons Employed*	931	589	633	722	801	822
Total Horse-power installed	48,495	43,833	43,770	42,918	37,841	50,898
Value of Land and Buildings	£ 586,510	467,829	460,622	459,001	456,640	510,374
Value of Plant and Machinery	£ 1,059,804	593,879	559,638	553,613	600,149	969,714
Salaries and Wages Paid	£ 216,490	204,524	191,461	254,359	312,696	455,851
Value of Fuel and Power used	£ 202,961	190,270	186,585	235,233	280,718	365,058
Value of Materials used	£ 385,428	360,732	399,841	412,586	557,310	732,540
Value of Output	£ 1,453,599	1,002,168	1,016,973	1,315,552	1,492,151	1,846,123
Value of Production	£ 865,210	451,057	436,547	657,733	654,123	747,925
Cement made	tons 432,487	327,830	320,556	393,397	441,023	465,354
Limestone, Shell, Coral used	tons 583,743	446,420	434,327	547,083	582,070	641,059

* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

The largest pre-war output of cement, 438,267 tons, was recorded in 1937-38. During the war, large quantities of Portland cement were used on defence projects, but restrictions were imposed on ordinary public works and civilian building, and production declined to 320,556 tons in 1945-46 (27 per cent. less than in 1937-38). With the removal of restrictions and the pressure of demand, output expanded during the post-war years to 465,354 tons in 1948-49 or 45 per cent. above 1945-46 and 6 per cent. above 1937-38. One large undertaking which had been closed since 1942-43 was re-opened late in 1948-49.

GLASS AND GLASS BOTTLE WORKS.

In the decade preceding the outbreak of war in 1939, there was substantial progress in the manufacture of glassware in New South Wales, and during the war production was extended to new types such as glassware for scientific purposes. Much of the activity in glass and glass bottle works comprises bevelling, cutting, silvering, and mirror making. Particulars of the factories are shown below:—

Table 165.—Glass and Glass Bottle Works.

Items.	1938-39.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Number of Establishments	30	40	44	51	58	61
Persons Employed*	3,214	3,919	4,099	4,416	4,465	4,711
Total Horse-power installed	9,073	10,502	13,463	12,900	13,899	14,235
Value of Land and Buildings	£ 722,331	987,222	1,007,736	1,104,080	1,060,792	1,050,398
Value of Plant and Machinery	£ 467,336	736,158	760,194	776,384	793,416	895,425
Salaries and Wages paid...	£ 672,740	1,115,996	1,272,367	1,414,320	1,685,336	1,977,348
Value of Fuel and Power used	£ 158,609	376,093	408,736	500,877	492,977	709,508
Value of Materials used	£ 693,688	1,195,605	1,197,863	1,725,971	2,033,743	2,498,247
Value of Output	£ 2,024,036	3,319,059	3,610,064	4,714,748	5,083,736	6,066,385
Value of Production	£ 1,171,739	1,747,361	2,003,465	2,487,900	2,557,016	2,858,630

* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

The average number employed in glass and glass bottle works rose to 4,711 in 1948-49, and was then 47 per cent. greater than in 1938-39 and 15 per cent. greater than in 1945-46. The value of production amounted to £2,858,630 in 1948-49 or 43 per cent. more than in 1945-46 and 144 per cent. more than in 1938-39.

BRICK, TILE AND POTTERY WORKS.

Utilising the abundance of clay, brickworks have been established in many parts of the State. In a number of cases the industry is associated with tile-making and pottery. Particulars of these industries are shown below:—

Table 166.—Brick, Tile and Pottery Works.

Items.	1938-39.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Number of Establishments ...	176	98	141	169	183	195
Persons Employed* ...	5,043	2,260	3,314	4,648	5,275	5,625
Total Horse-power installed ...	20,063	16,719	20,659	22,999	25,685	30,188
Value of Land and Buildings ...	£ 1,047,940	920,181	1,051,640	1,263,562	1,415,858	1,582,273
Value of Plant and Machinery ...	£ 1,232,838	819,542	1,109,588	1,274,673	1,418,838	1,662,342
Salary and Wages Paid ...	£ 1,118,664	659,608	928,213	1,402,854	1,868,779	2,327,588
Value of Fuel and Power used ...	£ 356,964	179,130	278,608	435,040	552,631	693,570
Value of Materials used ...	£ 380,051	262,917	369,688	545,921	667,198	786,356
Value of Output ...	£ 2,011,482	1,357,083	1,930,661	3,093,989	3,893,461	4,633,240
Value of Production ...	£ 1,874,467	915,036	1,282,365	2,113,028	2,673,632	3,153,314

* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Ordinarily the local factories supply all the bricks, roofing tiles, and earthenware pipes required for use in New South Wales, but it is usual for a considerable proportion of the floor and wall tiles to be imported.

Production of brick, tile and pottery works fell to very low levels during the depression years, and again during the war when all non-military construction work was restricted severely. Although it began to increase again after 1943-44, the output in 1948-49 remained much below the pre-war and pre-depression levels. The production of bricks (excluding fire-bricks) declined 93.5 per cent. between 1928-29 and 1931-32 and 85 per cent. between 1938-39 and 1943-44, and in 1948-49 was 17 per cent. less than in 1938-39 and 28 per cent. less than in 1928-29.

The following statement shows the output of the principal products of brick, tile, and pottery works at intervals since 1928-29:—

Table 167.—Output of Bricks, Tiles, etc.

Products.	1928-29.	1931-32.	1938-39.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Bricks thous.	437,158	28,521	379,236	72,140	144,504	249,533	303,221	314,323
Firebricks	£ 1,625,464	81,765	1,265,555	325,434	605,097	1,277,385	1,727,011	2,029,474
Tiles—	£ 103,985	71,292	310,895	551,093	400,806	608,511	669,238	700,421
Roofing (Terra Cotta) thous.	20,414	1,094	20,120	3,297	12,230	19,523	21,594	22,783
Floor and Wall* sq. yd.	£ 332,284	13,799	305,080	51,099	215,969	366,897	460,943	556,612
Pipes—Earthenware	£ 250,151	49,221	402,613	106,837	236,907	370,918	425,198	524,025
Pottery and Other Earthenware ...	£ 256,873	90,339	231,518	260,001	240,119	357,862	426,959	601,928

* Glazed and unglazed.

† Not available.

To help overcome the post-war shortage of bricks and terra cotta tiles, the State Government commenced production at the State Brickworks in August, 1946, and opened the State Tileworks in October, 1949.

CHEMICALS, DRUGS, AND MEDICINES.

The production of industrial and heavy chemicals and pharmaceutical and toilet preparations developed considerably during and since the war years. A summary of the operations of the relevant factories in recent years is contained in the following table. Between 1938-39 and 1948-49, the number of employees in these factories increased by 134 per cent., the value of land, buildings, and machinery by 203 per cent., and the value of production by 206 per cent.

Table 168.—Chemicals, Drugs, and Medicines.

Items.	1938-39.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Number of Establishments ...	132	210	219	231	231	239
Persons Employed* ...	2,820	5,059	5,606	6,068	6,400	6,596
Total Horse-power Installed ...	7,256	20,134	20,178	22,246	33,255	26,822
Value of Land and Buildings ...	£ 1,044,646	2,196,971	2,107,542	2,249,789	4,072,622	2,714,624
Value of Plant and Machinery ...	£ 613,642	2,167,455	1,875,385	1,897,311	3,616,100	2,317,147
Salaries and Wages Paid ...	£ 534,983	1,424,914	1,627,455	1,944,723	2,295,904	5,647,077
Value of Fuel and Power Used ...	£ 66,628	208,156	247,038	255,112	344,022	423,704
Value of Materials Used ...	£ 1,992,714	4,494,760	5,288,440	6,384,028	7,325,054	8,518,881
Value of Output ...	£ 4,424,219	9,449,223	10,830,154	12,466,977	13,994,604	16,133,946
Value of Production ...	£ 2,374,377	4,746,307	5,294,676	5,827,837	6,325,528	7,191,361

* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORIES.

A wide variety of household and toilet soaps and soap extracts and powders is produced in New South Wales, as well as the comparatively small quantity of candles required for local use. Although temporarily restricted by the short supplies of tallow and other raw materials, the production of soap and soap extracts and powders, etc. expanded during the post-war years and in 1948-49 exceeded, except for soap, the high level of output of the war years. The following table summarises the operations of the soap and candle factories during recent years:—

Table 169.—Soap and Candle Factories.

Items.	1938-39.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Number of Establishments ...	27	34	40	41	50	50
Persons Employed* ...	1,460	1,642	1,721	1,867	1,896	2,117
Total Horse-power installed ...	3,952	4,336	4,280	4,342	4,460	4,717
Value of Land and Buildings ...	£ 335,682	369,771	376,634	400,993	406,216	402,173
Value of Plant and Machinery ...	£ 224,237	165,140	161,333	159,955	167,852	205,798
Salaries and Wages paid ...	£ 284,680	440,541	495,275	555,515	676,146	870,273
Value of Fuel and Power used ...	£ 30,078	49,335	50,061	37,563	66,221	93,786
Value of Materials used ...	£ 796,759	1,641,446	1,686,739	1,625,610	2,397,080	2,922,143
Value of Output ...	£ 1,825,877	3,230,507	3,408,769	3,328,880	4,363,984	5,467,044
Value of Production ...	£ 999,040	1,539,726	1,671,969	1,665,707	1,900,683	2,451,115
Materials Treated—						
Tallow ... cwt.	242,592	411,702	401,129	322,940	435,668	463,982
Alkali for Soap ... cwt.	†	†	72,452	58,950	65,365	78,788
Resin ... cwt.	25,539	6,789	4,762	6,001	8,238	10,174
Coco-nut Oil ... cwt.	68,866	42,353	41,922	24,131	44,024	48,697
Principal Products—						
Soap ... cwt.	478,488	524,958	513,114	411,375	520,980	538,670
Soap Extracts and powders ... cwt.	55,947	235,979	262,764	193,707	274,158	337,955
Glycerine (Refined)† ... cwt.	†	23,747	21,039	12,848	20,600	26,135
Soda Crystals† ... cwt.	22,087	13,350	12,056	†	†	†

* Average over whole year, including working proprietors. † Total production of glycerine (refined) and soda crystals (including quantities made in chemical works as well as in soap factories) was 18,964 cwt. and 48,893 cwt. respectively, in 1938-39; 27,342 cwt. and 11,355 cwt. in 1947-48; and 35,189 cwt. and 23,195 cwt. respectively in 1948-49. ‡ Not available

METAL AND MACHINERY WORKS, ETC.

Factories engaged in the treatment of industrial metals and the manufacture of machinery, conveyances, etc. comprise the largest group of manufacturing industries in New South Wales. Prior to 1939, the growth of these industries proceeded steadily, despite the onset of the depression of the early nineteen-thirties. During the war years, development was accelerated and munitions, aircraft, ships, machine tools, and mechanical equipment of types and in quantities not formerly manufactured in New South Wales were produced, but with the curtailment of war production and the transition of industry to a peace-time basis activity in these industries declined. During the post-war years from 1945-46 onwards, there was further marked expansion, and although prices and costs of production were rising rapidly and labour and many basic materials were in short supply, activity in 1948-49 was markedly greater than pre-war.

A comparative statement showing the development of the metal and machinery works since 1911 is given below:—

Table 170.—Metal and Machinery Works.

Year.	Number of Establish- ments.	Persons Employed. *	Total Horse- power installed.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of Materials and Fuel Used.	Value of Output.	Value of Production.
£ thousand.							
1911	934	29,066	37,313	3,426	7,986	13,829	5,843
1920-21	1,262	45,603	132,263	9,897	23,789	37,061	13,275
1928-29	2,170	62,090	199,475	15,045	31,922	54,995	23,073
1931-32	1,956	38,981	234,910	7,945	16,332	27,730	11,398
1934-35	2,200	57,810	282,784	11,163	30,111	48,402	18,291
1935-36	2,298	66,277	293,601	13,174	35,636	57,777	22,141
1936-37	2,401	73,464	311,013	14,795	42,124	67,996	25,872
1937-38	2,545	81,472	337,431	17,451	47,701	76,808	29,107
1938-39	2,634	82,452	388,350	18,495	48,172	79,863	31,691
1939-40	2,667	86,841	391,944	20,345	53,592	87,923	34,331
1940-41	2,781	105,597	431,557	26,988	68,344	113,308	44,964
1941-42	2,837	132,444	466,039	40,134	86,439	146,553	60,114
1942-43	2,913	158,113	514,305	51,554	98,470	172,797	74,327
1943-44	3,127	163,023	529,279	53,452	101,273	179,798	78,525
1944-45	3,206	151,076	537,033	48,040	92,038	164,697	72,659
1945-46	3,530	138,602	549,506	42,478	77,319	139,890	62,571
1946-47	4,066	143,652	571,062	47,444	94,185	163,721	74,536
1947-48	4,486	153,367	603,223	58,279	113,293	204,190	90,987
1948-49	4,792	156,844	639,634	66,844	123,145	224,762	101,617

* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

In the following table the metal and machinery works are grouped according to their predominant activity to show the extent of the operations during 1947-48 and 1948-49 of the principal industries that comprise this factory class.

Table 171.—Metal and Machinery Works: Individual Industries.

Industries.	Number of Establishments.	Persons Employed. *	Total Horse-power Installed.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of Materials and Fuel Used.	Value of Output.	Value of Production.
				£ thousand.			
1947-48.							
Smelting, Iron and Steel ...	17	11,246	216,645	5,178	28,185	39,289	11,104
Extraction and Refining other Metals ...	21	1,684	38,426	825	14,266	17,539	3,273
Iron and Steel Sheets and Sheet Metal Working ...	218	9,411	34,046	3,540	9,084	14,725	5,641
Rolling, Founding, etc., non-ferrous Metals ...	144	6,425	29,179	2,542	8,612	15,136	4,524
Pipes, Tubes, and Fittings ...	14	3,175	13,070	1,332	2,652	4,690	2,038
Wireworking (including nails)	91	3,739	17,708	1,439	3,412	5,799	2,387
Plant, Equipment, Machinery, and other Engineering	1,231	30,128	69,667	10,178	15,093	32,035	16,942
Electrical and Wireless Equipment ...	432	25,051	29,170	8,536	12,162	24,509	12,347
Motor Vehicles and Cycles (construction, assembly, repair, accessories) ...	1,768	17,343	19,651	5,633	5,514	14,981	9,467
Railway and Tramway Rolling Stock ...	54	19,327	41,132	7,809	5,345	14,871	9,526
Ship and Boat Building ...	104	11,071	54,599	4,694	2,477	8,338	5,861
Aircraft ...	16	3,523	9,298	1,378	2,655	4,682	2,027
Other ...	376	11,244	30,032	5,195	3,836	7,596	5,850
Total, Metal and Machinery Works ...	4,486	153,367	603,223	58,279	113,293	204,190	90,987
1948-49.							
Smelting, Iron and Steel ...	17	11,058	218,219	5,908	29,918	40,738	10,820
Extraction and Refining other Metals ...	22	1,720	41,199	1,017	16,931	22,104	5,173
Iron and Steel Sheets and Sheet Metal Working ...	216	9,308	33,578	3,927	9,170	15,112	5,942
Rolling, Founding, etc., non-ferrous Metals ...	159	5,979	29,502	2,631	8,683	12,877	4,194
Pipes, Tubes, and Fittings ...	18	3,339	15,439	1,585	3,051	5,281	2,230
Wireworking (including nails)	99	3,711	18,687	1,594	3,485	6,079	2,594
Plant, Equipment, Machinery, and other Engineering	1,301	30,868	79,899	12,937	17,128	36,674	19,546
Electrical and Wireless Equipment ...	449	26,199	33,515	10,197	14,327	29,467	15,140
Motor Vehicles and Cycles (construction, assembly, repair, accessories) ...	1,945	19,116	23,188	6,948	7,534	18,560	11,026
Railway and Tramway Rolling Stock ...	54	18,988	42,328	8,383	4,980	14,772	9,892
Ship and Boat Building ...	107	11,217	58,749	5,358	2,455	8,808	6,353
Aircraft ...	18	3,988	10,012	1,629	1,164	3,197	2,033
Other ...	387	11,353	35,319	4,730	4,319	11,093	6,674
Total, Metal and Machinery Works ...	4,792	156,844	639,634	66,844	123,145	224,762	101,617

* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Because the classification of many individual factories was changed upon the introduction of the new factory classification (see page 164) in 1945-46, comparable data for all these individual industries are not available for earlier years. Following the general pattern, activity intensified in most of these industries during the war years, slackened between 1943-44 and 1945-46, and re-expanded during the post-war years to a level markedly above pre-war.

Details of the principal items manufactured in these industries during 1946-47, 1947-48, and 1948-49 are given in Table 163.

Iron and Steel Works.

The great expansion of the metal and machinery works group was bound up in the remarkable progress of the iron and steel industry in New South Wales. A brief review of the history of the industry is presented in the 1937-38 issue of the Year Book on page 628.

The principal iron and steel works are at Newcastle and Port Kembla in proximity to the northern and southern coalfields respectively. These works are modern and efficient, and they are controlled by an organisation which owns the coke works and iron and steel furnaces, large deposits of iron ore, limestone, coal and other minerals, and a fleet of ships for the transport of iron ore and other raw materials and the carriage of finished products of the steel works.

The following table shows the production of pig iron and steel in New South Wales since 1925-26:—

Table 172.—Production of Iron and Steel.

Year.	Pig Iron.	Steel Ingots.	Steel Rails, Bars and Sections.	Year.	Pig Iron.	Steel Ingots.	Steel Rails; Bars and Sections.
Tons.				Tons.			
1925-26	430,597	385,231	339,463	1942-43	1,276,395	1,625,829	1,269,768
1931-32	190,132	221,488	178,740	1943-44	1,192,803	1,523,489	1,217,201
1932-33	336,246	392,666	295,523	1944-45	1,117,709	1,345,626	1,089,509
1938-39	1,104,605	1,168,305	972,799	1945-46	852,197	1,054,483	853,431
1939-40	1,212,006	1,290,226	1,034,714	1946-47	925,679	1,311,959	1,099,514
1940-41	1,461,737	1,654,314	1,319,584	1947-48	1,029,998	1,343,153	1,116,187
1941-42	1,376,293	1,696,608	1,388,620	1948-49	899,160	1,175,922	1,055,540

The production of iron and steel was seriously restricted during the depression, but recovered rapidly in 1932-33, and was greater in 1933-34 than in any previous year. Following a period of steady expansion, output reached the record level of 1,461,737 tons of pig iron in 1940-41 and 1,696,006 tons of steel ingots in 1941-42, but then declined progressively to 852,197 tons of pig iron and 1,054,483 tons of steel in 1945-46.

Although somewhat less than in 1946-47 and 1947-48, production in 1948-49 amounted to 899,160 tons of pig iron (6 per cent. above 1945-46, but 38 per cent. and 19 per cent. below the 1940-41 and 1938-39 levels; respectively) and to 1,175,922 tons of steel (very slightly more than in 1938-39 and 11 per cent. above 1945-46, but 31 per cent. below 1941-42).

During the post-war years, activity in the iron and steel works was seriously restricted by inadequate and irregular supplies of coal, shortage of labour, and industrial disputes.

The overseas exports and imports of iron and steel (excluding scrap iron) from and to New South Wales during recent years were:—

Year.	Exports.		Imports.	
	Quantity. tons.	Value. £A. f.o.b.	Quantity. tons.	Value. £A. f.o.b.
1938-39	195,929	1,776,432	51,469	1,664,854
1945-46	169,609	2,662,575	27,085	1,289,960
1946-47	197,498	3,124,994	29,633	1,642,425
1947-48	77,000	1,980,812	35,083	2,218,562
1948-49	60,073	1,930,378	47,761	3,300,733

The bulk of the exports in 1948-49 was shipped to New Zealand, and the imports came mostly from the United Kingdom and United States of America.

The prices of iron and steel operative during the first quarter of each year 1939 to 1949 are given in the next table. These prices, which are quoted in the annual report of the Australian Tariff Board for 1948-49, are prices net c.i.f. in Australian currency at State capital ports. In June, 1949 the price of pig iron (£7.88 per ton) was 75 per cent. above the 1939 level, 37 per cent. above 1946, and 17 per cent. above 1948. The price of bar and structural steel in 1949 was £15.88 per ton, being 57 per cent., 26 per cent., and 12 per cent. higher, respectively, than in 1939, 1946, and 1948. During and since the war, the prices have been subject to control in terms of the Commonwealth, and later the State prices regulations.

Table 173.—Prices of Iron and Steel in Australia.

Item.	March Quarter.										
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948	1949.
	£ per ton; net c.i.f. State capital ports.										
Pig Iron	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	6.75	6.75	7.88
Bar and Structural Steel	10.13	10.13	10.13	10.13	12.63	12.63	12.63	12.63	14.13	14.13	15.88

Variations in the prices of pig iron and bar and structural steel in Australia compared favourably with price movements in the United Kingdom and United States. The following statement gives comparable prices of pig iron and bar and structural steel to domestic purchasers in Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America in 1949 and selected earlier years. The prices are expressed in terms of Australian currency at the contemporary rates of exchange and their bases of quotation are net c.i.f. State capital ports for Australia, delivered consumers' works (net) for the United Kingdom, and f.o.b. basing points for the United States; the Australian and United Kingdom prices relate to the first quarter of the year, the United States prices relate to January.

Table 174.—Prices of Iron and Steel, Australia and Overseas*.

Year.	Pig Iron.			Bar Steel.			Structural Steel.		
	Australia.	United Kingdom.	U.S.A.	Australia.	United Kingdom.	U.S.A.	Australia.	United Kingdom.	U.S.A.
£A per ton.									
1938	4.50	8.00	6.33	10.13	14.31	13.80	10.13	13.78	12.76
1946	5.75	10.53	8.23	12.63	22.10	15.75	12.63	19.35	14.70
1947	6.75	10.88	9.77	14.13	22.69	18.20	14.13	19.66	16.45
1948	6.75	12.13	11.69	14.13	24.38	20.30	14.13	21.13	19.60
1949	7.88	14.78†	14.53†	15.88	24.83†	23.45†	15.88	25.22†	22.75†
Percentage increase 1938 to 1949	75	85	128	57	74	69	57	83	78

* Source—Annual Report, Australian Tariff Board, 1948-49.

† April, 1949.

Prices in Australia have been consistently lower, and between 1938 and the early months of 1949 the percentage increases in the prices of iron and steel in the United Kingdom and the United States appreciably exceeded the increases in Australian prices. In this respect, therefore, Australian industry appears to have held a strong, though in 1948-49 slightly reduced, competitive advantage.

COTTON MILLS.

Under the impetus of war, the cotton spinning and weaving industry developed rapidly and its range of products was extended to cover cotton tweeds, duck, drills, canvas, towelling, tyre cord and tyre cord fabric, etc. Between 1938-39 and 1943-44, the number of establishments increased from 13 to 37, the number of employees by 133 per cent., and the value of production by 330 per cent., but development was then curtailed. During the post-war years from 1945-46, the mills considerably expanded their operations, and, although hampered by shortage of raw materials and particularly of labour, approached the high war-time level of activity. In 1948-49, the number employed increased to 3,854 (125 per cent. above 1938-39 and only 4 per cent. below 1943-44) and the value of production rose to £2,165,532 (24 per cent. above 1943-44 and more than four times greater than in 1938-39).

Particulars of the spinning and weaving operations of cotton mills in 1948-49 and selected earlier years are contained in the following table:—

The production of cotton and woollen and worsted piece goods in cotton mills during the years 1938-39 to 1948-49 is shown in Table 179.

Table 175.—Cotton Mills (Spinning and Weaving).

Item.	1938-39.	1943-44.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Number of Establishments ...	13	37	40	42	41	45
Persons Employed* ...	1,716	4,006	3,381	3,615	3,525	3,854
Total Horse-power installed ...	3,395	8,263	8,805	9,591	9,453	11,294
Value of Land and Buildings ...	290,597	632,319	634,222	693,936	776,804	850,491
Value of Plant and Machinery ...	258,456	760,581	636,388	675,717	676,748	1,309,397
Salaries and Wages paid ...	217,003	885,957	776,932	1,018,669	1,137,289	1,331,975
Value of Fuel and Power used ...	22,122	65,761	63,882	70,674	80,270	96,685
Value of Materials used ...	618,931	2,848,901	2,327,797	2,964,923	3,037,047	3,698,472
Value of Output ...	£ 1,046,892	4,661,179	3,804,932	4,747,245	5,022,168	3,960,689
Value of Production ...	£ 405,839	1,746,517	1,413,253	1,711,648	1,904,851	2,165,532

* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

WOOLLEN AND TWEED MILLS.

Most of the woollen goods required in New South Wales are manufactured in Australia. Woollen mills have been established in Sydney, Goulburn, Albury, Lithgow, Liverpool, and Orange. In 1948-49 there were 52 establishments in this group, employing on the average 4,529 males and 3,849 females. In some of the factories all the processes, from scouring the greasy wool to weaving tweed and cloth, were carried out. Others were concerned with spinning, or topmaking, or weaving only, and tops were made for export as well as for local use.

Details of employment, output, and other particulars relating to woollen and tweed mills in 1948-49 and selected earlier years are shown in the following table. Although the marked expansion of mills during the war years (reaching a peak in 1942-43) was not sustained, activity in the post-war years was considerably greater than pre-war.

Table 176.—Woollen and Tweed Mills.

Items.	1938-39.	1942-43.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Number of Establishments ...	22	35	37	46	52	52
Persons Employed* ...	6,712	9,382	6,801	7,577	8,107	8,378
Total Horse-power installed ...	11,845	13,405	14,778	15,036	15,688	16,354
Value of Land and Buildings ...	£ 697,215	£ 893,552	£ 1,085,639	£ 1,041,818	£ 1,238,986	£ 1,277,423
Value of Plant and Machinery ...	£ 1,051,096	£ 1,115,792	£ 1,150,183	£ 1,105,558	£ 1,376,292	£ 1,531,252
Salaries and Wages paid ...	£ 974,382	£ 1,974,993	£ 1,655,356	£ 1,906,997	£ 2,404,414	£ 2,738,624
Value of Fuel and Power used ...	£ 131,481	£ 172,495	£ 144,693	£ 153,282	£ 187,761	£ 220,857
Value of Materials used ...	£ 2,511,519	£ 5,467,568	£ 3,994,650	£ 4,747,003	£ 5,067,287	£ 6,714,543
Value of Output ...	£ 4,299,710	£ 8,985,689	£ 6,884,484	£ 8,323,671	£ 9,269,076	£ 11,318,063
Value of Production ...	£ 1,656,710	£ 3,345,626	£ 2,745,141	£ 3,423,383	£ 4,014,028	£ 4,382,663
Scoured Wool Processed ... lb.	15,761,440	20,496,145	13,278,660	14,478,321	16,659,735	15,163,763

* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

The quantity of scoured wool (and its estimated greasy weight) processed for different purposes in New South Wales factories—in woollen and tweed mills and other textile factories and in hat and cap factories—in 1938-39 and each year since 1944-45 is shown in the next table. A wide range of wools is consumed in the factories, from the best Merinos and Comebacks for worsteds to broader Comebacks and Crossbreds for knitting yarns, as well as considerable quantities of crutchings, locks, and lambs in the shorter wool group for flannels, blankets, and felts of all descriptions.

Table 177.—Scoured Wool Processed in N.S.W. Factories.

Purpose.	1938-39.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
	Thousand lb.					
Woollen Mills for making—						
Wool tops and noils ...	11,865	12,041	10,361	10,786	12,524	11,111
Woollen Yarn ...	2,286	3,045	2,918	3,693	4,136	4,053
Other textile factories for making felt, etc. ...	1,610	3,388	3,845	4,417	4,602	4,336
Hat and cap factories ...	186	209	155	134	190	173
Total Scoured Wool ...	15,947	19,188	17,279	19,120	21,452	19,673
Estimated Weight as in grease	34,764	41,819	37,669	41,682	46,765	42,887

The production of wool tops and noils and woollen and worsted yarn in woollen and tweed mills during 1938-39 and later years is recorded in the following table. The total production shown comprises both the marketable output of tops, noils, and yarn, and also the quantities produced for further processing in the mills.

Table 178.—Production of Wool Tops and Noils and Woollen and Worsted Yarn.

Item.	1938-39.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
	lb.					
Tops and Noils—						
For sale or addition to stocks...	7,045,824	6,503,162	5,121,227	6,108,543	6,793,533	5,353,806
For further processing in the mills ...	3,986,637	5,433,826	5,034,557	4,782,772	5,585,538	5,392,602
Total—Tops ...	10,121,972	10,690,810	9,238,954	9,782,193	11,009,293	9,672,294
Noils ...	910,489	1,246,178	966,830	1,100,122	1,369,778	1,074,114
Total ...	11,032,461	11,936,988	10,205,784	10,891,315	12,379,071	10,746,408
Yarn, Woollen and Worsted—						
For sale or addition to stocks...	4,052,071	4,070,112	4,253,662	4,603,759	4,804,296	3,940,270
For further processing in the mills ...	6,430,379	7,476,639	6,362,554	6,927,784	7,833,376	8,166,509
Total—Woollen ...	2,375,934	3,425,924	2,988,044	3,654,188	4,040,588	3,940,378
Worsted ...	8,115,516	9,020,827	7,628,172	7,877,855	8,597,084	8,166,401
Total ...	10,491,450	12,446,751	10,616,216	11,531,543	12,637,672	12,106,779

The production of woollen and cotton piece goods and blankets in woollen, tweed, and cotton mills during the years 1938-39 to 1948-49 was as follows:—

Table 179.—Production of Woollen and Cotton Piece Goods, etc.

Year.	Woollen and Worsted Piece Goods (including Serge, Tweed, Flannel).			Cotton Piece Goods (Tweed, Duck, Canvas, Drill, etc.).	Blankets.
	Woollen and Tweed Mills.	Cotton Mills.	Total.	Cotton Mills.	Woollen Mills.
	square yards.				pairs.
1938-39	12,467,930*	481,178	12,949,108	1,603,920	106,447
1939-40	14,169,359	504,820	14,674,179	4,963,821	123,821
1940-41	15,837,527	519,549	16,357,076	8,240,822	127,971
1941-42	17,581,438	437,720	18,019,158	9,330,363	183,471
1942-43	19,463,362	474,748	19,938,110	12,263,135	181,782
1943-44	16,858,632	649,281	17,507,913	13,511,786	170,303
1944-45	14,322,198	403,599	14,725,797	12,791,137	150,367
1945-46	13,059,460	196,210	13,255,700	8,778,088	107,198
1946-47	13,447,218†	148,668	13,595,886	11,641,754	117,720
1947-48	15,103,170†	170,191	15,273,361	10,391,128	114,337
1948-49	14,079,413	132,146	14,211,559	10,983,333	120,354

* Includes a small quantity produced in knitting mills.

† Includes a small quantity produced in rayon weaving mills.

The greatly increased quantities of woollen and worsted cloth, serge, drill, canvas, blankets, etc. produced during the war to satisfy war requirements more than offset the fall in the production of other piece goods, the demand for which was contracted by the scheme of rationing. The quantity of woollen and cotton piece goods produced in the post-war years, though less than in the peak war years, was considerably greater than in 1938-39. The production of woollen and worsted piece goods rose from 12,949,108 sq. yd. in 1938-39 to a record level of 19,938,110 sq. yd. in 1942-43, and in 1948-49 was 14,211,559 sq. yd. (29 per cent. below 1942-43 but 10 per cent. above the 1938-39 level). The quantity of cotton piece goods produced was greatest (13,511,786 sq. yd.) in 1943-44, and declined by 19 per cent. to 10,983,333 sq. yd. in 1948-49, when it was 475 per cent. greater than in 1938-39.

In 1948-49, the first year for which complete details were available, the quantities of other woven fabrics produced were:—

Broadwoven fabrics: All rayon 4,598,384 sq. yd., rayon mixtures 938,735 sq. yd., other mixtures 508,715 sq. yd.

Narrow fabrics (ribbons, etc.): All rayon £123,493, all cotton £51,843, other £63,015.

HOSIERY AND KNITTING FACTORIES.

Marked progress has been made in the production of hosiery and knitted goods. In 1948-49 there were 130 establishments employing 6,208 persons, including 4,588 women and girls, £1,960,721 was paid in salaries and wages, and the value of production amounted to £3,334,697.

The following comparative statement reviews the operations of the hosiery and knitting factories in 1938-39 and each of the last five years:—

Table 180.—Hosiery and Knitting Mills.

Particulars.	1938-39.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Number of Establishments	78	97	104	112	120	130
Persons Employed*	5,298	5,100	5,049	5,581	5,911	6,208
Total Horse-power Installed	2,857	3,413	3,980	4,420	4,804	5,402
Value of Land and Buildings	£ 701,582	810,035	835,283	920,047	931,238	1,076,967
Value of Plant and Machinery	£ 622,681	397,551	432,880	475,081	673,744	841,209
Salaries and Wages paid...	£ 697,064	997,553	1,086,669	1,267,001	1,608,754	1,900,721
Value of Fuel and Power used	£ 36,468	39,976	41,278	45,883	59,614	70,761
Value of Materials used	£ 1,482,743	2,464,982	2,403,700	2,974,910	3,693,096	4,617,709
Value of Output	£ 2,619,764	4,300,564	4,279,576	5,529,227	6,614,347	8,023,157
Value of Production	£ 1,100,553	1,835,596	1,834,592	2,508,434	2,861,637	3,334,097
Yarn used—						
Woolen and Worsted†	lb. 1,536,598	3,279,307	1,932,519	2,252,189	1,724,797	1,730,366
Cotton	lb. 2,578,800	3,905,529	3,434,683	4,031,337	4,901,351	5,303,191
Silk	lb. 223,575	.....	2,100	28,906	46,360	67,439
Rayon	lb. 3,031,145	2,781,427	2,907,878	2,701,191	2,040,404	3,376,104
Articles produced—						
Socks and Stockings doz. pairs	1,055,219	809,458	728,376	746,925	800,641	762,507
	804,032	961,248	883,873	1,170,264	1,436,807	1,457,950
Knitted Apparel—						
Underwear	doz. 1,023,221	1,021,176	832,958	952,300	1,105,661	1,156,332
	£ 960,621	1,493,699	1,291,883	1,587,072	1,873,814	2,434,394
Cardigans, sweaters, etc.†	doz. 63,815	136,948	126,263	133,255	163,984	215,054
	£ 249,584	571,082	581,514	722,176	969,513	1,339,022
Other knitted garments	doz. 93,161	88,093	103,476	121,392	95,629	153,873
	£ 303,220	516,283	636,351	808,560	712,863	1,110,329

* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

† Includes small quantities used or produced in other factories.

WOOL-SCOURING AND FELLMONGERING.

Particulars of the operations of the wool-scouring and fellmongering works in 1948-49 and selected earlier years are shown below:—

Table 181.—Wool-scouring and Fellmongering.

Items.	1938-39.	1942-43.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Number of Establishments	29	30	31	32	29	29
Persons Employed*	871	1,362	1,310	1,302	1,148	1,128
Total Horse-power Installed	3,590	4,253	4,606	5,050	4,643	4,957
Value of Land and Buildings	£ 162,973	173,327	179,331	189,811	191,612	204,040
Value of Plant and Machinery	£ 159,527	192,933	217,594	216,051	197,551	176,677
Salaries and Wages paid...	£ 208,292	447,348	438,840	439,011	506,753	569,403
Value of Fuel and Power used	£ 35,066	87,577	67,121	83,314	89,810	99,198
Value of Materials used†	£ 1,039,761	1,518,671	1,339,027	2,030,023	3,325,024	3,820,138
Value of Output...	£ 1,344,895	2,193,347	2,018,145	3,805,449	4,354,877	4,787,337
Value of Production	£ 270,098	587,099	611,997	792,112	940,034	868,001
Materials Treated—						
Greasy Wool	lb. 38,195,743	51,679,953	36,913,441	57,386,446	48,087,001	41,619,404
Skins	No. 3,443,374	5,670,023	4,322,408	3,601,130	2,412,692	2,385,982
Skin Pieces	lb. 1,564,419	1,196,781	2,181,075	1,414,354	1,614,894	1,471,687
Articles Produced—						
Scoured Wool	lb. 30,025,413	43,655,712	33,240,428	42,003,456	35,870,328	30,927,208
Pelts	No. 1,752,626	2,534,991	2,309,074	2,570,901	1,826,871	1,776,740

* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

† Exclusive of value of large quantities of wool and/or skins treated on commission basis.

Scoured wool is produced also in the wool-washing plants of woollen mills for sale, for addition to stocks, and for further processing in the mills. The total quantities of scoured wool produced in New South Wales factories, comprising that treated in woollen mills and wool-scouring and

fellmongering works, in 1948-49 and selected earlier years are shown below:—

Table 182.—Production of Scoured Wool in New South Wales Factories.

Scoured Wool Produced.	1938-39.	1942-43.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
	lb.					
In Wool-scouring and Fellmongering Works—						
From scouring	18,120,054	23,527,328	17,772,035	28,544,615	25,720,447	20,996,497
From fellmongering	11,905,359	20,128,384	15,468,393	13,458,841	10,149,881	9,930,711
Total	30,025,413	43,655,712	33,240,428	42,003,456	35,870,328	30,927,208
In Woollen Mills—						
For sale or addition to stocks	1,221,080	3,817,021	2,567,688	1,774,266	1,889,354	2,702,539
For further processing in the mills	4,695,463	10,988,700	7,949,709	8,994,219	8,709,576	8,229,113
Total	5,916,543	14,805,721	10,517,397	10,768,485	10,598,930	10,931,652
Total produced—						
For sale or addition to stocks	31,246,493	47,472,733	35,808,116	43,777,722	37,759,682	33,629,747
For further processing in the woollen mills... ..	4,695,463	10,988,700	7,949,709	8,994,219	8,709,576	8,229,113
Total	35,941,956	58,461,433	43,757,825	52,771,941	46,469,258	41,858,860

Oversea manufacturers generally prefer to buy wool in the grease and to treat it according to the purposes for which it is to be used. However, a considerable increase in the proportion of the wool clip of New South Wales scoured locally since 1938-39 has ensured greater economy in shipping space for wool exported, and more particularly provided for the expanded requirements of local woollen mills. Although activity has decreased since the peak war years, the quantity of scoured wool produced in 1948-49 was 16 per cent. greater (3 per cent. more in wool-scouring and fellmongering works and 85 per cent. more in woollen mills) than in 1938-39, but 28 per cent. (29 per cent. and 26 per cent., respectively) less than in 1942-43.

TANNERIES.

The tanning industry is able to meet almost all local requirements of leather. The supply of hides and skins for treatment is dependent principally on livestock slaughterings, which in turn are affected by the level of meat and wool prices and the nature of seasons. The material increase during the war in the quantity of hides and skins treated in tanneries to produce leather and basils, etc., has been for the most part sustained.

In terms of Commonwealth and complementary State legislation during 1948, the marketing of hides and leather is controlled by the Australian Hides and Leather Industries Board (established under war-time powers in November, 1939). The Board determines the quantities of hides and leather to be exported or sold for home consumption and fixes the home consumption price.

Particulars of the operations of tanneries in New South Wales in 1938-39 and each of the last five years are:—

Table 183.—Tanneries.

Items.	1938-39.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Number of Establishments ...	60	76	76	77	74	71
Persons Employed* ...	1,632	1,880	1,945	2,005	1,909	1,969
Total Horse-power Installed ...	5,180	6,910	7,462	8,602	9,718	12,214
Value of Land and Buildings ...	£ 297,636	410,179	424,259	451,094	475,526	546,167
Value of Plant and Machinery ...	£ 208,702	261,903	294,795	311,009	357,085	405,236
Salaries and Wages paid...£	357,210	610,547	631,168	741,559	818,405	945,031
Value of Fuel and Power used ...	£ 31,668	50,953	49,153	54,316	62,259	75,214
Value of Materials used ...	£ 1,303,529	2,184,026	2,214,699	2,563,331	2,542,668	2,687,669
Value of Output ...	£ 1,910,085	3,234,137	3,293,731	3,847,990	3,805,662	4,238,091
Value of Production ...	£ 574,888	999,158	1,029,370	1,225,340	1,200,735	1,475,208
Materials Treated—						
Cattle Hides ...	No. 560,534	813,955	787,543	885,881	884,824	863,138
Calf Skins ...	No. 693,055	656,103	687,043	704,010	550,752	544,304
Sheep Pelts ...	No. 1,608,473	1,909,146	1,529,387	1,508,612	1,962,859	1,662,033
Sheep Skins ...	No. 1,401,238	1,874,581	1,638,537	1,698,155	1,301,779	849,884
Goat Skins ...	No. 989,286	738,241	731,162	824,072	1,113,387	979,937
Other Hides and Skins ...	No. 2,237	28,567	32,671	48,622	57,113	66,001
Bark used ...	tons 8,092	4,833	3,808	3,724	3,788	3,723
Tanning Extract (veg.) used ...	tons 1,731	5,781	5,504	5,544	4,992	4,760
Leather Produced—						
Sold by area† ...	sq. ft. 26,058,549	36,810,268	35,731,943	38,448,229	39,933,694	37,281,724
Sold by weight‡ ...	lb. 11,119,957	13,053,164	13,277,238	13,442,499	13,021,995	13,453,343
Basils Produced ...	lb. 1,386,207	1,199,262	896,804	681,291	725,882	585,621

* Average over whole year, including working proprietors. † Dressed and upper from hides and skins and upholstery leather. ‡ Sole, harness, some dressed and upper from hides.

HAT AND CAP FACTORIES.

All the factories engaged in the manufacture of hats and caps are located within the metropolis. Particulars of the operations of these factories in 1948-49 and earlier years are as follows:—

Table 184.—Hat and Cap Factories.

Items.	1938-39.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Number of Establishments ...	23	22	22	24	22	24
Persons Employed* ...	1,593	1,239	1,240	1,373	1,333	1,345
Total Horse-power Installed ...	1,335	1,564	1,602	1,724	1,848	2,009
Value of Land and Buildings ...	£ 209,190	227,032	225,003	234,476	233,218	236,334
Value of Plant and Machinery ...	£ 94,611	75,595	75,244	94,291	121,024	123,759
Salaries and Wages paid...£	257,731	318,185	327,132	390,395	431,480	492,895
Value of Fuel and Power used ...	£ 12,209	15,296	14,662	16,411	19,439	24,278
Value of Materials used ...	£ 312,386	401,890	351,860	411,501	474,208	558,321
Value of Output ...	£ 684,837	974,061	898,552	1,012,844	1,069,333	1,261,535
Value of Production ...	£ 360,242	556,875	532,030	554,932	575,086	678,936
Materials used—						
Rabbit Skins ...	lb. 673,519	725,035	608,812	690,405	731,923	751,392
Scoured Wool ...	lb. 185,994	208,880	155,459	183,814	189,832	172,911
Hats made—Pelt ...	doz. 135,262	136,741	118,103	142,781	140,062	147,498
Other ...	doz. 92,148	48,642	43,982	59,010	61,751	68,296
Caps made ...	doz. 29,507	28,318	22,227	22,200	14,674	16,687

* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Hats and caps are made also in millinery establishments; in 1948-49 these numbered 105 and employed 1,470 persons, and the value of their production amounted to £634,674. The total production of hats and caps in all establishments in 1946-47, 1947-48, and 1948-49 is shown in Table 163.

BOOT AND SHOE FACTORIES.

Particulars of the operations of boot and shoe factories in New South Wales in 1948-49 and selected earlier years are shown in the following table. Of the 202 factories manufacturing boots and shoes in 1948-49, 183 were situated within the metropolitan area.

Table 185.—Boot and Shoe Factories.

Items.	1938-39.	1941-42.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Number of Establishments ...	101	105	134	183	188	202
Persons Employed* ...	5,741	6,244	6,053	7,415	7,626	7,923
Total Horse-power Installed ...	2,323	2,653	3,349	3,711	4,000	5,169
Value of Land and Buildings ...	£ 425,428	528,457	593,134	754,392	789,090	807,186
Value of Plant and Machinery ...	£ 243,754	276,634	354,487	364,246	391,345	484,629
Salaries and Wages paid ...	£ 848,733	1,281,105	1,432,480	1,914,165	2,214,984	2,577,929
Value of Fuel and Power used ...	£ 16,279	19,419	23,682	28,162	31,895	36,530
Value of Materials used ...	£ 1,369,667	2,510,712	2,347,191	2,900,160	3,149,093	3,338,236
Value of Output ...	£ 2,610,578	4,353,981	4,437,680	5,788,868	6,347,017	7,079,044
Value of Production ...	£ 1,224,632	1,823,250	2,066,807	2,860,546	3,166,029	3,704,278
Leather Used—						
Sole ... lb ...	5,079,290	9,259,344	6,980,294	8,012,210	7,460,585	6,020,101
Upper ... sq. ft. ...	9,100,230	16,048,171	12,044,556	14,163,828	14,465,593	11,537,947
Ready-made Soles ... pairs ...	†	614,946	1,193,204	1,676,700	1,767,913	1,957,058
Ready-made Heels ... pairs ...	†	†	1,179,247	2,058,592	3,104,186	2,220,009
Felt Piece Goods Used ... sq. yd. ...	139,500	173,335	349,866	665,948	638,897	554,087
Articles Produced—						
Boots and Shoes† ... pairs ...	4,762,454	6,294,510	6,136,741	7,195,913	6,245,354	6,111,492
Slippers ... pairs ...	£ 2,244,886	3,832,987	3,913,536	4,967,705	5,414,296	6,138,078
	£ 3,107,106	3,313,771	2,196,603	3,041,173	3,138,810	2,801,511
	£ 349,624	448,818	440,738	707,172	818,203	775,006

* Average over whole year, including working proprietors. † Not available. ‡ Including sandals.

During the war years, footwear for civilians was rationed, but activity in the factories increased to meet orders for the armed forces. The rise and fall in production during the post-war years reflect the removal of war-time controls and the satisfaction of civilian requirements. In 1948-49, the output of boots, shoes, and slippers (8,913,003 pairs) was 13 per cent. less than in 1946-47 and 7 per cent. less than in 1941-42, but 13 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. The value of production rose by 202 per cent. from £1,224,632 in 1938-39 to £3,704,278 in 1948-49.

Factories making rubber shoes and goloshes are classified as rubber works (see Table 197) and therefore are not included here. The figures in the foregoing table also exclude boot repairing establishments (which produce a small quantity of boots, shoes, and slippers) and factories producing boot accessories. Particulars of boot repairing establishments are shown below:—

Table 186.—Boot Repairing Establishments.

Items.	1938-39.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Number of Establishments ...	621	793	794	798	796
Persons Employed* ...	1,091	1,526	1,614	1,587	1,554
Value of Materials and Fuel used ...	£ 138,209	268,249	290,735	325,384	336,917
Value of Output ...	£ 414,961	768,359	858,668	941,289	1,014,665
Leather used—					
Sole ... lb ...	836,925	1,302,634	1,275,722	1,382,531	1,402,630
Upper ... sq. ft. ...	13,551	17,189	29,428	32,515	23,005
Soles (ready-made) ... pairs ...	†	156,266	219,224	181,938	180,957
Heels (ready-made) ... pairs ...	†	71,989	176,973	66,835	124,073

* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

† Not available.

FLOUR MILLS.

The amount of mill power available for grinding and dressing grain is ample for manufacturing the flour consumed in New South Wales. A large export trade in flour is maintained, chiefly with the United Kingdom, Eastern Countries, and islands of the Pacific, and tends to fluctuate with variations in wheat production.

Restrictions upon wheat growing affected the operations of the mills during the war years. However, flour production was raised to the pre-war level by 1946-47 and exceeded it by 18 per cent. in 1948-49, when larger wheat crops enabled exports of flour to be increased.

To provide finance for assistance to wheat farmers, a tax at the rate of £2 18s. 10d. per 2,000 lb. net weight of flour was imposed by the Commonwealth Government on flour for home consumption from 23rd October, 1940 until 22nd December, 1947.

Details concerning flour milling in New South Wales in 1938-39 and each of the last five years are as follows:—

Table 187.—Flour Mills.

Items.	1938-39.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Number of Establishments ...	54	53	54	55	56	56
Persons Employed* ...	1,356	1,436	1,403	1,497	1,674	1,823
Total Horse-power Installed ...	10,502	12,176	12,864	13,518	14,335	14,666
Value of Land and Buildings £	805,016	839,533	854,211	909,640	991,769	1,002,904
Value of Plant and Machinery £	710,207	696,280	725,274	809,684	841,746	1,047,751
Salaries and Wages paid... £	312,778	501,287	487,008	570,637	701,324	910,252
Value of Fuel and Power used £	86,720	100,099	99,166	114,673	124,699	164,390
Value of Materials used ... £	4,297,338	6,129,508	5,267,808	6,580,615	8,820,079	12,020,133
Value of Output ... £	5,281,514	7,430,722	6,276,225	8,052,985	10,489,850	14,058,489
Value of Production ... £	897,456	1,192,115	909,251	1,357,697	1,545,072	1,873,966
Wheat Treated ... bush.	26,427,132	27,348,773	23,203,302	26,815,120	26,450,698	31,771,885
Articles Produced—						
Flour ... tons	547,112	516,168	451,895	537,389	533,975	646,199
Bran, Pollard, Sharps, etc. tons	222,116	217,482	190,185	228,532	222,251	274,572
Wheat Meal: For Baking tons	+	+	+	+	18,809	21,446
For Granulating tons	+	+	+	+	1,691	662
For Stock Food tons	+	+	+	+	+	23,223

* Average over whole year, including working proprietors. † Tons of 2,000 lb. ‡ Not available.

BISCUIT FACTORIES.

The following table shows particulars of the operations of biscuit factories in 1948-49 and selected earlier years:—

Table 188.—Biscuit Factories.

Items.	1938-39.	1942-43.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Number of Establishments ...	16	15	21	22	22	28
Persons Employed* ...	2,667	3,016	1,873	1,855	1,895	2,104
Total Horse-power Installed ...	4,734	6,369	5,705	5,364	5,550	6,587
Value of Land and Buildings £	373,646	468,422	571,044	591,394	679,586	776,815
Value of Plant and Machinery £	268,786	274,522	263,864	283,678	307,389	322,384
Salaries and Wages Paid £	315,701	665,511	463,531	481,711	545,706	674,869
Value of Fuel and Power Used £	38,203	69,752	46,388	49,929	51,811	63,074
Value of Materials Used £	830,341	1,313,685	889,060	931,786	1,054,552	1,332,253
Value of Output ... £	1,605,976	2,891,236	1,856,179	1,881,160	2,114,040	2,704,225
Value of Production ... £	795,432	1,507,799	920,131	897,145	1,007,677	1,308,898
Materials Treated—						
Flour tons (2,000 lb.)	14,838	34,906	15,113	16,420	15,477	17,048
Sugar ... tons	3,526	5,009	4,076	4,221	4,154	4,697
Biscuits Produced† ... lb.	43,234,873	92,315,970	46,713,266	48,032,819	48,249,386	53,272,064

* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

† Including ice cream cones, but excluding dog biscuits.

Although activity in biscuit factories has decreased substantially since the peak war years, the quantity of biscuits produced is considerably greater than pre-war. In 1948-49, the production of biscuits was 42 per cent. less than in 1942-43, but 14 per cent. and 23 per cent. greater, respectively, than in 1945-46 and 1938-39. The value of production rose 90 per cent. between 1938-39 and 1942-43, and although it fell 13 per cent. between 1942-43 and 1948-49, it was then 65 per cent. greater than in 1938-39.

There is an export trade in biscuits chiefly with Eastern countries and the islands of the Pacific. In 1948-49, 1,456,545 lb. of biscuits were exported overseas, compared with an average of 1,835,479 lb., in the pre-war years 1936-37 to 1938-39, 34,133,459 lb. (mostly for the armed forces) in 1942-43, 8,132,386 lb. in 1945-46, 3,279,184 lb. in 1946-47, and 2,566,989 lb. in 1947-48.

SUGAR MILLS AND SUGAR REFINING.

Sugar cane is cultivated in the lower valleys of the northern coastal rivers of New South Wales, and the cane is crushed at three large mills, situated at Harwood Island on the Clarence River, at Broadwater on the Richmond, and at Condong on the Tweed. The number employed in these mills rose from 212 in 1938-39 to 317 in 1943-44, and then fell to 223 in 1948-49; the output of raw sugar declined by 27 per cent. from 45,106 tons in 1938-39 to 33,003 tons in 1948-49.

There is one sugar refinery in New South Wales (situated at Pyrmont, Sydney) which treats raw sugar from Queensland mills as well as those on the North Coast. Employment in the refinery was 997 in 1948-49, compared with 691 in 1938-39, 950 in 1944-45, and 815 in 1947-48.

The sugar industry is subject to an agreement between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments, particulars of which are given in the chapter "Agriculture" of this volume. The term of the current agreement extends to 31st August, 1951.

BUTTER FACTORIES.

Butter-making is one of the chief industries connected with the preparation of articles of food, and more than 95 per cent. of the butter made in New South Wales is made in butter factories, most of which are situated in country districts. The quantity of butter produced in these factories depends mainly on the prevailing seasonal conditions in the dairying districts, but is affected also by variations in the use of milk for processing.

Production reached its highest level (143,208,344 lb.) in the bountiful season 1933-34. During the last decade, seasonal conditions were frequently unfavourable, the industry was under-manned and handicapped by shortages of materials, and there was marked expansion in processed milk products and the consumption of fresh milk. The production of butter fell from 113,840,734 lb. in 1938-39 to 71,721,764 lb. in 1944-45, and, except for the drought year 1946-47, remained at about that level. In 1948-49 New South Wales factories produced 74,518,519 lb. of butter, or 4 per cent. more than in 1944-45 and 35 per cent. less than in 1938-39.

Most of the butter factories are organised on a co-operative basis and each dairy farmer who supplies cream is paid according to its butter-fat content. The factories are under the general oversight of government officials who advise and instruct dairy farmers and factory managers in matters connected with the industry to promote and maintain high quality in its products. Most of the butter produced in New South Wales factories is of the "choicest" quality and very little is classified as second or lower grade.

Butter is important in the export trade. Arrangements for regulating the marketing of butter for both local consumption and export are described in the chapter "Dairying Industry" of this Year Book.

Details concerning butter factories and their operations in 1938-39 and each of the last five years are shown below:—

Table 189.—Butter Factories.

Items.	1938-39.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Number of Establishments ...	94	88	87	83	76	70
Persons Employed* ...	1,186	1,338	1,389	1,296	1,335	1,386
Total Horse-power Installed ...	19,891	23,693	23,449	21,697	20,989	22,086
Value of Land and Buildings ...	£ 564,558	585,546	584,091	591,316	742,197	774,119
Value of Plant and Machinery ...	£ 624,145	686,927	724,457	737,163	822,605	965,273
Salaries and Wages paid... †	£ 302,037	401,373	447,712	421,737	498,292	574,422
Value of Fuel and Power used †	£ 82,716	132,943	186,537	123,239	136,438	161,539
Value of Materials used ...	£ 6,673,567	5,052,171	5,784,882	4,891,866	7,091,160	8,047,828
Value of Output ...	£ 7,342,631	5,739,811	6,517,676	5,815,530	8,143,267	9,643,342
Value of Production ...	£ 586,348	554,697	596,257	600,425	915,609	1,433,975
Cream used ... thous. lb.	211,250	147,625	151,290	125,293	157,838	154,626
Butter Produced from—						
N.S.W. Cream ...	lb. 113,091,595	71,144,483	73,751,886	59,853,304	75,359,972	73,863,855
Cream from other States	lb. 749,139	577,281	523,291	531,368	706,454	654,664
Total Butter produced	lb. 113,840,734	71,721,764	74,280,087	60,384,672	76,066,426	74,518,519

* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

In addition to the foregoing factories, there were 66 other establishments in 1948-49 engaged in the treatment of dairy produce, viz., 28 making cheese, 34 making bacon and ham, and 4 manufacturing condensed and powered milk and other milk products. The following table shows particulars of the operations of these factories in 1938-39 and each of the last five years:—

Table 190.—Cheese, Bacon, and Preserved Milk Factories.

Items.	1938-39.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Number of Establishments ...	60	59	62	66	65	66
Persons Employed* ...	730	1,304	1,289	1,272	1,307	1,378
Value of Land and Buildings ...	£ 259,519	389,518	403,119	433,869	552,296	636,200
Value of Plant and Machinery ...	£ 213,597	293,558	345,953	325,768	492,173	532,298
Salaries and Wages paid... †	£ 161,053	391,651	399,132	423,233	491,590	577,604
Value of Materials and Fuel ...	£ 1,484,822	3,019,324	3,611,398	3,247,871	3,653,052	4,340,366
Value of Output ...	£ 1,850,840	4,078,110	4,552,194	4,051,245	4,559,762	5,493,682
Value of Production ...	£ 366,018	1,058,786	940,796	803,374	906,710	1,153,316
Articles Produced—						
Cheese ...	lb. 7,193,022	4,399,847	4,857,690	4,544,454	5,982,600	5,577,369
Bacon and Ham ‡	lb. 21,721,914	43,846,580	37,494,332	33,118,582	29,667,000	26,940,662

* Average over whole year, including working proprietors. † Excluding bacon made from Interstate imports of green bacon:—4,220,085 lb. in 1938-39, and 799,298 lb., 1,357,100 lb., 2,191,235 lb., 1,946,700 lb., and 2,708,740 lb. in successive years 1944-45 to 1948-49.

The quantities of concentrated, condensed, and powdered milk produced in these factories are not available for publication, but the total quantities produced in all factories in New South Wales during recent years were as follows:—

Table 191.—Preserved Milk: Total Production.

Product.	1938-39.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
	lb.					
Concentrated Milk	2,332,097	18,448,198	19,510,583	20,435,991	20,633,405	18,241,484
Condensed Milk	3,815,546	6,514,023	5,055,968	1,081,942	4,851,342	1,741,054
Powdered and Malted Milk ...	4,761,437	10,334,451	15,130,562	12,831,084	15,314,529	19,406,505

Butter, cheese, bacon, and hams are produced on farms as well as in factories. The total output of these commodities is given, and the arrangements for supervising their production and organising their marketing are described in the chapter "Dairying Industry" of this Year Book.

MARGARINE.

The following table shows the total production of margarine in margarine, meat preserving, and other factories in New South Wales during 1948-49 and selected earlier years.

Table 192.—Production of Margarine.

Items.		1938-39.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Table Margarine	lb.	4,492,247	27,179,330	15,167,113	9,206,048	5,177,365	13,558,795
	£	162,692	1,435,733	758,896	450,402	313,738	945,160
Other Margarine	lb.	22,475,085	30,834,585	25,313,121	21,570,370	27,937,510	33,507,552
	£	566,627	842,900	726,031	614,293	958,663	1,424,916
Total Produced	lb.	26,967,332	58,013,915	40,480,234	30,776,418	33,114,875	47,156,347
	£	729,319	2,278,633	1,485,827	1,073,695	1,272,401	2,370,076

The quantity of margarine produced rose substantially during the war years, largely to meet the demand for a substitute for butter, and again during 1948-49 to provide for exports. In 1948-49, output was 19 per cent. less than in 1944-45, but 75 per cent. greater than in 1938-39.

MEAT AND FISH PRESERVING.

The following table contains particulars of the operations of meat and fish preserving factories during 1938-39 and each of the last five years. These factories produced quantities of margarine and edible fats in addition to dehydrated meat, preserved meat and fish, and various types of meat and fish pastes and extracts.

Table 193.—Meat and Fish Preserving Factories.

Items.	1938-39.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Number of Establishments ...	6	13	12	7	8	8
Persons Employed* ...	211	993	946	690	668	647
Total Horse-power installed ...	246	1,043	1,237	1,282	1,225	1,381
Value of Land and Buildings ...	£ 62,471	£ 186,820	£ 134,886	£ 105,922	£ 141,994	£ 154,880
Value of Plant and Machinery ...	£ 19,307	£ 114,215	£ 105,254	£ 96,166	£ 119,081	£ 122,808
Salaries and Wages paid... ..	£ 39,133	£ 290,393	£ 264,169	£ 215,565	£ 224,830	£ 246,135
Value of Fuel and Power ...	£ 5,159	£ 44,834	£ 35,187	£ 31,370	£ 27,861	£ 29,488
Value of Materials used ...	£ 119,918	£ 1,877,718	£ 1,492,444	£ 1,259,660	£ 1,147,277	£ 1,132,474
Value of Output ...	£ 158,311	£ 2,497,302	£ 2,001,593	£ 1,739,895	£ 1,541,608	£ 1,582,035
Value of Production ...	£ 33,234	£ 574,750	£ 473,962	£ 418,865	£ 366,470	£ 420,073
Articles Produced†—						
Preserved Meat‡ ...	lb. 3,377,960	27,830,484	26,542,794	17,944,815	18,050,645	13,514,979
Fish Preserved... ..	lb. 124,251	1,742,202	1,458,133	1,056,013	1,057,813	1,016,522
	£	£	£	£	£	£
					167,460	208,639

* Average over whole year, including working proprietors. † Includes a small proportion produced in other factories. ‡ Excludes production of Canned Bacon and Ham which may have been included in returns as production of Bacon and Hams. ¶ Not available for publication.

The quantity of preserved meat produced annually in New South Wales factories varied little from 5,000,000 lb for several years prior to 1938-39, when it declined to 3,377,960 lb. Output rose substantially during the war years, largely in satisfying the requirements of the services, reached a record of 29,075,208 lb. in 1943-44, and then fell slightly to 26,542,794 lb. in 1945-46 and more markedly to 13,514,979 in 1948-49 when it was four times greater than in 1938-39. The dehydration of meat was a war-time measure; production declined from 4,970,557 lb. in 1943-44 to 658,124 lb. in 1945-46 and then ceased.

BREWERIES.

In 1948-49 six establishments in the State were classed as breweries, and four were within the metropolitan boundaries. The tendency to concentration in large units has been very marked in this industry. The following summary of the brewing operations of these establishments during 1938-39 and each of the last five years excludes all subsidiary operations (bottling, malting, manufacture of aerated waters, etc.) performed by the breweries.

Table 194.—Breweries.

Items.	1938-39.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Number of Establishments ...	6	6	6	6	6	6
Persons Employed* ...	1,009	1,112	1,162	1,306	1,428	1,568
Total Horse-power installed ...	9,936	11,487	11,499	11,762	12,774	11,146
Value of Land and Buildings ...	£ 949,948	£ 1,168,261	£ 1,168,491	£ 1,177,238	£ 1,218,374	£ 1,263,756
Value of Plant and Machinery ...	£ 782,142	£ 653,179	£ 614,491	£ 678,126	£ 676,834	£ 719,283
Salaries and Wages paid... ..	£ 310,682	£ 397,676	£ 426,156	£ 499,780	£ 600,586	£ 730,602
Value of Fuel and Power used ...	£ 85,850	£ 104,307	£ 108,736	£ 144,046	£ 164,635	£ 216,370
Value of Materials used ...	£ 1,040,086	£ 1,358,124	£ 1,337,219	£ 1,779,041	£ 1,620,076	£ 1,998,975
Value of Output ...	£ 3,492,243	£ 3,920,889	£ 3,836,829	£ 4,933,400	£ 4,406,365	£ 5,187,857
Value of Production ...	£ 2,366,307	£ 2,458,398	£ 2,390,874	£ 3,010,313	£ 2,620,654	£ 2,972,512
Materials Treated—						
Malt	bus. 1,059,628	1,134,695	1,132,611	1,500,165	1,298,607	1,587,723
Hops	lb. 931,922	868,863	811,001	1,053,890	899,076	1,184,991
Sugar	tons 6,922	8,486	8,428	11,100	9,537	11,790
Ale, Beer, Stout produced†	gals. 33,899,023	39,033,673	39,073,817	50,654,241	45,626,466	54,104,668

* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

† Excluding waste beer (1,046,544 gallons in 1947-48 and 1,032,652 gallons in 1948-49.)

In 1948-49, employment in breweries was 49 per cent. greater than in 1938-39 and 29 per cent. greater than in 1945-46. The quantity of ale, beer, and stout produced (54,104,000 gallons) had increased by 60 and 38 per cent., respectively.

Information relative to the consumption of beer in New South Wales is shown in the chapter "Social Condition" of this Year Book.

The rate of excise duty on locally manufactured beer current (30th June, 1950) since September, 1942, is 4s. 7d. per gallon.

TOBACCO FACTORIES.

The tobacco industry is highly organised, the bulk of the output being produced in three large establishments. Most of the tobacco leaf treated in New South Wales factories is imported from the United States of America; in 1948-49 only 8 per cent. was Australian leaf, mostly purchased from Queensland as very little is grown in New South Wales. Large quantities of tobacco and cigarettes are exported, mainly to other States; the considerable increase in oversea exports during the war years was in supply of the services.

The following table show details of the operations of tobacco factories in New South Wales in 1948-49 and selected earlier years. Employment in tobacco factories has not been fully maintained at the pre-war and war-time level. The quantity of tobacco made in 1948-49 was 17 per cent. greater than in 1938-39 and 4 per cent. less than in the peak year 1942-43, and the quantity of cigarettes was 36 and 9 per cent. greater than in 1938-39 and 1942-43, respectively.

Table 195.—Tobacco Factories.

Items.	1938-39.	1942-43.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Number of Establishments ...	8	8	8	10	12	14
Persons Employed*	3,108	3,125	2,997	3,019	2,986	2,828
Total Horse-power Installed ...	6,104	6,199	5,761	5,965	6,141	6,196
Value of Land and Buildings £	645,706	615,318	588,640	690,933	702,363	725,225
Value of Plant and Machinery £	625,774	526,552	432,248	500,586	503,446	517,716
Salaries and Wages paid... £	623,799	749,835	749,800	876,006	936,463	1,009,553
Value of Fuel and Power used £	23,846	41,601	36,547	37,949	37,893	49,750
Value of Materials used ... £	4,806,898	6,216,947	7,022,802	9,194,389	9,295,718	8,983,922
Value of Output ... £	6,039,442	8,315,718	8,260,290	10,486,303	11,061,168	10,960,378
Value of Production ... £	1,208,698	2,057,170	1,200,941	1,253,905	1,727,557	1,926,706
Materials treated—						
Australian Leaf ... lb.	2,640,849	2,696,316	2,448,691	1,795,227	1,467,015	1,338,954
Imported Leaf ... lb.	10,882,129	13,638,496	12,682,604	15,947,436	15,926,366	15,364,097
Articles Produced†—						
Tobacco ... lb.	10,755,820	13,106,766	11,548,326	13,017,500	12,849,225	12,568,069
Cigarettes ... lb.	4,496,428	5,615,025	5,524,816	6,795,385	6,715,672	6,130,538

* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

† A small quantity of cigars was also produced.

Information relating to the consumption of tobacco in New South Wales was given in the chapter "Social Condition" of the 50th and previous editions of the Year Book.

The excise duties imposed on tobacco, cigarettes, and cigars manufactured locally for home consumption have been increased substantially since 1938-39. The rates current (30th June, 1950) since September, 1942 are: tobacco, a predominant rate of 10s. 11d. per lb., machine-made cigarettes, 20s. 9d. per lb., and hand-made cigars, 11s. 7d. per lb., less, in each case since November, 1943, a rebate of 4½ per cent.

SAWMILLS.

Sawmilling is an important industry in many parts of the State, the majority of the mills being situated in the forest areas. Besides general milling, moulding and planing are undertaken at some mills. In the metropolitan area, sawmills are conducted in connection with yards where imported timbers are treated and joinery work is done.

Details concerning the sawmilling industry at intervals since 1938-39 are as follows:—

Table 196.—Sawmills.

Items.	1938-39.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Number of Establishments ...	435	605	645	713	818	831
Persons Employed*	4,081	5,733	6,277	7,226	8,162	8,867
Total Horse-power Installed ...	29,090	41,140	44,128	51,395	58,518	70,802
Value of Land and Buildings £	712,278	791,757	883,384	953,450	1,139,619	1,318,356
Value of Plant and Machinery £	631,702	802,225	935,096	1,129,631	1,399,924	1,691,919
Salaries and Wages Paid £	970,988	1,421,993	1,575,729	1,982,639	2,540,597	3,053,281
Value of Fuel and Power Used £	51,850	95,411	105,289	131,550	162,747	202,259
Value of Materials Used £	2,817,588	3,781,393	4,077,291	5,673,250	6,920,802	8,435,475
Value of Output ...	£ 4,464,421	6,235,561	6,792,094	9,145,819	11,554,512	14,108,151
Value of Production ...	£ 1,594,977	2,378,757	2,609,514	3,341,019	4,470,963	5,470,417
Logs Treated—						
Hardwood—						
Native ... ..cub. ft.	16,400,342	21,169,000	22,420,703	26,331,157	30,788,090	32,966,399
Imported† ... ..cub. ft.	90,524	58,000	117,170	85,443	102,521	15,255
Softwood—						
Native ... ..cub. ft.	6,514,209	9,701,000	9,208,070	11,533,891	10,827,521	11,496,049
Imported† ... ..cub. ft.	9,725,537	80,000	126,353	182,262	490,644	466,261
Sawn Timber Produced—						
Hardwood—						
Native Logs ... ..sup. ft.	129,510,433	170,203,823	180,024,508	212,313,515	248,670,800	264,378,500
Imported Logs† ... ..sup. ft.	767,511	595,892	1,025,681	693,658	876,924	141,184
Softwood—						
Native Logs ... ..sup. ft.	49,840,052	75,769,327	72,082,499	88,618,190	83,921,071	89,306,978
Imported Logs† ... ..sup. ft.	101,051,353	768,562	1,016,662	1,609,520	4,457,106	4,273,808
Total Sawn Timber ... ..sup. ft.	281,169,349	247,337,604	254,149,350	303,234,883	337,925,901	358,100,470

* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

† Interstate and Oversea.

The trends in the production of sawn timber reflect the world shortage of lumber, the operation of import controls, and the pressure of demand for building timbers. The quantity of sawn timber produced in the mills declined during the war years, but increased from 1945-46 onwards and in 1948-49 was 41 per cent. and 27 per cent. greater, respectively, than in 1945-46 and 1938-39. Between 1938-39 and 1948-49, the output of sawn

hardwood timber rose by 103 per cent. to 264,519,684 sup. ft. and of sawn softwoods from native logs by 79 per cent. to 89,306,978 sup. ft. The production of sawn softwood timber from imported logs (4,273,808 sup. ft.) was 96 per cent. less in 1948-49 than in 1938-39; and of all softwood timber produced, the proportion from imported logs declined from 67 to 5 per cent.

RUBBER WORKS.

The demand for rubber goods in New South Wales is met to a large extent by local manufacturers. The next table contains particulars of the operations of rubber works (including tyre repairing and retreading establishments) during 1938-39 and each of the last five years. The quantity of crude rubber processed in the works declined during the war years, but rose substantially after 1945-46; in 1948-49, 148 per cent. more rubber was used than in 1945-46 and 72 per cent. more than in 1938-39.

Table 197.—Rubber Works.

Items.	1938-39.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Number of Establishments ...	96	104	118	138	145	153
Persons Employed* ...	3,538	3,811	3,900	4,809	5,037	5,088
Total Horse-power Installed ...	21,680	26,372	28,764	31,083	32,108	35,723
Value of Land and Buildings ...	£ 814,659	776,578	856,381	932,434	997,879	1,099,418
Value of Plant and Machinery ...	£ 537,440	478,263	495,034	617,489	764,412	935,573
Salaries and Wages Paid ...	£ 735,830	1,179,757	1,255,163	1,726,287	2,025,132	2,552,394
Value of Fuel and Power Used ...	£ 94,862	140,840	149,208	198,070	236,254	305,191
Value of Materials Used ...	£ 1,882,261	3,511,030	3,757,049	5,112,285	5,269,412	5,917,232
Value of Output† ...	£ 2,935,592	5,096,518	5,492,063	7,719,253	8,001,650	9,420,374
Value of Production† ...	£ 958,469	1,444,048	1,585,806	2,498,893	2,495,984	3,197,951
Crude Rubber Used ...	lb. 16,262,116	11,898,909	11,295,312	22,293,534	25,615,627	27,979,895
Articles Produced—						
Rubber Hose ...	ft. 5,517,879	6,319,241	9,820,496	11,301,878	9,732,058	9,961,209
Tyres ...	No. 662,736	358,957	540,103	908,353	870,346	886,065
Gloves and Rubber Shoes pres.	3,557,914	215,412	821,340	1,986,723	2,250,663	2,973,884

* Average over whole year, including working proprietors. † See next paragraph.

The recorded value of output of the rubber works represents, for the most part, the value at which the products of the large establishments are transferred to their selling organisations.

ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS.

In this section, particulars of the electricity industry are confined to the generation of electricity in electricity generating stations, and exclude both the transmission and distribution of electricity and also the generation of electricity by factories solely for their own use. The value of output of the electricity industry is the amount received from the sale of electricity less the costs of transmission and distribution.

Though hampered in recent years by shortage of equipment and the irregularity of supplies and quality of coal, which necessitated periods of rationing of electricity supplies, the production of electric light and power has expanded materially since 1938-39. The particulars in the following table show the development of electricity generating stations (excluding factories generating electricity for their own use) between 1938-39 and 1948-49:—

Table 198.—Electricity Generating Stations.

Items.	1938-39.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Number of Establishments ...	106	102	100	90	93	91
Persons Employed* ...	2,072	2,566	2,849	3,133	3,613	3,853
Total Horse-power of Prime Movers installed ...	953,487	1,200,740	1,203,094	1,262,975	1,238,141	1,232,410
Value of Land and Buildings† £	4,584,817	4,190,837	4,181,042	4,333,119	4,393,949	5,166,305
Value of Plant and Machinery† £	11,695,870	11,024,215	10,874,564	10,742,731	11,638,150	12,906,602
Salaries and Wages paid... £	634,276	989,882	1,071,363	1,252,622	1,742,954	2,096,073
Value of Fuel and Power used £	1,363,608	2,631,643	2,692,513	3,204,655	4,220,329	5,782,246
Value of Materials used ... £	223,343	429,650	406,049	549,830	750,765	1,003,670
Value of Output ...	£ 5,719,029	8,582,574	8,749,030	9,967,339	11,477,638	13,368,013
Value of Production ... £	4,132,078	5,521,281	5,560,468	6,212,854	6,506,544	6,582,097
Coal used as fuel ... tons	1,162,997	1,674,888	1,695,575	1,978,993	2,165,925	2,376,428
Electricity generated thous. units	1,333,540	2,742,188	2,708,014	3,092,229	3,546,344	3,717,030

* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

† Excludes distribution system.

In 1948-49, 10 of the electricity generating works were owned by the State Government and 41 by local government bodies; 40 were privately-owned. The larger of the undertakings have been united in a grid to enable the interchange of electricity when necessary.

Large works in Sydney, Newcastle, and Lithgow, controlled by the Commissioner for Railways, supply electricity for transport and the railway and tramway workshops, and as well, supply current for industrial and domestic use. A State Government undertaking at Port Kembla supplies power to harbour and constructional works, etc. in the vicinity and to a number of towns along the South Coast and in the Southern Highlands. There are also government hydro-electric schemes based on the Burrinjuck and Wyangala Dams. As a defence project the Commonwealth Government is developing extensive hydro-electric undertakings in the Snowy Mountains.

The largest of the electricity works owned by local government authorities is the Sydney County Council undertaking which supplies most consumers in the metropolitan area. The operations of the local government undertakings are treated more fully in the chapter "Local Government" of this Year Book.

In terms of the Electricity Commission Act assented to on 16th May, 1950, an Electricity Commission has been appointed to replace the Electricity Authority of New South Wales established in 1946. The Commission is to take over the power stations controlled by the Sydney County Council, the Commissioner for Railways, and the Southern Electricity Supply, to negotiate to acquire certain private undertakings, and to co-ordinate the generation and supply of electricity in New South Wales. Further information relating to the Commission is given in the chapter "Food and Prices".

The next table contains an analysis of the disposal of the electricity generated in electricity generating stations and other New South Wales factories during 1938-39 and each of the last five years.

Table 199.—Generation and Disposal of Electricity.

Source and Manner of Disposal.	1938-39.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
	Thousand Units.					
Electricity Generating Stations—						
Bulk Sales to large industrial concerns, railways and tramways, and for subsequent distribution*	1,171,702	1,636,225	1,613,165	1,820,968	2,677,308	2,850,373
Sales to Domestic and small Commercial and Industrial users and for Street Lighting	369,394	552,308	544,675	663,076		
Used in Electricity Generating Stations	87,913	153,876	142,788	166,525	177,506	187,639
Used in own works outside generating stations	11,429	240,261	242,659	252,760	331,237	336,060
Lost, etc.	193,102	159,518	165,627	179,899	212,850	193,526
Total Electricity generated in Generating Stations	1,833,540	2,742,188	2,708,914	3,092,228	3,308,991	3,567,598
Other Factories—						
Electricity generated for own use	114,949	135,148	122,887	136,442	147,353	149,432
Total Electricity generated in N.S.W. Factories ...	1,948,489	2,877,336	2,831,801	3,228,670	3,456,344	3,717,030

* Principally to Local Government Undertakings.

GAS WORKS.

The gas works in 1948-49 consisted of one governmental concern, 22 country municipal or shire works, and 16 privately-owned.

Despite irregular supplies of coal the incidence of industrial disputes, and the competition of electricity, the consumption of gas is increasing. The quantity of gas produced in New South Wales gas works in 1948-49 (18,151,045 million cub. ft.) was 67 per cent. greater than in 1938-39 and 19 per cent. greater than in 1945-46. The particulars in the following table show the development of gas-producing works in 1948-49 and earlier years:—

Table 200.—Gas Works.

Items.	1938-39.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Number of Establishments ...	43	40	39	39	39	39
Persons Employed* ...	1,002	1,211	1,289	1,369	1,361	1,367
Total Horse-power installed ...	17,409	19,383	20,575	20,758	21,149	22,437
Value of Land and Buildings† £	741,580	781,724	806,378	802,099	848,371	916,590
Value of Plant and Machinery† £	3,210,493	3,254,366	3,323,226	3,121,112	3,103,555	3,244,701
Salaries and Wages paid... £	288,913	435,143	451,690	463,562	645,788	686,940
Value of Fuel and Power used ...	207,891	336,348	360,811	389,214	401,936	628,643
Value of Materials used ... £	762,704	1,446,349	1,503,659	1,681,494	2,137,477	2,723,275
Value of Output	2,327,850	3,574,655	3,605,536	3,894,055	4,486,685	5,140,897
Value of Production	1,357,195	1,791,958	1,741,066	1,823,347	1,857,272	1,799,079
Coal used tons	578,127	771,706	795,961	862,128	887,594	900,009
Articles Produced—						
Gas† thous. cub. ft.	10,896,185	14,023,581	15,310,710	16,743,953	18,092,738	18,151,045
Coke tons	412,986	503,122	499,165	543,017	585,098	593,789

* Average over whole year. † Includes gas lost and gas used in own factories.

‡ Excludes distribution system.

In addition to the coke and sulphate of ammonia made in gas works, considerable quantities are made in other establishments in which coal is treated. The quantity of coke produced by all plants was 1,951,526 tons in 1947-48 and 1,723,852 tons in 1948-49.

MINING INDUSTRY

NEW SOUTH WALES contains extensive mineral deposits of great value and variety. Coal was discovered as early as 1796 and until 1851 was the only mineral raised, but under the industrial conditions prevailing its importance was not fully realised. World-wide interest, however, was excited by the announcement in 1851 that gold had been discovered in New South Wales. The discovery attracted a rapid flow of immigration to the country and promoted the development of its resources. Since 1883 extensive silver-lead-zinc deposits have been mined at Broken Hill. Copper and tin deposits also were opened up. Coal and silver-lead-zinc have proved to be the richest sources of mineral production.

DEVELOPMENT OF MINING IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

The development of mining in New South Wales since 1927 is illustrated by the data in the following table. These data have been summarised from the returns supplied annually by the mine owners in terms of the Census Act, 1901, and relate to mining operations only, exclusive of any ore-dressing and smelting operations. The value of the output shown is the value of the minerals *raised during the year*, as estimated *before* treatment, and includes government subsidies paid under the prices stabilisation scheme and the small value of minerals won by fossickers. The item "persons employed" represents the average number of persons engaged during the year in mining operations, including working proprietors but excluding persons engaged in the treatment of ores, etc. at the mine, head office and salaried staffs, and fossickers. The salaries and wages paid are exclusive of drawings by working proprietors and subject to deduction for explosives sold to employees. The values of land and buildings and plant and machinery are depreciated book values and exclude the value of plant used for the treatment of ores. The value of materials, fuel, and power used includes the value of timber, fuel, power, stores, and other materials used in mining operations and the cost of replacing tools worn out and of repairing plant and machinery. As there are many other costs and overhead charges incurred in conducting mining operations, however, these data do not provide a complete record of income or expenditure and do not show the profits or losses of mines. Quarrying operations are not included in this table; available information is shown on page 274 of this volume.

Table 201.—Development of Mining.

Year.	Mines in Operation.	Persons Employed ^c	Horse-power Installed.	Salaries and Wages Paid. †	Value of—			
					Land and Buildings.	Plant and Machinery.	Materials, Fuel and Power Used.	Output.
	No.	No.	H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1927	378	29,373	172,768	7,872,842	4,305,777	8,974,129	2,452,014	12,351,521
1931	431	18,370	138,256	3,838,763	3,724,217	7,453,590	962,370	5,706,425
1938	582	20,891	141,306	5,969,287	3,686,962	8,141,917	1,557,277	10,047,453
1939	597	22,506	143,043	6,592,871	3,815,465	8,383,440	1,777,797	11,466,916
1940	583	22,886	157,490	6,028,288	3,721,381	8,504,471	1,865,929	11,024,079
1941	560	22,481	147,170	7,586,272	3,764,438	8,526,267	2,154,513	13,604,975
1942	458	21,695	147,915	8,264,210	3,744,088	8,219,426	2,373,670	14,652,530
1943	386	21,764	147,740	8,565,985	3,685,705	7,954,182	2,573,057	14,896,805
1944	360	21,390	150,518	8,506,897	3,700,488	7,872,139	2,679,312	15,236,026
1945	359	21,452	151,808	8,078,293	3,679,771	7,942,351	2,761,215	15,185,431
1946	351	22,146	161,360	9,363,565	3,625,302	7,969,787	3,095,106	18,740,036
1947	416	22,859	168,818	11,829,046	3,575,501	7,978,277	3,696,043	24,878,907
1948	390	23,755	172,958	13,547,605	3,849,409	8,786,133	4,382,166	31,120,835

* Average during year, including working proprietors and excluding fossickers.

† Subject to deduction for Explosives—see Table 205.

Mining activity generally was at a peak in 1927 but contracted greatly with the onset of the depression. The recovery of mineral prices, with coal as the notable exception, led to the gradual recovery of the industry in the nineteen-thirties. During the war and post-war years, expanding demand together with rising prices of coal and most other minerals accelerated development in the industry.

Coal mining is the principal mineral industry of New South Wales, the output of coal representing approximately 60 per cent. of the total value of minerals raised during the last ten years. The development of the coal mining industry in New South Wales since 1927 is illustrated by the data in the next table. Further comment on the industry is given on page 248.

Table 202.—Development of Coal Mining.

Year.	Mines in Operation.	Persons Employed.*	Horse-power Installed.	Salaries and Wages Paid. †	Value of—			
					Land and Buildings.	Plant and Machinery.	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used.	Output.
	No.	No.	H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1927	135	24,483	145,827	6,515,487	4,080,139	8,000,373	1,667,034	9,86,693
1931	160	15,522	129,286	3,222,370	3,541,988	6,736,886	654,319	4,441,335
1938	174	14,828	109,721	3,084,806	3,402,128	6,603,469	757,365	5,2,964
1939	172	16,144	108,454	4,650,220	3,405,206	6,584,637	959,947	7,7,035
1940	163	16,777	122,120	4,047,568	3,295,221	6,690,770	936,218	6,3,541
1941	152	16,812	116,482	5,543,745	3,347,127	6,701,158	1,213,869	8,458,352
1942	138	16,634	115,348	6,318,215	3,300,484	6,520,904	1,447,827	9,738,756
1943	125	16,808	119,750	6,447,726	3,274,095	6,512,920	1,503,323	9,788,787
1944	137	16,830	121,739	6,443,800	3,290,088	6,433,572	1,634,621	9,761,304
1945	143	17,020	123,935	5,068,680	3,280,487	6,530,015	1,655,406	9,451,930
1946	144	17,008	127,092	6,447,927	3,171,205	6,203,985	1,888,082	10,534,914
1947	152	17,204	132,210	7,678,237	3,160,640	6,215,320	2,173,242	12,101,178
1948	155	17,950	134,503	8,697,729	3,390,701	6,764,171	2,535,910	14,938,182

* Average during year, including working proprietors.
see Table 205.

† Subject to deduction for explosives—

The production of coal from open cuts, by which the coal is won after the removal of the overburden, began in 1940 and continued in a relatively small way until 1943, after which expansion was rapid. The following data, which are included in Table 202, illustrate the development of open cut coal mining since 1944. Data in respect of the years 1940 to 1943 cannot be published because of the secrecy provisions of the Census Act, 1901.

Table 203.—Development of Open Cut Coal Mining.

Year.	Number of Open Cut Mines.	Persons Employed.*	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of Materials, Fuel and Power Used.	Value of Output.
	No.	No.	£	£	£
1944	4	102	29,457	20,464	127,403
1945	5	255	85,210	76,412	409,713
1946	6	290	113,087	150,020	618,440
1947	13	406	155,184	205,505	821,500
1948	13	675	256,669	238,320	1,210,567

* Average during year, including working proprietors.

Apart from the coal fields, the silver-lead-zinc deposits are the most important source of mineral output in the State. The development of silver-lead-zinc, gold, tin, copper, and the various branches of mining other than coal mining is illustrated by the data in the following table. Supplementary information is given later in this chapter.

Table 204.—Development of Mining other than Coal Mining.

Year.	Mines in Operation.	Persons Employed.	Horse-power Installed.	Salaries and Wages Paid. †	Value of—			
					Land and Buildings.	Plant and Machinery.	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used.	Output.
	No.	No.	H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1927	243	4,890	26,941	1,363,355	216,638	973,756	784,980	2,764,828
1931	262	2,848	8,970	616,384	182,229	716,704	308,051	1,205,090
1938	408	6,063	31,585	1,984,481	284,834	1,538,448	799,912	4,394,489
1939	425	6,362	34,589	1,933,642	410,259	1,778,803	817,850	4,439,881
1940	420	6,169	35,370	1,980,720	426,160	1,813,701	929,711	4,663,538
1941	408	5,669	30,688	2,042,527	417,311	1,825,109	940,644	5,146,023
1942	320	5,061	32,567	1,945,995	434,004	1,698,522	925,843	4,913,774
1943	261	4,956	27,999	2,118,259	410,710	1,441,262	1,069,734	5,108,018
1944	223	4,551	28,779	2,063,007	401,400	1,438,567	1,044,691	5,474,722
1945	216	4,432	27,873	2,109,613	390,284	1,412,336	1,105,809	5,733,501
1946	207	5,138	33,368	2,915,638	454,097	1,765,802	1,206,124	8,205,122
1947	264	5,655	36,008	4,150,809	414,861	1,762,957	1,522,801	12,777,729
1948	235	5,796	37,555	4,849,876	458,708	2,021,967	1,846,256	16,182,653

* Average during year, including working proprietors and excluding fossickers.

† Subject to deduction for explosives—see Table 205.

The amounts of salaries and wages paid, as shown in the foregoing tables, represent gross earnings which were subject to the following deductions for explosives purchased by employees from the mine owners:—

Table 205.—Value of Explosives sold to Employees.

Year.	Coal Mines.	Other Mines.	All Mines.	Year.	Coal Mines.	Other Mines.	All Mines.
	£	£	£		£	£	£
1931	98,767	30,605	129,372	1943	109,070	88,758	197,828
1938	110,369	86,491	196,860	1944	106,581	81,399	187,980
1939	117,724	91,734	209,458	1945	95,498	73,597	169,095
1940	99,873	98,736	198,609	1946	97,590	107,783	205,373
1941	108,393	99,763	208,156	1947	91,505	114,027	205,532
1942	116,807	93,807	210,614	1948	95,427	125,213	220,640

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF MINES.

The operations of the mines in each statistical division of New South Wales during 1948 are summarised in the following table to provide a measure of the spread of the mining industry over the State:—

Table 206.—Mines in Statistical Divisions, 1948.

Division.	Mines in Operation.	Persons Employed.	Salaries and Wages Paid. †	Value of—			Output.
				Land, Buildings, Plant, and Machinery.	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used.		
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£	
North Coast	10	231	73,756	150,828	52,887		317,906
Hunter and Manning	99	12,092	5,938,511	7,336,776	1,723,746		9,975,134
South Coast	39	3,703	1,698,684	1,882,525	509,669		2,776,747
Northern Tableland	97	403	65,326	129,618	35,002		210,833
Central Tableland	53	2,424	1,144,143	1,258,205	451,064		2,454,546
Southern Tableland	5	354	182,864	200,637	82,958		715,540
North-western Slope	18	208	84,977	68,981	29,046		153,123
Central-western Slope	9	34	5,988	8,710	962		16,356
South-western Slope	11	64	8,911	11,329	3,769		30,110
North and Central Plain	14	67	17,917	22,444	8,233		48,744
Riverina	11	51	20,143	71,527	14,927		37,581
Western Division	24	4,121	4,300,065	1,493,967	1,539,743		14,378,215
Total, New South Wales	390	28,775	13,572,605	12,635,707	4,452,006		31,120,935

* Average during year, including working proprietors and excluding fossickers.

† Subject to deduction for Explosives.

The Broken Hill and Captain's Flat mining districts, where silver-lead-zinc mining is predominant, are in the Western Division and Southern Tablelands division, respectively. Copper is obtained at Cobar (also in the Western Division) and from the concentrates mined at Broken Hill and Captain's Flat. The principal tin mines are in the Central Tablelands division. The diagrammatic map on page 9 of this volume shows the location of the principal mining centres in the State.

The coal mines in the Northern district are situated in the Hunter and Manning and North-west Slopes divisions, those in the Southern district are in the South Coast division, and those in the Western district are in the Central Tablelands division. Data of the operations during 1948 of the coal mines in these statistical divisions have been included in Table 206 and are shown separately in the next table:—

Table 207.—Coal Mines in Statistical Divisions, 1948.

Division.	Mines in Operation.	Persons Employed.*	Salaries and Wages Paid.†	Value of—		
				Land, Buildings, Plant, and Machinery.	Materials, Fuel and Power Used.	Output.
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
Hunter and Manning ...	93	12,073	5,934,093	7,332,924	1,723,306	9,963,576
South Coast ...	24	3,663	1,695,462	1,877,471	508,336	2,768,098
Central Tableland ...	35	2,076	993,907	901,742	351,575	2,077,725
North-western Slope ...	3	147	74,267	42,735	22,693	128,783
Total, New South Wales ...	155	17,959	8,697,729	10,154,872	2,605,910	14,938,182

* Average during year, including working proprietors.

† Subject to deduction for Explosives.

EMPLOYMENT IN MINING.

Mining leases and permits contain conditions as to the minimum number of men to be employed. Labour conditions in respect of mining and dredging leases of Crown lands and of leases or agreements to mine or dredge on private lands may be suspended in cases where low prices for the products or other adverse circumstances affect the working of a mine, but usually are as follows:—

Coal, shale, mineral oils, petroleum, and natural gas.	First year of term: 2 men to 320 acres. Thereafter: 4 men to 320 acres.
Gold ...	Throughout full term: 1 man to 10 acres.
Other minerals ...	First year of term: 1 man to 20 acres. Thereafter: 1 man to 10 acres.
Dredging leases ...	Seven men to 100 acres.

The following table shows the average number of persons (including working proprietors) employed in the mining industry in New South Wales during 1948 and selected earlier years. Quarry workers are excluded and the number of fossickers—men working more or less intermittently, washing alluvial deposits, picking over abandoned workings, and prospecting—reported by mining wardens is shown separately.

Table 208.—Persons Employed in Mining.

Year.	Coal.	Gold.	Silver-lead-zinc.	Tin.	Shale.	Other.	Total Employed. *	Fossilickers.
1927	24,483	325	3,305	710	...	550	29,373	1,176
1931	15,522	520	1,755	229	62	282	18,370	10,111
1935	12,788	1,626	2,420	618	...	403	17,864	6,017
1937	13,828	1,324	3,557	714	...	352	19,775	4,161
1938	14,828	1,172	3,818	673	36	364	20,891	3,567
1939	16,144	1,341	3,786	790	57	388	22,506	3,250
1940	16,777	1,251	3,547	725	111	475	22,886	3,024
1941	16,812	917	3,276	881	175	420	22,481	2,133
1942	16,634	548	3,032	717	274	490	21,695	1,314
1943	16,808	319	2,933	685	256	763	21,764	981
1944	16,839	295	2,918	608	193	537	21,390	911
1945	17,020	306	2,915	553	153	505	21,452	883
1946	17,008	576	3,551	475	156	380	22,146	873
1947	17,204	441	3,930	439	238	607	22,859	646
1948	17,959	387	4,251	361	201	596	23,756	564

* Average during year, including working proprietors and excluding fossilickers.

The number of persons employed in coal mining decreased, as the price of coal fell, from the peak of 24,483 in 1927 to 15,522 in 1931 and 12,788 in 1935, and thereafter, with the recovery of prices and increasing demand for coal, rose gradually to 16,144 in 1939, 17,204 in 1947, and 17,959 in 1948. Employment in collieries in 1948 was 4 per cent., 11 per cent., and 16 per cent. greater, respectively, than in 1947, 1939, and 1931, but 27 per cent. less than in 1927.

The expansion in the production of gold in the early nineteen-thirties and war-time curtailment of operations are reflected in the rise and fall in gold mining after 1927. In 1948, 76 per cent. fewer persons were engaged in gold mining than in 1935.

The number of persons employed in silver-lead-zinc mining declined during the depression from the peak of 3,305 in 1927 to 1,755 in 1931, recovered steadily to 3,786 in 1939, and, after falling to 2,915 in 1945, increased again, as prices rose, to a new peak of 4,251 in 1948. In this year, employment in silver-lead-zinc mining was 8 per cent., 12 per cent., 142 per cent., and 29 per cent. greater, respectively, than in 1947, 1939, 1931, and 1927.

In all branches of mining, the number of persons employed in 1948 was 4 per cent. greater than in 1947 and 29 per cent. greater than in 1931, but 19 per cent. below the record number in 1927.

The average number of persons employed in underground collieries and open-cut coal mines in the northern, southern, and western districts in 1948 and earlier years was as follows:—

Table 209.—Coal Mines by Districts: Persons Employed.*

Year.	Underground Mines.				Open Cut Mines.			Total Employed. *
	Northern District.	Southern District.	Western District.	Total.	Northern District.	Western District.	Total.	
1927	16,820	4,913	2,750	24,483	...	...	...	24,483
1931	10,441	3,083	1,998	15,522	...	...	...	15,522
1938	9,436	3,729	1,663	14,828	...	...	...	14,828
1939	10,242	4,040	1,853	16,144	...	...	...	16,144
1940	10,718	4,180	1,847	16,745	...	32	32	16,777
1941	10,804	4,098	1,870	16,781	...	31	31	16,812
1942	10,801	4,054	1,755	16,610	...	24	24	16,634
1943	11,074	4,010	1,701	16,785	...	23	23	16,808
1944	10,927	3,984	1,826	16,737	3	99	102	16,839
1945	10,942	4,012	1,811	16,765	98	157	255	17,020
1946	11,154	3,802	1,762	16,718	120	161	290	17,008
1947	11,470	3,585	1,743	16,798	200	206	406	17,204
1948	11,871	3,663	1,750	17,284	349	326	675	17,959

* Average during year, including working proprietors.

The following table shows the number of persons working above and below ground in coal and other mines on the last working day in 1948 and selected earlier years. The proportion of employees working below ground in collieries is greater than in other mines, although in recent years the margin has been reduced.

Table 210.—Persons Employed* in Mining: Above and Below Ground.

Year.	Coal Mines.				Other Mines.				Total Employed. *
	Working Proprietors.	Employees above ground.	Employees below ground.	Total.	Working Proprietors.	Employees above ground.	Employees below ground.	Total.	
1927†	69	6,203	18,211	24,483	273	1,554	3,063	4,890	20,373
1931	178	4,047	11,583	15,808	472	765	1,739	2,976	18,784
1938	244	3,766	11,821	15,831	584	1,800	3,332	5,716	21,547
1939	207	3,766	12,440	16,413	660	1,790	3,628	6,078	22,491
1940	113	4,194	12,802	17,109	675	1,795	3,489	5,959	23,068
1941	100	4,086	13,005	17,191	592	1,678	2,732	5,002	22,193
1942	75	3,991	12,786	16,852	444	1,389	2,801	4,634	21,486
1943	67	4,341	12,971	17,379	401	1,348	3,083	4,832	22,211
1944	73	4,388	12,778	17,239	378	1,155	2,816	4,349	21,588
1945	75	4,445	12,694	17,214	384	1,195	3,037	4,616	21,830
1946	78	4,744	12,617	17,439	319	1,347	3,895	5,561	23,000
1947	97	4,900	12,544	17,541	415	1,284	4,145	5,844	23,385
1948	110	5,562	12,518	18,190	355	1,332	4,166	5,853	24,043

* Number employed on last working day, including working proprietors. † Average during year, including working proprietors.

In 1948, 94 per cent. of the employees in mines in New South Wales (93 per cent. in collieries) were adult men and only 6 per cent. (7 per cent. in collieries) were youths under 21 years of age. Approximately 71 per cent. of the adult employees and 61 per cent. of the employees under age 21 worked underground. The age groups of employees working above and below ground on the last full working day of 1947 and 1948 were as follows:—

Table 211.—Mining Employees*: Age Groups.

Age group.	1947.			1948.		
	Coal Mines.	Other Mines.	All Mines.	Coal Mines.	Other Mines.	All Mines.
Under Age 21—						
Above Ground	534	51	585	511	40	551
Below Ground	825	137	962	788	90	878
Total under age 21 ...	1,359	188	1,547	1,299	130	1,429
Age 21 and over—						
Above Ground	4,366	1,233	5,599	5,051	1,292	6,343
Below Ground	11,719	4,008	15,727	11,730	4,076	15,806
Total age 21 and over...	16,085	5,241	21,326	16,781	5,368	22,149
Total Employed*	17,444	5,429	22,873	18,080	5,498	23,578

* Number employed on last working day, excluding working proprietors.

The employment of boys under 16 years of age and of women and girls in or about a mine is prohibited, and restrictions are placed upon the employment of youths.

MINING PLANT AND MACHINERY.

The following table shows the value of the plant and machinery in use in underground and open cut coal mines and the other main branches of mining in 1948 and selected earlier years. These values are depreciated book values (original cost of machinery less depreciation reserve) and exclude the value of plant used for ore-dressing or smelting operations.

The value of plant and machinery shown for coal mines excludes the value of *rented* plant and machinery used in open cuts from 1940 onwards and in underground mines. For this reason, the values shown for 1940 and later years are understated to an increasing extent.

Table 212.—Value of Mining Plant and Machinery in Use.

Year.*	Coal.*			Gold.	Silver-lead-zinc.	Tin.	Other.	Total.
	Under-ground Mines.	Open Cut Mines.	Total.					
£ thousand								
1927	8,000	...	8,000	53	574	202	145	8,974
1931	6,737	...	6,737	25	561	100	31	7,454
1933	6,603	...	6,603	508	804	169	58	8,142
1939	6,535	...	6,535	535	982	202	59	8,363
1940	6,691†	†	6,691	562	982	165	105	8,505
1941	6,701†	†	6,701	524	1,005	181	115	8,526
1942	6,521†	†	6,521	498	937	147	116	8,219
1943	6,513†	†	6,513	219	833	152	187	7,954
1944	6,411	22	6,433	212	900	152	175	7,872
1945	6,498	32	6,530	218	859	149	186	7,942
1946	6,134	70	6,204	468	906	139	253	7,970
1947	6,038	177	6,215	398	950	119	296	7,978
1948	6,411	353	6,764	434	1,110	132	346	8,786

* See paragraph preceding table.

† The small amount of machinery used by open cut mines is included in "underground mines".

The rated capacity of the engines and electric motors installed in coal and other mines in 1948 and earlier years is shown in the following table. The horse-power is the combined total for engines and electric motors ordinarily in use and in reserve or idle and represents the total power available to operate mining machinery.

Table 213.—Horse-power of Engines installed in Mines.

Year.	Coal Mines.				Other Mines.				Total All Mines.
	Steam Engines.	Electric Motors.	Other Engines.	Total.	Steam Engines.	Electric Motors.	Other Engines.	Total.	
1927	110,590	35,048	189	145,827	21,420	4,416	1,105	26,941	172,768
1931	88,716	40,453	117	129,286	5,585	2,789	596	8,970	138,256
1933	58,161	50,827	733	109,721	11,114	15,003	5,468	31,585	141,306
1939	58,341	49,002	1,111	108,454	10,300	18,650	5,639	34,589	143,043
1940	59,735	61,344	1,041	122,120	10,190	19,039	6,141	35,370	157,490
1941	53,919	61,084	1,479	116,482	10,560	15,890	4,229	30,688	147,170
1942	52,121	61,878	1,349	115,348	8,681	16,537	7,349	32,567	147,915
1943	52,081	66,815	854	119,750	7,892	16,767	3,340	27,999	147,749
1944	50,646	69,829	1,264	121,739	8,611	16,451	3,717	28,779	150,518
1945	50,309	72,837	789	123,935	7,290	16,797	3,786	27,873	151,808
1946	47,709	78,730	2,329	128,768	6,611	22,237	4,520	33,368	162,136
1947	45,416	83,749	3,045	132,210	6,914	24,807	4,887	36,608	168,818
1948	41,283	88,980	4,240	134,503	6,799	25,350	5,406	37,555	172,058

The horse-power of engines installed in mines in 1948 was virtually the same (8 per cent. less in coal mines and 39 per cent. more in other mines) as in 1927. During this period, steam horse-power decreased from 76 per cent. of the total horse-power in coal mines and 80 per cent. in other mines to 31 per cent. and 18 per cent., respectively, and the proportion of electrical horse-power increased from 24 to 66 per cent. in coal mines and from 16 to 68 per cent. in other mines.

The next table shows the quantity and value of fuel, power, and timber used in mines in 1948 and selected earlier years:—

Table 214.—Fuel, Power, and Timber Used in Mines.

Year.	Fuel and Power Used.								Value of Timber Used.
	Coal.		Wood.		Oil.	Electricity.	Other.	Value of Fuel and Power Used.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.		
	tons.	£	tons.	£	£	£	£	£	£
1927	510,315	528,922	31,518	34,879	2,015	151,498	2,273	719,587	450,763
1931	280,204	192,199	9,478	7,684	1,475	127,629	5	328,992	214,197
1938	243,664	169,544	43,494	30,009	13,144	212,506	...	425,203	440,074
1939	254,270	180,601	44,158	31,096	16,391	245,495	199	473,782	477,907
1940	230,621	178,160	63,951	30,720	19,862	261,716	401	490,859	499,195
1941	238,671	179,492	53,613	29,802	21,463	310,365	450	541,572	549,032
1942	245,226	207,828	51,171	23,854	20,426	357,100	353	609,561	559,071
1943	222,755	197,485	51,151	28,112	23,713	377,164	475	626,949	577,388
1944	211,996	194,414	49,144	27,267	28,232	344,380	239	594,532	647,999
1945	202,019	189,888	30,163	25,242	40,055	354,709	167	610,061	602,069
1946	198,750	192,489	28,400	21,913	52,390	397,454	199	664,445	626,790
1947	1,92494	215,153	23,486	18,753	67,842	446,492	98	748,338	684,633
1948	183,898	300,900	24,830	22,443	113,892	595,903	24	1,033,162	865,572

MINERALS WON IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

The next table shows the average annual value of the minerals won in New South Wales in each quinquennial period from 1901 to 1945, the annual production since 1927, and the total value of production to the end of each period. The value of coal production since 1929 included in these data has been derived from the returns supplied annually by mine owners in terms of the Census Act, 1901. With this exception, these data are from the records of the Mines Department and relate to the value of minerals won during the year, as estimated after treatment at the mine, rather than to the value of minerals raised, as estimated before treatment; the basis of valuation is the assay value of the ores, but as there is commonly an association of metals in the same mineral matter, it is difficult to make a reliable estimate of the metallic content, especially when the ores

are exported before final treatment. The output of gold included in these data has been valued at the contemporary Australian price, and the premium on the valuation at standard rate quoted by the Mines Department amounted to £374,359 in 1948 and £5,718,249 to the end of 1948. The value of production of lime, Portland cement, coke, and iron from scrap has been excluded (although included in the output of mines by the Mines Department) as for statistical purposes these items have been treated as products of factories. The data include the value of output of quarries held under mining title to 1924 and of all quarries thereafter.

Table 215.—Value of Minerals Won in New South Wales.

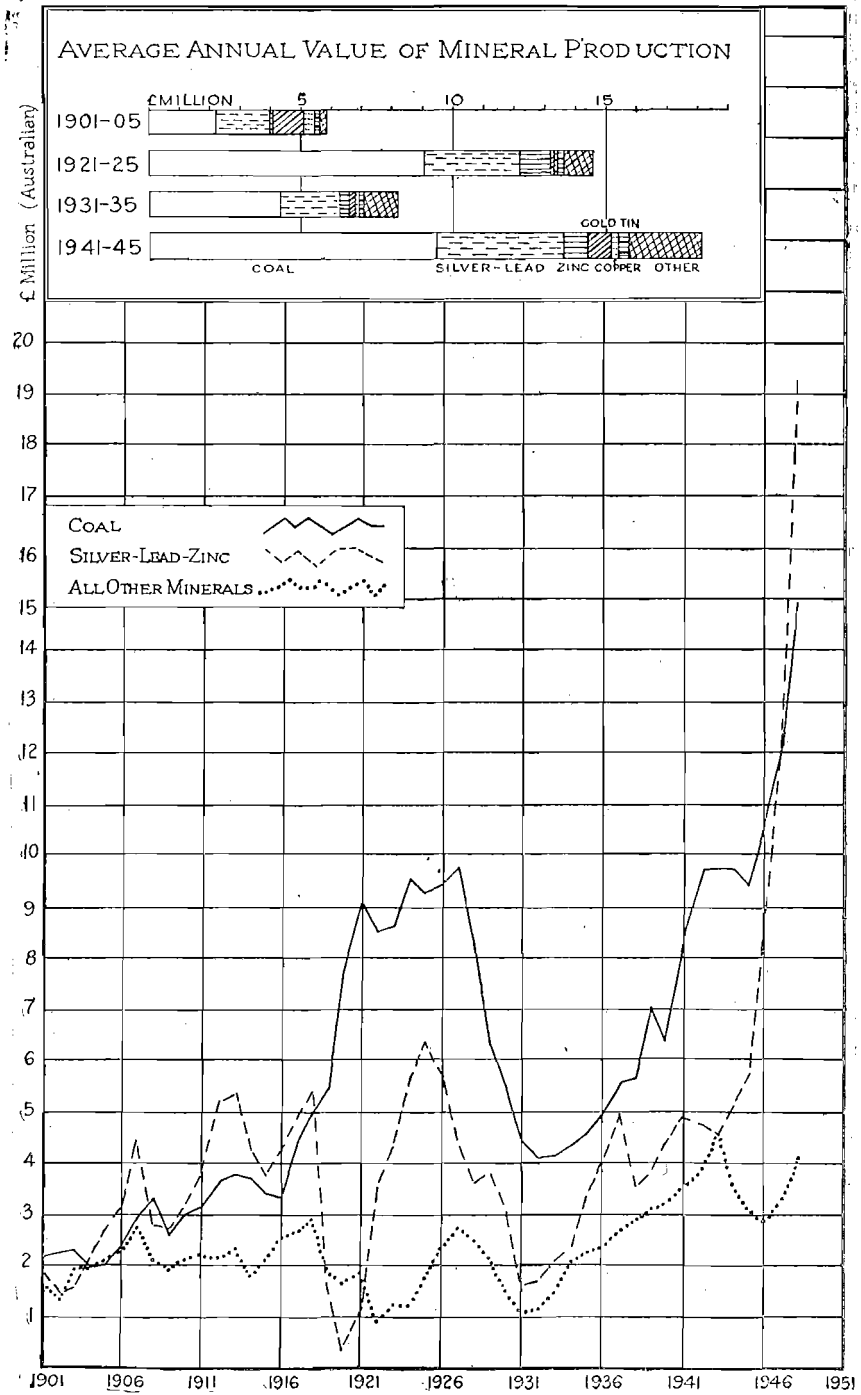
Period.	Value of Minerals Won.		Year.	Value of Minerals Won.	
	Average per Annum.	To end of Period.		During Year.	To end of Year.
	£	£		£	£
To end of 1900	...	132,535,358	1933	7,642,871	474,986,032
1901-1905	5,873,176	161,901,240	1934	8,795,523	483,781,555
1906-1910	8,330,881	203,555,656	1935	10,283,903	494,065,463
1911-1915	10,169,752	254,404,418	1936	11,316,352	505,381,815
1916-1920	10,871,895	308,763,803	1937	13,218,647	518,600,462
1921-1925	14,649,335	382,010,570	1938	12,099,764	530,700,226
1926-1930	14,253,809	453,279,617	1939	13,914,823	544,615,049
1931-1935	8,157,169	494,065,463	1940	13,914,577	558,529,626
1936-1940	12,892,832	558,529,626	1941	16,919,143	575,448,769
1941-1945	18,197,397	649,516,611	1942	18,424,737	593,873,506
			1943	18,912,994	612,786,500
1927	17,048,370	410,568,658	1944	18,496,173	631,282,673
1928	14,363,569	430,932,227	1945	18,233,938	649,516,611
1929	12,265,666	443,197,893	1946	21,767,243	671,283,854
1930	10,081,724	453,279,617	1947	27,788,209	699,072,063
1931	7,115,923	460,395,540	1948	33,301,921	737,373,984
1932	6,947,621	467,343,161			

Trends in the value of minerals won should be considered always in relation to movements in the prices of minerals.

Up to the end of the year 1900, the total value of gold won (£48,422,000) exceeded that of any other mineral, but with the subsequent decline in gold mining and the development of the coal and silver-lead-zinc fields, coal advanced rapidly to the head of the list, and the value of silver, lead, and zinc combined surpassed the output of gold. At the end of 1948, coal represented 44 per cent. of the total value of mineral production, silver, silver-lead, and zinc 32 per cent., and gold 10 per cent.

The following statement shows the estimated quantity and value of individual metals, precious stones, industrial minerals, and quarry products won in the years 1939 and 1945 to 1948 and to the end of 1948. These data have been derived from the records of the Mines Department except that the quantity of coal produced in and since 1942 has been supplied by the Joint Coal Board and the value of coal produced in and since 1929 has been

VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION, NEW SOUTH WALES.



derived from the returns collected under the Census Act, 1901. Further particulars regarding the output of quarries are given on page 274.

Table 216.—Individual Minerals Won in New South Wales.

Mineral.	Output during Year.					Total Output to end of 1918.
	1939.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	
QUANTITY.						
Alunite	tons 750	631	716	400	701	67,611
Antimony (metal and ore)	tons 77	152	55	85	248	22,261
Asbestos (fibre)	tons ...	2,632	3,037	4,021	5,436	*
Bismuth	cwt. ...	64	20	60	4	18,090
Building stone	tons 559,458	13,456	201,102	364,475	399,501	9,043,279
Chrome ore	tons 116	282	...	...	...	46,242
Clays	tons 1,717,996	528,526	1,055,856	1,402,659	1,338,573	29,201,539
Coal	tons 11,195,832	10,176,251	11,186,383	11,683,123	11,721,446	535,050,770
Copper (ingots, matte, ore)	tons 1,925	3,050	2,946	2,391	2,515	304,490
Diamonds	cts. 103	72½	50	73	...	206,911
Dolomite	tons 49,444	25,590	21,278	30,355	39,072	*
Fluorspar	tons ...	...	...	...	...	10,112
Gold	oz. fine 87,189	43,129	32,009	50,082	57,462	16,044,165
Gravel	c. yd. 2,263,611	2,042,518	2,098,313	3,172,020	3,392,924	49,088,585
Iron (pig)	tons ...	42,673	...	...	...	2,058,531
Iron oxide	tons 59	8,062	12,685	9,238	9,420	100,103
Ironstone flux	tons ...	...	...	...	...	135,162
Limestone flux	tons 251,006	139,348	78,759	112,771	78,006	5,391,194
Lead (pig, etc.)	tons ...	...	...	...	...	326,621
Magnesite	tons 24,809	22,342	21,375	35,751	30,001	528,094
Manganese ore	tons 146	984	1,385	1,587	1,552	48,113
Molybdenite	tons 25	1½	...	3	...	993
Platinum	oz. 7	2	...	...	...	20,244
Road material	tons 1,935,237	1,244,031	1,496,721	953,470	1,646,798	40,999,034
Scheelite	tons 14	17	22	15	7	1,917
Shale (oil)	tons 7,683	123,170	121,654	138,427	136,352	2,991,915
Silica	tons 38,203	68,907	33,958	33,762	35,287	1,059,281
Silver	oz. fine 76,436	131,309	122,364	112,471	105,314	47,207,404
Silver-lead ore, concen- trates, etc.	tons 306,225	205,805	215,928	212,410	228,590	16,249,591
Tin (ingots, concentrates, ore)	tons 1,291	776	674	552	532	152,323
Wolfram	tons 83	31	12	23	25	3,014
Zinc concentrates	tons 278,540	265,284	273,781	249,420	259,260	11,805,445
VALUE.						
Alunite	£ 1,423	2,222	1,195	1,410	2,519	230,955
Antimony (metal and ore)	£ 1,261	5,808	2,179	4,442	16,662	458,752
Arsenic ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	193,990
Asbestos ... ..	...	8,478	9,992	11,203	12,544	123,844
Bismuth	10	2,362	515	3,456	2,952	256,750
Building stone	203,012	36,409	80,000	167,032	216,975	3,360,457
Chrome ore	352	775	...	...	...	142,849
Clays	357,652	122,240	212,562	285,815	239,698	5,942,496
Coal	7,027,035	9,451,930	10,534,914	12,101,178	11,938,182	326,051,385
Copper (ingots, matte, ore)	105,407	305,000	344,682	290,905	377,250	18,620,310
Diamonds	167	167	115	215	...	150,647
Dolomite	41,068	18,271	12,364	12,692	42,559	494,882
Fluorspar ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	31,571
Gold	848,985	401,293	344,497	539,008	618,444	73,871,810
Gravel	453,722	408,504	419,662	634,404	678,671	9,552,946
Iron (pig) ... ..	...	208,208	...	...	...	10,753,309
Iron oxide	73	5,540	10,737	7,633	9,391	143,916
Ironstone flux ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	109,812
Limestone flux	49,740	57,314	25,840	40,645	34,311	1,935,483
Lead (pig, etc.) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	6,442,397
Magnesite	34,217	26,721	26,230	51,432	50,486	892,681
Manganese ore	477	6,977	9,822	12,642	14,578	149,707
Molybdenite	5,382	209	...	470	58	227,470
Opal	1,020	3,000	3,600	1,000	400	1,643,876
Platinum	35	22	...	...	...	128,996
Road material	464,133	292,968	354,472	220,558	614,082	10,304,751
Scheelite	3,388	7,111	8,080	6,847	3,408	202,898
Shale (oil)	13,322	104,648	139,902	193,798	204,528	4,019,975
Silica	19,902	17,932	14,128	19,294	17,893	510,901
Silver	7,021	20,703	28,297	20,242	24,573	6,338,480
Silver-lead ore, concentrates, etc.	3,539,410	4,604,062	6,971,250	10,554,416	16,643,612	191,305,995
Tin (ingots, concentrates, ore)...	366,138	291,788	257,153	246,423	302,045	20,231,879
Wolfram	16,249	9,604	3,859	9,184	9,175	431,305
Zinc concentrates	252,102	1,073,340	1,379,183	1,774,959	2,613,822	36,628,025
Zircon-Rutile-Ilmenite ... ..	...	198,083	142,037	276,161	352,339	1,505,255
Other minerals	102,111	421,340	429,470	294,745	260,764	3,914,121
Total	13,014,823	18,233,938	21,767,243	27,788,209	38,301,921	737,373,984

* Not available.

COAL.

A description of the coal measures of New South Wales was published on pages 669 and 670 of the Year Book for 1937-38.

JOINT COAL BOARD.

Parallel Coal Industry Acts enacted by agreement between the Commonwealth and New South Wales Governments came into operation in New South Wales on 1st March, 1947. Under these Acts, a Joint Coal Board, comprising a chairman and two other members appointed for a maximum term of seven years, regulates the coal industry in New South Wales, but in matters of policy the Board is subject to direction by the Prime Minister in agreement with the Premier of New South Wales.

The powers of the Joint Coal Board are very wide. The Board is to ensure that sufficient New South Wales coal of the right quality to meet Australian and export requirements is produced, that coal resources are conserved and developed, and that coal is used economically and distributed to best advantage, and also is to promote the welfare of workers engaged in the coal industry of the State. It may give directions as to methods of mining (including mechanisation), grading and marketing, regulate prices of coal and profits in the industry, regulate employment (with power to exclude unsuitable persons), recruitment and training in the industry, and take measures to promote the health and welfare of mine-workers and toward the social and economic advancement of coal-mining communities. Workers' compensation insurance schemes may be established by the Board in which employers may be compelled to insure. The Board also may foster and undertake research activities, afford technical assistance to the industry, and make advances to assist in the establishment, development, and operation of coal mines and related enterprises. Coal may be acquired, held, and sold by the Board, which also may take control of, or acquire and operate any coal mine, mining plant, etc. It has power to establish new coal mines, land for which it may obtain by purchase, or with the approval of the Prime Minister and the Premier, by appropriation or resumption with compensation.

Administrative costs of the Board are to be borne equally by the Commonwealth and New South Wales Governments. The State also is to contribute one-half the expenditure from the Board's Welfare Fund, up to a maximum of £70,000 each year, on a pound for pound basis with the Commonwealth. All other welfare charges and other expenses are to be met by the Commonwealth, including subsidies and losses from production and trading activities. Provision of funds for advances and grants for capital purposes is the responsibility of the Commonwealth, which also may guarantee loans to the Board from the Commonwealth Bank.

The Board's long-range production programme provides for the closing down of inefficient high-cost mines, the opening of new mines, and the expansion of the output of existing mines. The Board will assist colliery proprietors to expand output by hiring out plant and equipment purchased by the Board, by arranging advances or by participation as an ordinary or preferential shareholder. Where a proprietor is unwilling to co-operate, the Board is empowered to take over the colliery. A mechanisation programme was initiated by an Order issued on 18th July, 1947 requiring collieries, unless otherwise exempted, to introduce power-boring machines to replace manually-operated machines.

Mines may not be opened or re-opened nor operating mines closed without the approval of the Board. Permission to open mines is granted only where the owners can mechanise the mine to the satisfaction of the Board, and construct all required surface facilities before commencing operations and where the type and quantity of coal to be produced conform with the Board's long-range targets.

Colliery proprietors are required to provide at their own expense pit amenities at the basic standards adopted by the Board, but may secure temporary advances on commercial terms for this purpose.

The colliery operations (including the production and sale of coal) of the mines owned and controlled by the Board are conducted by the Operations Division of the Board and a group of proprietary companies formed by the Board. The Operations Division was established on 1st January, 1948 and is financed by interest-bearing advances amounting to £555,163 at 30th June, 1949. The proprietary companies include the New South Wales Mining Co. Pty. Ltd., formed in November, 1949 to control all open-cut mines, Newstan Colliery Pty. Ltd., and Commonwealth Collieries Pty. Ltd.

A medical service has been established to advise the Board on all health aspects of the industry (including the incidence of dust and its suppression) and to examine all persons seeking employment and, at regular intervals, all persons employed in the industry. Training and educational schemes have been developed to attract labour and to raise its technical and social status. The Board also conducts through its agent the Coal Mines Insurance Pty. Ltd., a scheme of workers' compensation insurance which is described in the chapter "Employment" of this volume.

The Board grants financial assistance to coalfields local authorities to enable them to provide roads, parks, and recreation, community, and baby centres, and generally to raise the standard of community facilities. For predominantly coal-mining communities, the assistance comprises a grant-in-aid of 1d. per ton of coal produced within the area (to be spent subject to certain conditions) and grants of 100 per cent. of the cost of approved works which do not require the use of materials in short supply and 60 per cent. of the cost of other approved works. Proportionately lower grants are made in respect of mixed communities. Miners' Co-operative Building Societies also are subsidised by the Board to encourage improved housing in the coalfields.

COAL INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION SYSTEM.

Under the Coal Industry Acts, 1946, industrial matters affecting members of the Miners' Federation are dealt with by a Coal Industry Tribunal and its subsidiary Local Coal Authorities and Mine Conciliation Committees. Awards of the Tribunal and the Local Authorities override inconsistent awards or orders of any court or other tribunal with parallel jurisdiction.

The Coal Industry Tribunal comprises a practising barrister or solicitor of not less than five years' standing, who is appointed for a term of seven years, and has all the powers of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court and the Industrial Commission of New South Wales to consider and determine any industrial dispute or matter in the industry. The Tribunal may make its own rules of procedure, and may appoint two assessors (one a Federation nominee and one a nominee of employers) to advise it in relation to a

dispute. Except with leave of the Tribunal (or in its jurisdiction of a local coal authority), counsel, a solicitor, or a paid agent may not appear at hearings. Local matters may be referred by the Tribunal to Local Coal Authorities for settlement.

The Local Coal Authorities are appointed for a term of three years by the Tribunal. They have power to settle local disputes affecting members of the Miners' Federation and may refer disputes to Mine Conciliation Committees for settlement. These Authorities are required to report upon, and if so directed, to settle, any dispute or matter referred by the Tribunal, and, generally, to keep the Tribunal advised of disputes and matters arising or likely to arise. If the Joint Coal Board is of the opinion that a decision of a Local Coal Authority is likely to lead to industrial unrest in other localities, it may stay its implementation and direct the Tribunal to review it. The Tribunal may re-hear the matter if of like opinion, or, after review, certify that the Authority's decision may stand.

Mine Conciliation Committees comprise equal numbers representing members of the Federation and employers and may be appointed for any mine by the Board. They may deal with grievances and matters affecting production at the mine and seek by conciliation to maintain harmonious industrial relations. Where a Committee cannot agree, a dispute is to be referred to the Local Coal Authority and other matters to the Joint Coal Board.

Disputes and other industrial matters affecting members of the craft unions (unions other than the Miners' Federation) are dealt with by the Central and Local Reference Boards established under the National Security (Coal Mining Industry Employment) Regulations, which have been continued in force to 31st December, 1950, by the Defence (Transitional Provisions) Acts of 1946 to 1949. The Coal Industry Tribunal is at present chairman of the Central Reference Board.

Data of industrial disputes in the coal mining industry are provided in the chapter "Industrial Arbitration" of this volume.

Long Service Leave.

Long service leave benefits were granted to members of the Miners' Federation by an award of the Coal Industry Tribunal issued on 14th October, 1949 and to members of the craft unions by subsequent awards of the Central Reference Board. These awards do not apply to colliery employees in South Australia or in the Wonthaggi State Mine and the open-cut brown coal mines of Victoria.

In issuing the awards, the Tribunal and Reference Board imposed a sanction whereby employees who participated in the general strike of 1949 lost one day's leave for each week of the strike. Western Australian miners were exempted from this penalty.

The scheme of benefits provides for leave on full pay to accrue at the rate of one-eighth of a day for each consecutive five shifts worked after 14th June, 1949 (this amounts to 6½ days a year or approximately three months for every ten years of service) and of five days for each year up to thirteen years of service prior to 14th June, 1949 (a maximum of three months' leave in respect of all past service). Leave becomes due when 13 weeks of leave have accrued, but no leave may be taken before 1954. Employees who reach the retiring age set by State legislation or whose services in the industry are terminated by employers because of ill-health before 1954 are to receive payment in lieu of leave standing to their credit.

The operation of the scheme is to be automatically suspended until the Tribunal (or Central Reference Board) orders otherwise in any district where a strike renders the mines idle.

In terms of the Commonwealth States Grants (Coal Mining Industry Long Service Leave) and Coal Excise Acts of 1949, the scheme is to be financed by an excise of 6d. per ton on all coal mined in Australia except coal mined by a State and brown coal produced by open-cut methods. The proceeds of this excise are to be paid into a Commonwealth Trust Fund. No excise is to be paid on coal produced at State mines but the State is to contribute to the Trust Fund an amount equivalent to the excise. Grants are to be made from the Fund to the States for the reimbursement of employers meeting their liability under the scheme.

Agreements between the Commonwealth and the States and ratifying legislation to give effect to the scheme have not yet been completed (June, 1950) and no administrative authority has been established.

COMMONWEALTH BOARD OF INQUIRY ON COAL MINING INDUSTRY.

The report of the Board of Inquiry on the Coal Mining Industry, 1946 is summarised on page 680 of the 50th edition of the Year Book.

STATE GOVERNMENT COAL MINES.

In terms of the State Coal Mines (Amendment) Act enacted in December, 1948, the State Coal Mines Control Board was reconstituted and renamed the State Mines Control Authority from 1st March, 1950. Two collieries at Lithgow in the Western district and at Awaba in the Northern district are owned by the New South Wales State Government and operated by the Control Authority.

The Lithgow mine was opened in September, 1916, and at 30th June, 1949 the mining property (including developmental work, machinery, etc.) was valued at £394,738. During 1948-49, 393,875 tons of coal were raised and £45,872 was realised from the sale of coal; operations resulted in a loss of £737, after charging interest on the adjusted—see volume No. 50, page 681—capital debt (£12,822) and contribution to sinking fund for debt redemption (£2,525). The average number of employees at the mine was 393 in 1939, and increased steadily to 501 in 1946 and 509 in 1949.

At the Awaba mine, operations began in October, 1947, and did not reach the trading stage until 1st July, 1949. During this period, expenditure on establishment and development amounted to £97,243, 77,113 tons of coal were raised, and coal sales realised £71,756. The number of employees at the mine rose from 41 at the end of June, 1948 to 109 in June, 1949.

PRODUCTION OF COAL.

The Davidson Report (Board of Inquiry) on the Coal Mining Industry in 1946 estimated that approximately 14,500,000 tons of coal could be produced annually from existing underground and open-cut mines in New South Wales with mechanisation and economical methods of working coal and that this output could be doubled by the introduction of a second productive shift. At that time it estimated the Australian demand for New South Wales coal, other than for export as cargo or in bunkers, at about 12,000,000 tons annually. The maximum output of coal in this State was 12,205,935 tons in 1942.

The following table shows the gross quantity (excluding dirt and chitter) and the value (pit top basis) of coal raised in New South Wales in 1948 and selected earlier periods, the total production to the end of 1948 being 535,050,770 tons valued at £326,051,385. The data in this table have been derived from the records of the Mines Department, except that the quantity of coal produced in and since 1942 has been supplied by the Joint Coal Board and the value of coal produced in and since 1929 has been derived from the returns collected under the Census Act, 1901. A graph illustrating trends in the quantity and value of coal production in New South Wales since 1921 is published on page 253 of this volume.

Table 217.—Coal Raised in New South Wales.

Period.	Northern District.	Southern District.	Western District.	Total, New South Wales.			
				Mined Under-ground.	From Open Cuts.	Total Quantity.	Value at Pit Top.
				Tons.			£
To 1851	*	*	*	583,000	...	583,000	254,000
1852-1873	*	*	*	11,557,449	...	11,557,449	5,099,501
1874-1900	57,492,942	15,971,308	5,871,934	79,336,184	...	79,336,184	31,962,324
1901-10	49,072,701	16,766,733	5,702,494	71,541,928	...	71,541,928	24,944,592
1911-20	63,140,567	20,349,875	10,171,529	93,661,971	...	93,661,971	43,607,113
1921-25	37,227,324	10,142,069	7,103,055	54,472,448	...	54,472,448	45,086,228
1926-30	27,116,692	9,866,717	9,187,459	46,170,868	...	46,170,868	39,270,272
1931-35	24,118,983	6,215,615	6,572,202	36,906,800	...	36,906,800	21,551,642
1936-40	32,856,614	9,283,126	7,428,105	49,523,232	44,613	49,567,845	20,502,150
1941-45	38,127,055	10,434,080	8,102,281	55,777,094	886,331	56,664,325	47,109,129
1938	6,204,213	1,831,408	1,445,309	9,570,930	...	9,570,930	5,652,964
1939	7,365,981	2,160,717	1,669,134	11,195,832	...	11,195,832	7,027,035
1940	6,324,504	1,784,418	1,441,176	9,550,485	44,613	9,595,098	6,360,541
1941	7,891,123	2,242,490	1,632,085	11,699,080	66,618	11,765,698	8,458,352
1942	8,301,430	2,261,104	1,643,401	12,149,119	56,816	12,205,935	9,738,756
1943	7,824,286	2,150,588	1,498,625	11,413,335	60,164	11,473,499	9,788,787
1944	7,385,446	2,005,642	1,701,851	10,863,278	179,661	11,042,939	9,761,304
1945	6,774,770	1,775,165	1,626,319	9,653,182	523,072	10,176,254	9,451,930
1946	7,690,101	1,738,058	1,758,224	10,430,007	756,376	11,186,383	10,534,914
1947	7,879,471	1,915,899	1,887,753	10,724,469	958,654	11,683,123	12,101,178
1948	7,781,627	1,922,467	2,017,352	10,466,785	1,254,661	11,721,446	14,938,182

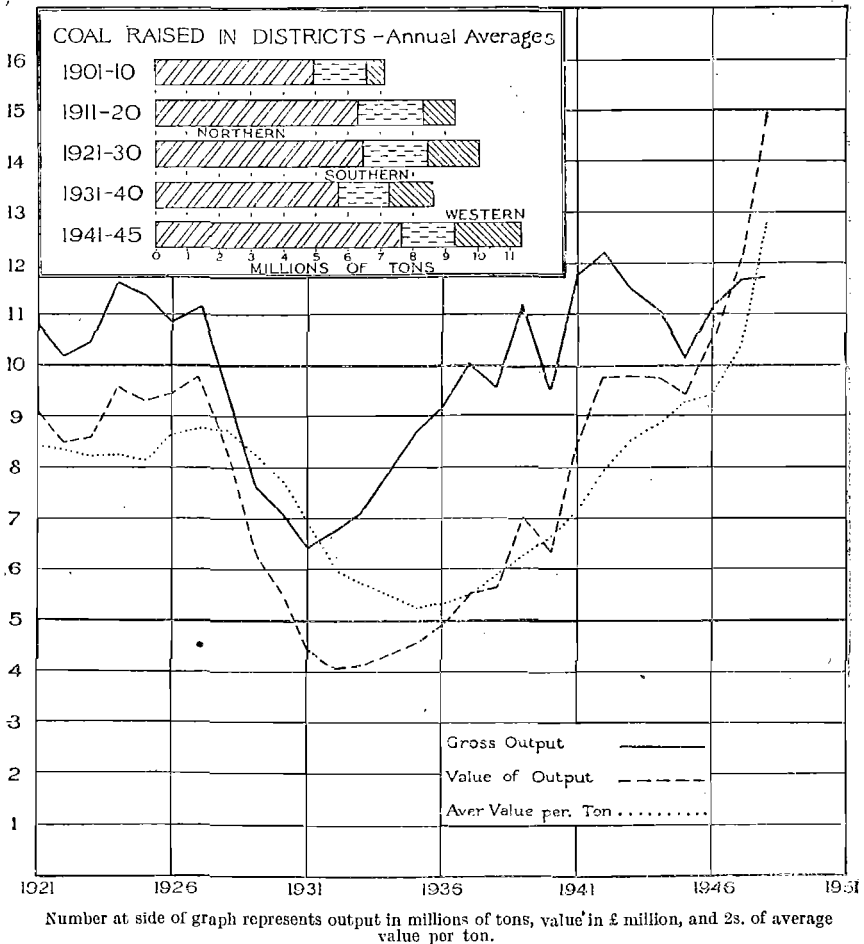
* Not available.

The quantity of coal raised exceeded 10,000,000 tons in each year from 1920 to 1927, and in three of them exceeded 11,000,000 tons. A prolonged cessation of work due to an industrial dispute in the northern mines in 1929 and 1930 was followed by the general depression and declining coal prices, and the output in 1931 was the lowest since 1904. Although the industry remained depressed, production rose year by year from 1932 and exceeded 10,000,000 tons in 1937. Thereafter the level of production was generally maintained by the recovery of prices and the increasing demand for coal, although industrial strife closed the mines for six weeks in 1938 and ten weeks in 1940. Output was raised to a peak of 12,206,000 tons in 1942, but declined in each of the next three years mainly because of recurrent industrial dislocations, absenteeism, and the operation of the "darg". Although these disturbances continued, coal production rose from 10,176,000 tons in 1945 to 11,721,000 tons in 1948, mainly because of the rapid expansion of open cut mining.

Approximately 66 per cent. of the coal raised in New South Wales is obtained from the northern coal-fields; the balance is divided about equally between the southern and western fields, with the proportion from the western field increasing during recent years. (See the inset to graph of production and value of coal in New South Wales on page 253).

The production of coal from open cuts, by which coal is won after removal of the overburden, began in the western district in 1940 and continued in a relatively small way until 1943, after which expansion was rapid. In 1948 there were 13 open cut mines operating in the northern and western districts and the development of other open cuts was in progress. The quantity of coal taken from open cuts formed 2 per cent. in 1944, 8 per cent. in 1947, and 11 per cent. in 1948 of the gross output of coal raised in New South Wales and increased from 45,000 tons in 1940 and 180,000 tons in 1944 to 959,000 tons in 1947 and 1,255,000 tons in 1948. Underground mines produced 10,467,000 tons of coal in 1948, which was 8 per cent. more than in 1945 but 7 per cent. below 1939, 14 per cent. below 1942, and 2 per cent. below 1947. More than 55 per cent. of the total output of coal is drawn from tunnels, the balance coming from shafts and the open cuts.

PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF COAL, NEW SOUTH WALES.



The next table shows the quantity of saleable coal and the average value per ton of coal raised in each district of the State in 1948 and earlier

years. The saleable output of coal is the gross output (excluding dirt and chitter) less miners' coal and the quantity of coal used as fuel in operating collieries.

Table 218.—Saleable Coal Raised in New South Wales.

Year.	Northern District.		Southern District.		Western District.		Total, New South Wales.	
	Quantity.	Average Value per ton.	Quantity.	Average Value per ton.	Quantity.	Average Value per ton.	Quantity.	Average Value per ton.
	tons.	s. d.	tons.	s. d.	tons.	s. d.	tons.	s. d.
1938	6,120,324	12 0	1,724,195	14 0	1,414,064	9 6	9,258,583	12 0
1939	7,171,171	12 7	2,058,866	14 5	1,634,783	10 8	10,864,820	12 8
1940	6,139,021	13 6	1,709,267	15 0	1,409,005	11 6	9,257,293	13 6
1941	7,649,193	14 6	2,158,409	16 7	1,609,664	12 0	11,417,266	14 7
1942	8,070,981	15 11	2,211,495	18 8	1,614,322	13 6	11,896,798	16 1
1943	7,655,965	16 10	2,097,850	20 1	1,479,017	14 9	11,232,832	17 2
1944	7,142,491	17 7	1,963,046	21 2	1,688,277	15 0	10,793,814	17 10
1945	6,614,395	18 7	1,717,191	21 11	1,611,413	15 4	9,942,999	18 7
1946	7,531,025	18 8	1,693,544	23 1	1,734,251	15 7	10,958,820	18 10
1947	7,748,793	20 11	1,829,435	23 11	1,864,684	16 10	11,442,912	20 9
1948	7,583,211	26 1	1,790,766	29 11	2,013,280	20 6	11,387,257	25 8

The quantity of saleable coal produced from each of the principal coal seams in the years 1939, 1942, and 1946 to 1948 was as follows:—

Table 219.—Saleable Output of Coal from Principal Seams.

Seam.	1939.	1942.	1946.	1947.	1948.
	tons.				
Northern District—					
Greta Seam ...	4,371,297	4,833,705	4,405,999	4,326,600	4,272,801
Borehole Seam ...	849,461	1,108,375	1,088,749	1,164,587	1,106,902
Victoria Tunnel Seam	956,464	1,121,583	878,664	952,778	840,726
Great Northern Seam	247,409	309,928	449,400	478,266	480,215
Wallarah Seam ...	410,909	373,196	314,754	324,662	322,596
Other Seams ...	348,953	324,194	393,459	501,900	559,971
Total ...	7,184,493	8,070,981	7,531,025	7,748,793	7,583,211
Southern District ...	2,058,866	2,211,495	1,693,544	1,829,435	1,790,766
Western District ...	1,634,783	1,614,322	1,734,251	1,864,684	2,013,280
Total, New South Wales	10,878,142	11,896,798	10,958,820	11,442,912	11,387,257

Colliery Working Days.

The next table shows the weighted average number of days worked by collieries in New South Wales, the maximum possible number of working days, and the proportion of days worked in 1948 and selected earlier years. The estimates of the number of colliery days worked are derived by multiplying the average annual number of employees in each mine by the number of days worked by the mine during the year and dividing the aggregate "man-days" so obtained by the average number of persons employed in the industry.

Table 220.—Colliery Working Days.

Year.	Northern District.	Southern District.	Western District	New South Wales.		
	Days Worked.	Days Worked.	Days Worked.	Days Worked.	Maximum Possible Working Days.	Proportion of Days Worked, per cent.
1921	221	234	217	223	286	78.0
1925	197	194	257	202	286	70.6
1929*	79	228	244	132	272	48.5
1937	209	220	224	213	274	77.7
1938*	179	196	192	184	274	67.2
1939	205	216	216	209	266	78.6
1940*	166	166	182	168	244	68.9
1941	213	210	208	211	250	84.4
1942	231	227	238	231	252	91.7
1943	221	222	233	223	254	87.8
1944	210	212	231	213	253	84.2
1945*	196	195	214	198	247	80.2
1946	215	203	229	214	246†	87.0
1947	214	219	227	216	252	85.7
1948	207	198	216	207	249†	83.2

* Extensive industrial disputes occurred in these years. † Approximate.

The number of working days was reduced during 1939 by the Commonwealth Arbitration Court and the maximum possible number for the year was 266. In 1940, when the reduction was operative during the whole year, the number was 244 days. Following the outbreak of war with Japan in 1941, restrictions were imposed on annual holidays in essential industries and the maximum number of working days was increased. The maximum possible number of working days was approximately 246 (248 in the northern and 243 in the southern and western districts) in 1946, 252 in 1947, and approximately 249 (250 in the northern, 248 in the southern, and 243 in the western district) in 1948. During 1947 and 1948 short (three-quarter) shifts were worked at penalty rates on alternate "back" Saturdays; thus between 13th September and 20th December, 1947, 8 "back" Saturdays were worked in all districts and between 11th September and 18th December, 1948, 7 were worked in the northern and 5 in the southern district.

The average number of colliery days worked rarely approximates the maximum possible number of working days, the intermittency of operations being due chiefly to industrial disputes and, in the early pre-war years, to irregularity of demand for coal. During 1948, the collieries worked, on an average, 207 days (including "back" Saturdays) or 83.2 per cent. of the possible number of working days, compared with 85.7 per cent. in 1947, 87 per cent. in 1946, a peak of 91.7 per cent. in 1942, and 78.6 per cent. in 1939. The number of days worked was markedly low in 1929, 1938, 1940, and 1945, when extensive industrial disputes occurred. As a rule the average number of colliery days worked in the western district is greater than in the northern and southern districts.

Data of industrial disputes in the coal mining industry are given in the chapter "Industrial Arbitration" of this volume.

Output of Coal per Man-day.

"Output of coal per man-day" may be calculated on a number of alternative bases depending upon the facts which it is desired to elucidate. The following estimates are derived by multiplying the average annual number of employees in each mine by the number of days worked by the mine during the year and dividing the aggregate "man-days" so obtained into the total output for all mines. The resultant figures of "coal output per man-day" are approximations and must be read and defined consistently with the basis of calculation. The total "man-days" used as a divisor includes individual employees who were absent on days on which the mine worked, consequently the estimate of "coal output per man-day" reflects, among other things, variations in the incidence of absenteeism. Figures calculated thus are comparable from year to year on the basis adopted. They should not be compared with figures of similar import for other countries without assurance that the bases adopted are comparable.

The approximate average output of coal per man-day worked in underground mines, calculated in the manner indicated, is shown below for various years since 1913:—

Table 221.—Underground Collieries: Output of Coal per Man-day.

Year.	Average per Man-day Worked Below Ground.				Average per Man-day Worked by All Employees.			
	Northern District.	Southern District.	Western District.	New South Wales.	Northern District.	Southern District.	Western District.	New South Wales.
	tons.							
1913	3.25	2.75	4.01	3.18	2.44	2.12	3.29	2.41
1917	3.36	2.88	4.29	3.33	2.46	2.20	3.56	2.50
1921	3.17	2.69	4.62	3.17	2.34	2.00	3.74	2.36
1925	3.25	2.86	3.55	3.21	2.42	2.12	2.76	2.41
1929	3.67	2.60	4.07	3.45	2.66	2.08	3.16	2.58
1933	4.42	3.44	5.28	4.34	3.15	2.58	4.22	3.17
1937	4.88	3.35	5.45	4.55	3.57	2.59	4.34	3.42
1938	5.07	3.43	5.55	4.72	3.75	2.51	4.55	3.51
1939	4.81	3.21	5.01	4.42	3.55	2.50	4.17	3.35
1940	4.86	3.42	5.22	4.53	3.58	2.60	4.11	3.40
1941	4.65	3.44	4.95	4.39	3.46	2.65	4.00	3.32
1942	4.45	3.36	4.80	4.23	3.35	2.55	3.82	3.21
1943	4.38	3.29	4.64	4.15	3.24	2.49	3.65	3.10
1944	4.38	3.25	4.52	4.13	3.23	2.45	3.61	3.09
1945	4.13	3.12	4.74	3.97	3.08	2.34	3.72	2.98
1946	4.17	3.25	4.79	4.05	3.06	2.36	3.75	2.99
1947	4.18	3.69	4.45	4.11	3.05	2.52	3.70*	3.01
1948	4.02	3.94	4.90	4.11	2.92	2.70	3.73	2.96

* Revised since last issue.

In considering fluctuations in the annual average output per man-day, due allowance must be made for the frequent changes occurring through the closure of old mines and the opening of new mines with varying efficiency, and for the increasing age of workings. After 1930 depressed trade and substantially reduced prices tended to divert production to the more economical workings, but during and since the war it has been governmental policy to keep all mines in production. Between 1939 and 1948, the average output per man-day worked below ground in underground

mines declined by 7 per cent. (an increase of 23 per cent. in the southern district partly offsetting decreases of 16 per cent. and 2 per cent. in the northern and western districts) and the average for all employees declined by 12 per cent. (decreases of 18 and 11 per cent. in the northern and western districts and an increase of 8 per cent. in the southern district).

The approximate average output of coal per man-day worked in open cut mines, calculated in the manner indicated, was 8.5 tons in 1944, 9.1 tons in 1945, 11.7 tons in 1946, 11.8 tons in 1947, and 11.6 tons in 1948. Data for the years 1940 to 1943 are not available for publication.

Coal Cut and Filled by Machinery.

The quantity of coal cut by machines in underground mines exceeded 5,000,000 tons only in 1942, thereafter falling to 3,560,718 tons in 1945, rising to 4,149,783 tons in 1947, and falling to 3,805,357 tons in 1948. The proportion of the gross output of coal mechanically cut declined from 30.4 per cent. in 1911 to 20.7 per cent. in 1926, rose steadily to 41.2 per cent. in 1942, and fell to 36.6 per cent. in 1946. In 1948, the proportion was 36.4 per cent. and the quantity of coal mechanically cut was 24 per cent. less than in 1942. Electrical tends to displace other power in the operation of coal-cutting machinery.

Machinery for filling coal in underground mines was first used in 1935. The quantity of coal filled by mechanical means increased year by year to 2,585,000 tons in 1942 and, after declining to 2,168,184 tons in 1945, to 3,225,868 tons in 1948. The proportion of the gross output of coal machine-filled rose steadily from 3.0 per cent. in 1937 and 9.8 per cent. in 1939 to 21.3 per cent. in 1942 and 30.8 per cent. in 1948.

Table 222.—Underground Collieries: Coal Cut and Filled by Machinery.

Year.	Coal cut by Machinery.				Coal filled by Mechanical Means.	
	Operated by Electricity.	Operated by Compressed Air.	Total.	Proportion of Gross Output.	Total.	Proportion of Gross Output.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	per cent.	tons.	per cent.
1911	2,075,000	563,000	2,638,000	30.4	...	...
1926	1,201,000	1,056,000	2,257,000	20.7	...	...
1931	842,000	536,000	1,378,000	21.4	...	...
1938	2,088,000	634,000	2,722,000	28.4	619,500	6.5
1939	2,887,000	707,000	3,594,000	32.1	1,101,400	9.8
1940	3,319,000	373,000	3,692,000	38.8	1,332,100	14.0
1941	4,014,490	697,859	4,712,349	40.3	2,142,400	18.3
1942	4,260,090	744,921	5,005,011	41.2	2,585,000	21.3
1943	3,965,020	452,842	4,417,862	38.7	2,514,114	22.0
1944	3,645,491	453,736	4,099,227	37.7	2,329,899	21.4
1945	3,171,778	388,940	3,560,718	36.9	2,168,184	22.5
1946	3,463,519	355,195	3,818,714	36.6	2,494,785	23.9
1947	3,780,190	369,593	4,149,783	38.7	3,283,125	30.6
1948	3,484,713	320,644	3,805,357	36.4	3,225,868	30.8

DISPOSAL AND CONSUMPTION OF NEW SOUTH WALES COAL.

The following table shows the production and disposal of New South Wales coal in 1948 and selected earlier years. The data of coal exports overseas and interstate are in small part approximate, while the quantity and proportion of the gross output of coal shown as retained for consumption in New South Wales and Australia are balancing items. In the

years 1921 to 1926, the bunker coal loaded in Sydney Harbour into inter-state steamers was not distinguished in the records from the coal taken by intrastate vessels and is therefore included as retained for consumption in New South Wales.

Table 223.—Disposal of N.S.W. Coal.

Year.	Retained for Consumption in N.S.W.	Exported to other Australian States.*	Retained for Consumption in Australia.	Exported to Oversea Countries.*	Gross Output.	Proportion of Gross Output.		
						Retained in N.S.W.	Exported.	
							Interstate.	Overseas.
thousand tons.						per cent.		
1921	5,268	2,753	8,021	2,772	10,793	48.8	25.5	25.7
1926	6,348	2,741	9,089	1,797	10,886	58.3	25.2	10.5
1931	4,091	1,540	5,631	801	6,432	63.6	23.9	12.5
1935	5,848	1,974	7,822	877	8,699	67.2	22.7	10.1
1938	6,498	2,162	8,660	911	9,571	67.9	22.6	9.5
1939	7,633	2,690	10,323	873	11,196	68.2	24.0	7.8
1940	6,661	2,271	8,932	618	9,550	69.7	23.8	6.5
1941	8,145	3,093	11,238	528	11,766	69.2	26.3	4.5
1942	8,475	3,133	11,608	598	12,206	69.4	25.7	4.9
1943	8,002	3,121	11,123	351	11,474	69.7	27.2	3.1
1944	7,582	3,157	10,739	304	11,043	68.6	28.6	2.8
1945	6,978	2,900	9,878	298	10,176	68.6	28.5	2.9
1946	7,944	2,935	10,879	307	11,186	71.0	26.3	2.7
1947	8,584	2,773	11,357	326	11,683	73.5	23.7	2.8
1948	8,607	2,858	11,465	256	11,721	73.4	24.4	2.2

* Cargo and bunker.

The proportion of the gross output of coal retained for consumption in New South Wales increased from 48.8 per cent. in 1921 and 63.6 per cent. in 1931 to 68.2 per cent. in 1939 and 73.4 per cent. in 1948, while the proportion exported as cargo and bunker coal to other Australian States rose from 25.5 per cent. in 1921 and 23.9 per cent. in 1931 to 28.6 per cent. in 1944 and fell to 24.4 per cent. in 1948. Oversea coal exports (bunker and cargo, but at the present almost exclusively bunker) steadily declined as a proportion of the output from 25.7 per cent. in 1921 to 12.5 per cent. in 1931, 7.3 per cent. in 1939, and 2.2 per cent. in 1948. The production of New South Wales coal is insufficient to satisfy all current demands of Australian industry. The most urgent requirements have been met only by the virtual abandonment of oversea markets, by the use of alternative fuels, by the extended exploitation of coal resources in other States, by the severe depletion of stocks, and by control of coal supplies on a strict priority system.

Most of the New South Wales coal retained for consumption in the State is used as fuel and raw material in factories and for locomotive purposes on railways. The next table shows the quantity of New South Wales coal used for these purposes and the quantities exported during 1948-49 and recent years. The data in this table refer to financial years ending on 30th June and not to calendar years as in the previous table.

Table 224.—Purposes for which N.S.W. Coal was Used.

Coal Used.	1938-39.	1942-43.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
In Factories in N.S.W.—							
Fuel—Electricity works...	tons. 1,102,997	tons. 1,527,303	tons. 1,674,888	tons. 1,695,375	tons. 1,978,993	tons. 2,165,925	tons. 2,376,428
Other Factories...	1,346,667	1,510,142	1,356,192	1,263,669	1,521,442	1,592,749	1,595,238
	2,509,664	3,037,445	3,031,080	2,959,244	3,500,435	3,758,674	3,971,666
Raw Material—Gas Works	578,127	719,023	771,703	795,961	862,128	887,594	900,009
Coke Works	1,661,851	2,306,749	1,748,363	1,456,382	1,791,592	2,077,852	1,823,158
	2,239,978	3,025,772	2,520,069	2,252,343	2,653,720	2,965,446	2,723,167
Total in Factories (N.S.W.)	4,749,642	6,063,217	5,551,149	5,211,587	6,154,155	6,724,120	6,694,833
On Railways for Locomotive Purposes in N.S.W. ...	994,371	1,447,122	1,329,000	1,321,006	1,348,298	1,365,449	1,429,776
Total, Factories and Railways (N.S.W.) ...	5,744,013	7,510,339	6,880,149	6,533,193	7,502,453	8,089,569	8,124,609
Exports—							
Interstate—Cargo ...	1,860,639	2,793,197	2,866,264	2,498,697	2,378,030	2,537,130	2,443,547
Bunker ...	411,098	357,658	339,313	286,700	239,688	306,924	284,092
Total, Interstate ...	2,271,737	3,150,855	3,205,577	2,785,397	2,667,718	2,844,054	2,727,639
Oversea—Cargo ...	381,778	254,043	189,196	75,383	44,265	59,369	31,373
Bunker ...	516,655	255,864	159,204	173,180	289,423	233,657	232,661
Total, Oversea ...	898,433	509,907	348,400	248,563	333,688	293,026	264,034
Total Exports ...	3,170,170	3,660,762	3,553,977	3,033,960	3,001,406	3,137,080	2,991,673
Total, Factories, Railways and Exports ...	8,914,183	11,171,101	10,434,126	9,567,153	10,503,859	11,226,649	11,116,282

The quantity of coal used as fuel in factories has grown with the expansion of the secondary industries, and particularly of electric light and power works. The quantity used as raw material in coke works increased rapidly in the early stages of the war as the iron and steel industry expanded. Coal supplies were restricted in 1947-48 and 1948-49, when New South Wales factories absorbed approximately 41 per cent. more coal than in 1938-39 and 9 per cent. more than in 1946-47. Ordinarily the consumption of coal in railway locomotives fluctuates according to the volume of goods traffic, but latterly it has been governed partly by the availability and quality of coal.

PRICES OF COAL.

Movements in the prices of coal from 1916 to 1929 and a broad indication of their trends in the following ten years were illustrated on page 588 of the Year Book, 1941-42 and 1942-43. The quotations were given on the basis of best large coal at the principal points of shipment from the three coal-mining districts in New South Wales, viz. Northern and Southern coal f.o.b., Newcastle and Port Kembla, respectively, and Western coal f.o.r., Lithgow, and therefore included certain handling and transport charges.

The trend in coal prices during the period 1927 to 1942 is indicated approximately by the average values per ton of coal at the pit-head as derived from statistics collected under the Census Act shown in Table 218.

Comparisons on this basis as given below are subject to the qualification that the values stated are the general averages for all classes of coal (large, small and unscreened) and therefore may be affected in some degree by variations from year to year in the proportions of coal of differing qualities comprised in the total produced. Changes in the level of prices after 1942 cannot be revealed by these average values because in later years the value of output as returned by colliery proprietors includes subsidy received from the Commonwealth Government as well as the proceeds from the sale of coal.

Table 225.—Average Value of Coal at Pit-top, 1927 to 1942.

Year.	Average Value of Coal of All Grades at Pit top.				Year.	Average Value of Coal of All Grades at Pit top.			
	Northern District.	Southern District.	Western District.	All Districts.		Northern District.	Southern District.	Western District.	All Districts.
	s. d. per ton.					s. d. per ton.			
1927	19 2	12 6	16 8	17 7	1935	10 10	12 10	8 5	10 9
1928	19 0	13 1	16 6	17 6	1936	10 11	12 8	8 9	10 10
1929	17 5	14 2	18 9	16 10	1937	11 3	13 0	8 9	11 2
1930	16 2	13 8	17 5	15 9	1938	12 0	14 0	9 6	12 0
1931	14 5	12 6	15 6	14 2	1939	12 7	14 5	10 8	12 8
1932	12 8	13 8	11 2	12 6	1940	13 6	15 0	11 6	13 6
1933	12 0	13 6	9 4	11 10	1941	14 6	16 7	12 0	14 7
1934	11 4	12 10	8 7	11 2	1942	15 11	18 8	13 6	16 1

After the outbreak of war in September, 1939, coal prices, though controlled, tended to rise as costs of production increased, and by the time of their stabilisation in April, 1943 under the Commonwealth price stabilisation plan, the average pit-head value of New South Wales coal of all grades had risen about 30 per cent. From the middle of 1943 until November, 1947, increases in colliery costs were met by the payment of subsidies by the Commonwealth Government and coal prices were virtually unchanged.

In November, 1947, the basis of subsidy was altered so that the subsidy paid in the majority of cases was assessed at a fixed amount per ton of coal raised and increases averaging approximately 4s. to 5s. in all coal prices were granted. The estimated average price at pit-head was then about 60 per cent. higher than in September, 1939, the increases ranging from about 45 per cent. in the western and 60 per cent. in the northern to about 80 per cent. in the southern districts. After this major price adjustment, further increases in colliery costs were met by authorising individual price adjustments, and concurrently many of the fixed tonnage subsidies were withdrawn or reduced. The Joint Coal Board also began applying its policy by rationalising the extremely uneven and complex pattern of coal prices which had existed since pre-war years.

Prior to the price adjustment of November, 1947, certain State instrumentalities purchased coal at the subsidised prices and paid to the Commonwealth Government an amount equal to the additional amount which would have been paid if coal prices had not been subsidised. The following statement shows the gross subsidy payments to New South Wales collieries, the amounts recovered from the State authorities (in 1948-49 these were retrospective), and the net subsidy payments by the Commonwealth Government:—

Year.	Gross Subsidy Paid.	Amount Recovered.	Net Subsidy Paid.
	£	£	£
1942-43	636	.....	636
1943-44	152,403	52,727	99,676
1944-45	252,366	102,091	150,275
1945-46	572,115	165,507	406,608
1946-47	826,715	279,078	547,637
1947-48	2,105,512	174,569	1,930,943
1948-49	658,453	136,537	521,916

OIL SHALE.

Oil-bearing mineral known as oil shale (a variety of torbanite or cannel coal) has been found in many localities in New South Wales, the most important deposits being in the Capertee and Wolgan Valleys.

The production of oil shale from the opening of the mines in 1865 to the end of 1948 amounted to 2,991,915 tons valued at £4,019,975. During the years 1925 to 1938 operations were intermittent and the output was only 5,904 tons, valued at £4,748. Production increased in later years, averaged 123,678 tons a year from 1941 to 1945, and was 138,427 tons in 1947 and 136,352 tons in 1948. Particulars are given in the following table:—

Table 226.—Oil Shale Mined in New South Wales.

Period.	Quantity.	Value.	Period.	Quantity.	Value.
	tons.	£		tons.	£
1865 to 1924 ...	1,919,685	2,690,710	1944 ...	137,458	165,285
1925 to 1938 ...	5,904	4,748	1945 ...	123,170	164,648
1939 ...	7,683	13,322	1946 ...	121,654	189,902
1940 ...	43,805	43,805	1947 ...	138,427	193,798
1941 ...	123,578	96,671	1948 ...	136,352	204,528
1942 ...	117,324	142,343			
1943 ...	116,875	160,215	Total to 1948 ...	2,991,915	4,019,975

In 1937, the Commonwealth Government made arrangements to assist a private company, the National Oil Pty. Ltd., in the development of the Newnes-Capertee shale oil field. The original capital structure of the Company was based on fully paid share capital of £166,667 and low-rate interest-bearing advances of £334,000 and £166,000 provided, respectively, by the Commonwealth and State Governments. Additional capital required in the course of trading and development was provided partly by further

share issues and partly by further advances from the Commonwealth. On 17th August, 1949, the Commonwealth purchased all the shares in the Company for £225,000. Immediately prior to the purchase, the total share and loan capital amounted to £4,381,397 and comprised proprietary (fully paid) share capital £325,000, advance by New South Wales Government £166,000, and advances by the Commonwealth £3,890,397 (including £325,229 towards the cost of the Fish River Water Supply Scheme).

Losses were incurred in all years of trading. Between December, 1941 (when operations advanced beyond the developmental stage) and August, 1949, the accumulated losses amounted to £2,789,928, including losses of £492,045 in 1948 and £265,000 (estimated) in 1949. Developmental costs incurred before December 1941 amounted to £397,896.

Tariff protection was provided for a period of fifteen years from 1937 to the extent of 7.4d. per gallon over imported petroleum spirit and 5.5d. per gallon over petrol refined in Australia from imported crude oil. The production of petrol from the local crude oil was commenced at Glen Davis, near Newnes, in 1940. The operation of new processing plant enabled 3,696,981 gallons, 4,063,628 gallons, and 2,775,879 gallons of petrol to be produced during 1946, 1947, and 1948, respectively, compared with 1,043,821 gallons and 1,979,511 gallons during 1944 and 1945. In all years, however, the undertaking operated much below capacity. The yield of crude oil per ton of shale processed was 44.6 gallons in 1948, compared with 51 gallons in 1947, 56 gallons in 1946, and 45 gallons in 1945, and the cracking of the crude oil resulted in these years in a petrol recovery of 45 to 50 per cent.

Fish River Water Supply Scheme.

The Fish River Water Supply Scheme was adopted to serve this undertaking and to supply water to Lithgow Municipality, Blaxland and Oberon Shires, and minor consumers. Water is supplied to National Oil Pty. Ltd., and the councils in bulk at the rate of 2d., and to minor consumers at 2s., per 1,000 gallons; supplies commenced in 1946. In December, 1948, the total cost of the scheme was estimated as £1,280,000, to be shared thus: Commonwealth, £724,000 (including £325,229 chargeable against National Oil Pty. Ltd.); State, £388,500; Lithgow Municipality, £102,000; Blaxland Shire, £60,350; and Oberon Shire, £5,150. Expenditure on fixed assets to the end of 1948 amounted to £1,167,051, the principal items being the Oberon Storage Dam (£402,549), the Oberon-Glen Davis Pipeline (£608,597), and the Lithgow Branch Line (£60,540).

IRON AND IRON ORES.

Iron ore of good quality occurs in relatively small deposits in many parts of New South Wales. The most extensive deposits are at Cadia, where about 10,000,000 tons may be recovered economically, and at Carcoar, Goulburn, and Queanbeyan, each containing over 1,000,000 tons. At Wingello, there are about 3,000,000 tons of aluminous ore of low grade. It has been estimated that in the known deposits, apart from the Wingello ores, there are over 15,000,000 tons which may be recovered by open cut mining and that a much greater quantity may be recovered by more costly methods.

The quantity and value of pig iron produced from local ores in New South Wales, as estimated by the Mines Department, are shown in the following table:—

Table 227.—Pig Iron Produced in New South Wales from Local Ores.

Period.	Quantity.	Value.	Period.	Quantity.	Value.
	tons.	£		tons.	£
1907-1920	716,025	3,200,882	1941	63,102	254,000
1921-1929	693,703	4,202,553	1942	182,118	819,531
1930-1940	4,580	18,320	1943	204,442	1,124,431
1941-1945	644,223	3,241,554	1944	151,888	835,384
1907-1945	2,058,531	10,753,309	1945	42,673	208,208

Until 1907, the small quantity of iron ore mined was used mostly as a flux in the smelting of other ores, pig iron being obtained principally from scrap iron. After 1907, iron ore was produced more extensively, mainly from the Cadia and Carcoar deposits, for smelting at Eskbank Ironworks, Lithgow, and in the period 1907 to 1929 the output of pig iron obtained from these ores was 1,409,728 tons valued at £7,493,435. In 1928, the Lithgow works were transferred to Port Kembla and production of local iron ore was suspended. The ore used in smelting at Port Kembla and Newcastle is normally imported from South Australia. During the years 1941 to 1945, however, the iron ore deposits of New South Wales were again worked to help maintain the war-time production of iron and steel and in this period 644,223 tons of pig iron valued at £3,241,554 were produced from New South Wales ores.

Further details of the operations of iron and steel works are given on page 218 of this volume.

SILVER, LEAD, AND ZINC.

The silver-lead-zinc mining industry in New South Wales is dominated by the silver-lead-zinc mines of the Broken Hill field. This field, which was discovered in 1883, is 699 miles westerly by rail from Sydney and 256 miles east-north-east of Port Pirie (South Australia) to which most of its products are despatched.

The Broken Hill lode is a massive silver-lead-zinc ore deposit, the nature of which was indicated briefly on page 149 of the 51st edition of the Official Year Book. The ore is mined mainly by horizontal cut and fill methods, and square sets are necessary in many of the stopes. Level pillars are extracted by underhand stoping. Classified sands from the concentrating plant residues are used for stope filling.

The sulphide ores are concentrated at Broken Hill by gravity and flotation methods.

Part of the zinc concentrate is exported overseas and part sent to Cockle Creek (N.S.W.), Birkenhead, Wallaroo, and Port Pirie (S.A.), and Risdon (Tas.) for pre-roasting prior to being treated at Risdon for the production of electrolytic zinc. Sulphuric acid is a by-product made from the sulphur dioxide given off during the roasting process. Silver-lead residues obtained at Risdon during the refining of the zinc concentrates are sent to Port Pirie for realisation.

The lead concentrate is railed from Broken Hill to Port Pirie for sintering, smelting, and refining; the lead finally emerges as a market product assaying 99.9935 per cent. lead. During the refining process the silver and gold contained in the bullion are extracted in a high state of purity; a copper matte containing 66 per cent. copper and 10 per cent. lead, and an antimonial slag containing about 25 per cent. antimony are also obtained.

Another important producing centre of silver-lead-zinc is at Captain's Flat, which is some 20 miles southerly from Cauberra and 204 miles by rail from Sydney. These ore deposits, which are described on page 150 of the 51st edition of the Year Book, have been worked for silver-lead-zinc on a relatively large scale since 1938, the grade of ore mined averaging about 12.8 per cent. zinc, 7.3 per cent. lead, 0.7 per cent. copper, and 1.1 dw. gold and 1.4 oz. silver per ton. The lead and zinc concentrates produced are exported to Belgium and the United Kingdom.

The Yerranderie mines are situated in the Burragorang Valley 60 miles west-south-west from Sydney. The ore bodies consist of lenses carrying rich silver-bearing galena. No work has been done on the field since 1938, but from 1900 to that date production was fairly consistent.

Numerous other localities have contributed small and irregular production, the more important being Howell (near Inverell), Kangiara, Emmaville, Sunny Corner (near Lithgow), Cobar, Condobolin, and Drake.

A statement of the principal uses in Australia of lead, zinc, and silver is given on pages 150 and 151 of the 51st edition of the Year Book.

The following table shows the quantity and value of the silver and lead won in New South Wales from local silver-lead-zinc ores, and of the silver-lead and zinc ores and concentrates produced in New South Wales from local ores and exported interstate or oversea for further treatment. The value of the concentrates exported is an estimate by the Mines Department based on values declared by the several companies at the time of export.

Table 228.—Silver, Lead, and Zinc Produced* in New South Wales.

Period.	Silver.		Silver-lead Concentrates, Carbonate Ore, etc.		Zinc Concentrates.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	oz.	£	tons.	£	tons.	£
To 1925*	45,441,549	0,100,074	10,333,094	91,980,423	5,879,831	18,586,931
1926-1930	33,017	3,250	1,377,163	15,498,204	1,388,821	5,203,786
1931-1935	273,100	24,788	1,092,253	9,793,901	1,115,356	1,391,060
1936-1940	347,273	31,508	1,492,687	18,896,575	1,272,006	1,717,881
1941-1945	832,316	99,148	1,297,466	20,973,518	1,306,970	3,899,494
1939	74,436	7,021	306,225	3,539,419	278,540	252,102
1942	179,038	18,881	289,108	4,149,540	273,368	583,489
1943	281,285	20,741	249,484	3,722,931	283,964	781,737
1944	172,168	22,597	240,563	4,046,338	300,850	1,052,220
1945	131,309	20,703	205,805	4,604,962	265,284	1,073,840
1946	122,364	28,297	215,928	6,971,256	273,781	1,379,133
1947	112,471	26,242	212,410	10,554,416	249,420	1,774,959
1948	105,314	24,573	228,590	16,643,612	259,260	2,613,822
Total to 1948	47,267,404	6,338,489	16,249,591	191,305,995	11,805,445	36,628,025

* 320,621 tons of lead (pig, in matte, etc.) valued at £0,442,397 were also produced to 1925.

The data in this table demonstrate that the bulk of the ore produced from the silver-lead-zinc mines of New South Wales is exported as ores and concentrates for treatment in other parts of the Commonwealth or oversea. The Mines Department collects records of the quantities of silver, lead, and zinc metal extracted within the Commonwealth from these ores and concentrates and the metallic content (estimated on the basis of average assays) of those concentrates exported oversea. These records combined with the data of silver and lead metal won within the State, are summarised in the following table to show the metal extracted from the silver-lead-zinc ores raised in New South Wales:—

Table 229.—Silver, Lead, and Zinc: Metal Extracted from N.S.W. Ores.

Year.	Metal Extracted within Commonwealth from Ores Raised in New South Wales.			Concentrates from New South Wales Ores Exported Oversea.			
	Silver.	Lead.	Zinc.	Quantity.	Metallic Contents by average assay.		
					Silver.	Lead.	Zinc.
	oz. fine.	tons.	tons.	tons.	oz. fine.	tons.	tons.
1921	3,624,413	47,426	1,425	47,127	617,477	6,539	19,272
1929	7,619,884	165,364	46,163	156,532	835,697	7,009	76,619
1931	6,177,863	129,819	53,832	95,421	460,958	13,405	43,629
1936	7,778,514	157,755	57,744	147,969	779,289	18,569	68,011
1939	8,910,129	198,776	44,965	201,426	647,620	17,636	109,346
1941	9,192,833	212,665	55,094	130,403	164,001	7,775	62,971
1942	8,640,871	205,630	55,473	165,319	464,450	17,144	68,387
1943	7,543,746	179,919	51,266	221,116	286,023	8,024	113,194
1944	6,592,326	154,281	57,311	182,565	474,302	18,589	67,293
1945	6,438,608	153,973	65,263	230,005	247,713	7,904	105,406
1946	5,785,991	136,961	59,309	140,852	171,731	6,858	70,101
1947	6,034,539	155,631	52,241	186,152	273,818	9,911	80,327

Lead Bonus.

Since 1925 the employees of the Broken Hill mining companies have received a lead bonus in addition to ordinary salaries and wages. In terms of the 1946 agreement between the companies and the employees, bonus is paid at the rate of 6d. per shift for each £A1 rise over £A16 in the average realised price of lead sold during the calendar month next but one preceding the month in which the fortnight ends; there is no limit to the amount of bonus payable. The average amounts of lead bonus per week per employee since 1938 are as follows:—

	s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1938	9 7	1942	1 1 5	1946	3 14 4
1939	8 11	1943	1 6 5	1947	7 10 10
1940	15 2	1944	1 12 11	1948	9 3 11
1941	17 1	1945	2 3 6	1949	10 5 10

COPPER.

Copper ores occur widely throughout New South Wales, but most deposits are low grade. Exploitation has been handicapped severely in many places by the high cost of transport to market and by widely fluctuating prices, and as a result operations have been intermittent, but during the

war years, increased supplies of copper were required for munitions production and there was a marked expansion in output. In recent years, the output has been obtained mainly from Cobar and from the treatment of silver-lead concentrates mined at Broken Hill and of copper concentrates from Captain's Flat.

The quantity and value of copper won in New South Wales to the end of 1948, as estimated by the Mines Department, are shown below:—

Table 230.—Copper Won in New South Wales.

Period.	Quantity.	Value.	Period.	Quantity.	Value.
	tons.	£		tons.	£
1858-1925	265,113	15,517,826	1943	3,798	379,800
1926-1930	1,206	61,155	1944	3,099	309,900
1931-1935	3,512	127,977	1945	3,050	305,000
1936-1940	11,830	519,949	1946	2,946	344,682
1941-1945	14,986	1,389,566	1947	2,391	290,905
1939	1,925	105,407	1948	2,515	377,250
1942	3,144	277,376	Total to 1948	304,499	18,629,310

TIN.

Tin is restricted in its geographical and geological range and is the rarest of the common industrial metals. There are numerous small alluvial and vein deposits in New South Wales. The areas in which workable quantities of tin have been located are on the western fall of the New England Tableland, with Emmaville and Tingha as the chief centres, and at Ardlethan in the Southern district. Alluvial deposits of stream tin are exploited mainly by means of dredging.

The quantity and value of tin won in New South Wales to the end of 1948, as estimated by the Mines Department, are as follows:—

Table 231.—Tin Won in New South Wales.

Period.	Quantity.	Value.	Period.	Quantity.	Value.
	tons.	£		tons.	£
1872-1925	129,603	13,742,699	1943	1,074	403,320
1926-1930	4,708	1,121,855	1944	824	309,860
1931-1935	4,997	1,057,499	1945	776	291,788
1936-1940	6,005	1,638,904	1946	674	257,153
1941-1945	5,252	1,865,301	1947	552	246,423
1939	1,291	366,138	1948	532	302,045
1941	1,403	443,123	Total to 1948	152,323	20,231,879
1942	1,175	417,210			

The extent of the recovery of tin by dredging in the northern districts of the State is illustrated in the next table. The quantity of stream tin obtained to the end of 1948 was 37,548 tons, valued at £5,620,346.

Table 232.—Tin Won by Dredging in New South Wales.

Period.	Quantity.	Value.	Period.	Quantity.	Value.
	tons.	£		tons.	£
1936-1940	3,339	604,042	1944	509	138,078
1941-1945	2,544	624,383	1945	498	132,740
1939	972	176,682	1946	444	118,150
1941	568	118,435	1947	307	127,349
1942	508	115,187	1948	510	192,390
1943	461	119,943			

CHROME ORE.

There are small and irregular chrome ore deposits in the regions from Tumut to Thuddungra, from Bingara to Nundle, and near Copmanhurst. The quantity of chrome ore produced falls far short of local requirements. To the end of 1948, 46,242 tons of chrome ore valued at £142,849 had been produced (with no production since 1945), and this comprised almost the entire Australian output during the period.

MANGANESE.

Deposits of manganese occur in three main regions—the Grenfell-Cootamundra, Barraba-Tamworth, and Rockley-Rylstone districts—but the deposits are small and generally very shallow. Production is, however, very limited, although during the war several deposits in the Tamworth district were exploited to meet war-time requirements. To the end of 1948, 48,113 tons of manganese ore valued at £149,707 were produced, including 1,552 tons (£14,578) produced in 1948.

MOLYBDENUM.

Numerous, but few workable, occurrences of molybdenite (the principal ore of molybdenum) occur chiefly in the widely separated New England, Yetholme (near Bathurst), and Whipstick districts. Production of molybdenite is now confined to small quantities recovered in the New England district as a by-product of other mining. The output of molybdenite to the end of 1948 was 993 tons valued at £227,470 and was used almost exclusively in the manufacture of molybdenum steel alloys.

TUNGSTEN.

Small deposits of the tungsten ores, wolfram and scheelite, occur in many localities in New South Wales, generally in association with tin, bismuth, and molybdenite, the principal fields being in the New England district. The output in 1948 was 7 tons of scheelite valued at £3,408 and 25 tons of wolfram valued at £9,175. Total production to the end of 1948 was 1,917 tons (£262,898) of scheelite and 3,014 tons (£431,395) of wolfram.

CADMIUM.

Cadmium occurs in association with lead-zinc ore deposits and is recovered during the treatment of these ores. The cadmium produced in Australia is recovered at Risdon, Tasmania, as a by-product of the electrolytic refining of zinc mostly from zinc concentrates from Broken Hill. A large proportion of the Broken Hill concentrates however, and all the Captain's Flat zinc concentrates are exported, and their cadmium content is not recovered within the Commonwealth. The quantity extracted from New South Wales ores to the end of 1948 was 4,107 tons valued at £1,324,540, of which 826 tons (£369,710) were recovered in the five years ended 1946, 154 tons (£68,910) in 1947, and 186 tons (£83,428) in 1948. Most of the Australian production of cadmium is exported.

GOLD.

The gold in New South Wales is found mainly in alluvium, in auriferous reefs or lodes, and as a by-product of other mining, mainly lead-zinc and copper.

Though gold had been discovered in New South Wales in earlier years, its existence in payable quantities was proved by E. H. Hargraves only in 1851. The progress of gold mining in the State since that year has been described in earlier issues of the Year Book. A renewed expansion in the production of gold began during the early nineteen-thirties as a result mainly of the depreciation of Australian currency in terms of gold and the consequent rise in the price of gold. This expansion continued until 1940, when the yield (100,255 oz. fine) was the greatest since 1916. Subsequently operations were curtailed owing to war-time conditions and the yield declined to 32,009 oz. fine in 1946. Production recovered, despite shortages of labour and equipment, rising costs, and the fixed price of gold, to 50,082 oz. fine in 1947 and 57,462 oz. fine in 1948, but in the latter year was still 29 per cent. below the annual average in the period 1936-1940.

The following table shows the quantity of the gold won in New South Wales to the end of 1948, as estimated by the Mines Department, together with its value:—

Table 233.—Gold Won in New South Wales.

Period.	Quantity.	Value.*	Period.	Quantity.	Value.*
	oz. fine.	£		oz. fine.	£
1851-1900	11,399,508	48,422,001	1939	87,189	848,085
1901-1910	2,252,851	9,560,402	1943	63,779	666,401
1911-1920	1,145,185	4,864,440	1944	62,610	657,152
1921-1925	133,335	566,375	1945	43,129	461,293
1926-1930	70,287	298,557	1946	32,009	344,497
1931-1935	163,091	1,295,098	1947	50,082	539,008
1936-1940	405,497	3,820,282	1948	57,462	618,444
1941-1945	334,858	3,533,616	Total to 1948 ...	16,044,165	73,871,810

* Value at contemporary Australian price.

Following the war-time increase in the price of gold, a tax was imposed as from the 15th September, 1939 on all gold produced in Australia and New Guinea. The tax was equal to half the amount by which the price

of gold exceeded £A9 per fine oz. and was deducted by the Commonwealth Bank from payments made for gold received; further particulars are given on page 255 of the 50th edition of the Year Book. The tax was suspended as from 20th September, 1947 by the Gold Tax Suspension Act, 1947.

By proclamation under the Banking Act, 1945, all persons possessing gold are required to deliver it to the Commonwealth Bank or an agent of the Bank, and may not sell gold to any other buyer. This regulation does not apply to gold coins up to £25 in value or to wrought gold. The price of gold is fixed by the Bank on the basis of the price realisable abroad (see page 275).

PLATINUM.

Platinum occurs in several districts in New South Wales, but practically no platinum has been won since 1938. The quantity produced to the end of 1948 was 20,244 oz. valued at £128,996.

IRON OXIDE.

Iron oxide is obtained in the Port Macquarie, Moss Vale, Newcastle, Milton, Nowra, and Goulburn districts. The output has increased in recent years and to the end of 1948 was 160,163 tons valued at £143,916.

BISMUTH.

Bismuth occurs in small pipe-like deposits associated with molybdenum, the principal deposits being in the New England and Whipstick (South Coast) districts. The recovery of bismuth ores and concentrates from these deposits is mainly incidental to other mining. The quantity of bismuth produced to the end of 1948 was 18,090 cwt. valued at £256,759, and formed only a small proportion of local requirements.

ZIRCON, RUTILE, AND ILMENITE.

All the zircon and rutile produced in New South Wales is derived from naturally concentrated sands on the coastal beaches north from Coff's Harbour. Ilmenite is also available, but the ilmenite concentrates are normally unsaleable because of the presence of chromium. The economic treatment of beach sands containing these minerals commenced in 1934, but only small quantities were separated before the war. During the war production increased substantially and in 1948 the value of zircon-rutile-ilmenite concentrates produced was £352,339, compared with an average of £134,159 in each year 1941 to 1944, £198,083 in 1945, and £1,505,255 to the end of 1948. Most of the production is marketed overseas.

BAUXITE.

Reserves of bauxite ore have been proved to exceed 15 million tons containing 35 to 45 per cent. alumina. The main deposits are in the Tingha-Inverell-Emmaville and the Bundanoon-Wingello districts. These deposits are easily accessible, have little or no overburden, and can be mined cheaply by open cut methods. The Bundanoon-Wingello ore deposits, though lower in grade, have the advantage of proximity to the industrial centres of the State. The total recorded production of bauxite during 1948 was 2,871 tons valued at £803, compared with 2,363 tons (£555) in 1947, 1,415 tons (£187) in 1946, and 1,739 tons (£843) in 1939.

MAGNESITE.

Deposits of magnesite are distributed widely throughout the State, but their exploitation depends largely on their location in relation to transport and centres of consumption. The principal deposits of economic size occur in the Attunga, Barraba, Bingara, Thuddungra, and Fifield districts, Fifield being at present the major producing centre. The magnesite is won generally by shallow quarrying methods, but power ploughing and scooping are used in working large widely-spread deposits. Production during 1948 was 30,601 tons valued at £50,486, compared with 35,751 tons (£51,432) in 1947, 24,809 tons (£34,217) in 1939, and an annual average of 35,613 tons (£60,056) during the war years 1941 to 1945. Known reserves are adequate for future local requirements. Most of the magnesite produced is used for refractory purposes in the Newcastle and Kembla steelworks.

ANTIMONY.

There are small deposits of antimony ore in the Hillgrove, Macksville, Kempsey, and Bellingen districts of eastern New South Wales. The more important of these deposits have been largely worked out and output is derived from a few small mines. The total output of antimony ore and concentrates (excluding antimonial lead recovered) to the end of 1948 was 22,261 tons valued at £458,752, of which 248 tons valued at £16,662 were produced in 1948.

MERCURY.

Deposits of cinnabar, the most important ore of mercury, have been worked in several localities in the past, but are not sufficiently concentrated to be profitably exploited.

ALUNITE.

High grade alunite deposits occur at Bulahdelah, about 44 miles north-north-west of Newcastle, but the ore reserves of commercial value are believed to be limited. These deposits have been worked almost continuously since 1890, formerly by open cut, but since 1942 by underground mining methods. Production of alunite to the end of 1948 was 67,611 tons valued at £230,955, including 701 tons (£2,519) in 1948.

ASBESTOS.

Relatively small deposits of both chrysotile and amphibole asbestos occur in several localities in the State. The main deposits of chrysotile asbestos are at Baryulgil on the North Coast, at Wood's Reef near Barraba, and at Broken Hill, but the latter deposits have been worked only intermittently, and at present Baryulgil is the only producing centre. Amphibole asbestos is being won in the Orange district.

DOLOMITE.

The exploitation of the dolomite deposits of New South Wales is dependent on their accessibility and the means of transport available. Thus the largest known deposits, at Cudgegong, 14 miles from the railway, have not been exploited. The principal deposits worked are in the Mudgee-Capertee district and at Mount Fairy near Bungendore, the dolomite being quarried. Production recorded during 1948 was 39,072 tons valued at £42,559. The Mount Fairy deposits lie mostly within the Australian Capital Territory, but the output from this section is recorded as production in New South Wales.

LIMESTONE.

Immense reserves of limestone are distributed widely throughout the State, but the commercial value of the deposits depends mainly on their accessibility and proximity to market. The bulk of the limestone output is used for the manufacture of cement in localities where coal is readily available.

MINERAL PIGMENTS.

Mineral pigments are mined in New South Wales mainly by open cutting and by small-scale producers. The more important producing centres are Dubbo (yellow ochre), Glen Innes (red oxide), and Gulgong (yellow ochre, red oxides and umber); deposits in other districts have been worked very sporadically. During 1948 production amounted to 803 tons valued at £1,251, compared with 1,130 tons (£1,683) in 1947, 1,259 tons (£2,113) in 1944, and 440 tons (£636) in 1939.

DIATOMITE.

There are numerous deposits of diatomite (commonly called diatomaceous earth) in New South Wales. The principal deposits are in the Coonabarabran, Barraba, and Ballina-Lismore districts and have been worked fairly extensively for many years, largely by open-cut methods. Small deposits of commercial importance occur near Orange and Cooma. The diatomite recovered is especially suitable for the manufacture of insulating products. The output was 4,366 tons (£4,618) in 1947, and 2,978 tons (£3,123) in 1948, compared with an annual average of 3,557 tons (£3,769) during 1937 to 1941.

FELSPAR.

The principal centres of felspar production are the Broken Hill district (producing mainly potash felspar) and Eden district (mainly soda felspar). Potash felspar has also been produced intermittently from the Lithgow, Bathurst, and Nambucca districts. The output of felspar has been governed by local requirements and during 1948 amounted to 6,418 tons valued at £15,464; reserves are considerable.

TALC, STEATITE, AND PYROPHYLLITE.

The most important deposits of talc, steatite, and pyrophyllite in New South Wales are at Wallendbeen (steatite), Gundagai and Cow Flat (talc), and Mudgee, Cobargo, and Pambula (pyrophyllite). Production of these minerals during 1948 amounted to 2,121 tons valued at £6,482, compared with 602 tons (£833) during 1939. Reserves, though of low grade, are adequate for requirements.

GYPSUM.

Gypsum deposits are widely distributed throughout the State, but many are too low in grade or too remote for economic exploitation. In the Ivanhoe-Trida and Griffith districts, the major producing centres, operations are mechanised, the overburden being removed by bulldozers and the gypsum recovered by dragline excavators, tractors, and scoops. The gypsum produced is used mainly in the local plaster and cement industries. The recorded production of gypsum in 1948 was 74,114 tons valued at £55,975, compared with 64,070 tons (£50,253) in 1947, 44,423 tons (£31,495) in 1946, and 20,216 tons (£12,031) in 1944.

SULPHUR.

There are no workable deposits of native sulphur in New South Wales and the sulphur required for use is obtained as imported native sulphur or from locally produced pyrite and zinc concentrates. Part of the output of zinc concentrates from Broken Hill is used as a source of sulphur, but the much greater part is roasted to air in other States or exported overseas unroasted. A pyrite concentrate is obtained from Captain's Flat, but the whole of the zinc concentrate produced there is exported unroasted. The zinc and pyrite concentrates available are roasted to produce sulphur dioxide for acid manufacture, most of the acid produced being used in making

superphosphate. The production of sulphur from local ores is encouraged by a bounty, but even with the war-time increase in price, shortage of shipping and foreign exchange difficulties, local production satisfied less than half local requirements.

DIAMONDS.

Diamonds and other gemstones occur in New South Wales, but not extensively. Records show that up to the end of 1905 the output of diamonds was 154,309 carats valued at £101,969. Progressively fewer diamonds were obtained in later years; recorded production was 47,819 carats (£42,483) from 1906 to 1925 and 4,660 carats (£5,865) from 1926 to 1945. With 50 carats (£115) in 1946, 73 carats (£215) in 1947, and no production in 1948, the total recorded to the end of 1948 was 206,911 carats valued at £150,647. The unrecorded output, however was probably considerable.

OPALS.

The most important deposits of precious opal are at White Cliffs and Lightning Ridge, gems from the latter field being remarkable for colour, fire and brilliancy. Opals are also obtained at Tintenbar (North Coast) and these resemble the Mexican gems. The value of precious opal won in New South Wales, as estimated by the Mines Department, is shown in the following table:—

Table 234.—Opal Won in New South Wales.

Period.	Value.	Period.	Value.	Period.	Value.
	£		£		£
1890-1900	456,599	1921-1925	51,740	1945	3,000
1901-1905	476,000	1926-1930	47,409	1946	3,500
1906-1910	305,300	1931-1935	15,995	1947	1,000
1911-1915	154,738	1936-1940	15,715	1948	400
1916-1920	105,547	1941-1945	9,933		
				Total to 1948	1,643,876

QUARRIES.

The Hawkesbury formation in the Metropolitan district provides excellent sandstone for architectural use. The supply is very extensive, and the stone is finely grained, durable, and easily worked. Desert sandstone in the north-western portion of the State and freestone in the northern coal districts also provide good building stone.

Syenite, commonly called trachyte, is found at Bowral. For building purposes it is solid and takes a beautiful polish.

Granite occurs at many places in the State, and has been quarried generally in places near the coast, whence transport is cheaper than from less accessible localities. The pylons of the Sydney Harbour Bridge are faced with granite quarried at Moruya.

Beds of marble of great variety of colouring and with highly ornamental markings are located in many districts of New South Wales. Much of the marble is eminently suitable for decorative work.

Basalt or blue metal, suitable for ballasting roads and railway lines and for making concrete, is obtained at Kiama and other localities.

Fireclays of good quality are found in the permo-carboniferous coal measures, and excellent clays for brick-making, pottery, etc. are found in the State, chiefly in the Sydney and Wollongong districts.

The following statement shows the quantity and value, as estimated by the Mines Department, of the various types of building stone, gravel, clay, etc. produced in New South Wales during 1946, 1947, and 1948. The output of limestone used in the manufacture of Portland cement or lime is not included. The total quantity and value of building stone, road material, clays, and gravel produced as recorded to the end of 1948 are shown in Table 216.

Table 235.—Output of Quarries in New South Wales.

Item.	1946.		1947.		1948.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	tons.	£	tons.	£	tons.	£
Building Stone—						
Basalt	1,000	600	174,271	73,339	195,115	115,440
Granite	1,369	6,183	2,170	8,736	902	3,815
Marble	925	1,839	315	1,763	437	2,987
Limestone	1,106	602	2,205	6,573	6,243	9,397
Sand and Sandstone ...	180,856	61,626	163,184	63,980	185,214	77,643
Syenite	520	958	455	1,988	280	1,326
Volcanic Breccia ... ..	...	...	14,937	8,589	11,310	6,367
Loam ... ..	...	...	3,861	650	...	...
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	3,077	1,414	...	...
Macadam, Ballast, etc.—						
Basalt	750,589	225,175	409,820	147,246	891,752	445,876
Gravel	2,564,605*	419,062	3,172,020*	634,404	3,392,924*	678,671
Miscellaneous	746,132	129,207	462,650	73,312	755,046	168,206
Clays—						
Brick, Tile, Pipe, Pottery ...	935,160	170,482	1,293,192	231,693	1,238,321	192,643
Fire Clay	37,969	11,747	68,029	20,611	42,434	14,836
Clay Shale	61,394	6,756	82,798	12,856	37,680	6,518
Kaolin and White Clays ...	21,021	21,393	18,640	20,655	20,138	25,701
Total ... ..	...	1,056,325	...	1,307,809	...	1,749,426

* Cubic yards.

PRICES OF METALS.

The average export prices of gold, silver, lead, zinc and tin (in Australian currency) in 1950 and selected earlier years are shown in the following table. The prices for the year represent the mean of the average monthly prices, and for the months shown, the average of daily quotations. The prices shown for gold are the averages of prices paid for gold by the Commonwealth Bank of Australia; for other metals they are the prices f.o.b. at principal Australian ports of shipment.

Table 236.—Export Prices of Metals, in Australian Currency.

Period.	Gold.	Silver (Standard).	Lead.	Zinc (Electrolytic)	Tin (Standard).
	per fine oz. £ s. d.	per oz. s. d.	per ton. £ s. d.	per ton. £ s. d.	per ton. £ s. d.
1929	4 5 0	2 0·6	21 14 5	25 19 5	200 11 5
1931	5 14 9	1 6·7	14 19 7	17 3 10	147 13 10
1939	9 14 4	2 1·4	17 12 1	19 15 3	268 3 6
1941	10 13 8	2 4·3	19 11 4	22 12 11	295 1 6
1942	10 9 1	2 4·7	21 9 9	22 2 11	285 9 1
1943	10 9 0	2 4·6	22 19 2	23 15 2	283 1 6
1944	10 10 1	2 4·6	26 3 0	24 9 4	335 7 2
1945	10 13 10	2 10·6	34 10 10	37 6 4	350 9 0
1946	10 15 3	4 8·0	56 8 6	55 0 2	414 19 0
1947	10 15 3	4 4·3	90 2 0	67 6 4	505 12 2
1948	10 15 3	4 11·2	111 4 11	77 2 0	657 14 2
1949	12 2 1	*	*	97 9 4	705 2 8
1939: Aug. ...	9 10 5	1 10·3	18 6 8	19 13 9	273 15 11
1946: June ...	10 15 3	4, 2·9	53 14 6	50 10 7	425 2 11
1947: June ...	10 15 3	3 11·8	94 3 0	64 16 4	523 12 10
1948: June ...	10 15 3	5 3·1	109 16 2	79 10 0	684 4 6
1949: June ...	10 15 3	*	*	109 0 4	683 16 5
1950: June ...	15 9½ 10	*	102 9 8	145 15 7	719 18 11
Sept. ...	15 9 10	*	158 1 10	171 13 6	929 6 4
Dec. ...	15 9 10	*	*	178 17 3	1269 16 8

* Not available.

The price index numbers given below summarise the trend in the level of the export prices of gold and other metals (silver, lead, spelter, tin, and copper) between 1928-29 and 1950. The prices of the metals other than gold are weighted in accordance with their exports from Australia during the period 1933-34 to 1935-36; the base selected is the average price during the three years ended June, 1939.

Table 237.—Index of Export Prices of Metals, Australia.

Base: Average 3 years ended 30th June, 1939=1,000.

Period.	Gold.	Other Metals.*	Period.	Gold.	Other Metals.*	Period.	Gold.	Other Metals.*
1928-29	479	1,065	1942-43	1,188	1,004	1947-48	1,223	3,723
1938-39	1,030	842	1943-44	1,188	1,127	1948-49	1,223	4,781
1939-40	1,184	918	1944-45	1,204	1,286	1949: Sept.	1,438	3,883
1940-41	1,214	945	1945-46	1,223	1,956	Dec.	1,761	4,205
1941-42	1,201	1,005	1946-47	1,223	3,076			

* Silver, lead, spelter, copper and tin.

During the war years, the export prices of Australian base metals were governed, as to lead and zinc, principally by the terms of contracts for sale to the United Kingdom, and as to copper and tin, by prices in London as determined by the United Kingdom Ministry of Supply. Since August, 1945, export prices have accorded with values ruling in world markets.

Prices of metals for use in Australia have been controlled since the outbreak of war in 1939 under the Commonwealth and later the State prices legislation described in the chapter "Food and Prices" of this volume. The low home market prices are made effective by the requirement of a licence to export these metals. The maximum basic prices per ton to Australian consumers for the principal commercial metals at smelters' works in forms, grades, and quantities as specified by the Prices Commissioner from time to time are shown below; the prices orders prescribe appropriate price margins for the metals in various other forms, grades, and quantities.

Table 238.—Prices of Metals in Australia.

Lead. (Pig.)		Zinc. (Bars, Block, Ingots.)		Copper. (Bars, Blocks, Ingots, Pig.)		Tin. (Ingots.)	
Date Price Fixed.	Price per ton.	Date Price Fixed.	Price per ton.	Date Price Fixed.	Price per ton.	Date Price Fixed.	Price per ton.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£	
1939, Dec. 19	20 17 6	1939, Dec. 19	20 2 6	1939, Dec. 19	36 19 6	1939, Oct. 6	299
1940, Feb. 8	22 0 0	1940, Feb. 8	22 0 0	1940, Feb. 16	76 0 0	1940, Feb. 16	308
.....	.....	.....	.....	1941, Feb. 7	78 10 0	1941, April 8	320
.....	.....	.....	.....	May 5	86 10 0	1942, May 1	371
.....	.....	.....	.....	1942, May 20	105 0 0	1943, April 8	373
.....	.....	.....	.....	1945, Aug. 8	100 0 0	1946, Sept. 6	383
.....	.....	.....	.....	1946, June 7	95 0 0	1947, April 23	418
.....	.....	.....	.....	1947, May 29	130 0 0	Sept. 9	515
.....	.....	.....	.....	1948, Jan. 1	1140 0 0	1948, Mar. 1	550
1949, Jan. 1	35 0 0	1949, Jan. 1	40 0 0	1949, Jan. 1	1160 0 0	July 12	620
.....	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 28	170 0 0	1950, Jan. 9	680

The international distribution of tin is controlled by the Combined Tin Committee (comprising in particular the U.K. and U.S.A.) which allocates tin metal to importing countries from the pool available for export by the main metal smelting countries. The Australian distribution is made through Government pool of imported and locally produced tin; producers receive a fixed price (£655 a ton since 9th January, 1950) for metal supplied to the pool and the price to consumers (shown in Table 117) is fixed at the average cost of overseas and local tin.

ADMINISTRATION OF MINING LAWS.

The general supervision of the mining industry in the State and the administration of the enactments relating to mining are shared by the Mines Department, Joint Coal Board, State Mines Control Authority, and the Bureau of Minerals Resources, Geology, and Geophysics.

OCCUPATION OF LAND FOR MINING.

The occupation of land for the purpose of mining is subject to the Mining Act of 1906 and its amendments. Any person may obtain a miner's right which entitles the holder, under prescribed conditions, to conduct mining operations on Crown land not otherwise exempted, and to occupy a small residence area. A holder of a miner's right may take possession of more than one tenement, but is required to hold an additional miner's right in respect of each tenement after the first of the same class. A holder may apply also for an authority to prospect on or to occupy exempted Crown lands, and, in the event of the discovery of any mineral, he may be required to apply for a lease of the land to continue prospecting operations. Such authority may be granted for any period not exceeding twelve months, but the term may be extended upon application to two years to enable completion of prospecting operations.

A business license entitles the holder to occupy a limited area within a gold or mineral field for the purpose of carrying on any business except mining, and confers the right to only one holding at a time.

The term of a miner's right or business license is not less than six months and not more than twenty years, renewable upon application and transferable by endorsement and registration. The fee for a miner's right is at the rate of 5s. per annum and for a business license £1 per annum.

Crown lands may be granted as mining leases, authorising mining on the land, and also as leases for mining purposes, authorising the use of the land for conserving water, constructing drains, etc. and railways, erecting buildings and machinery and dwellings for miners, generating electricity, dumping residues, and for other works in connection with mining, but not allowing minerals to be mined or removed from the land. Except in the case of special leases, which may be granted in certain cases, the maximum area of a mining lease varies according to the mineral sought, viz. opal, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre; gold, 25 acres; coal, shale, mineral oils, petroleum, or natural gas, 640 acres; other minerals, 80 acres.

Private lands are open to mining subject to the payment of rent and compensation and to other conditions as prescribed. The mining wardens may grant to the holders of miner's rights authority to enter private lands, but, except with the consent of the owner, the authority does not extend to land on which certain improvements have been effected, *e.g.*, cultivation, or the erection of substantial buildings. An authority may be granted for a period up to two years, and during its currency the holder may apply for a mining lease of the land.

Leases of private lands for mining purposes may be granted also. The maximum areas of private lands that may be leased are as follows:—opal, 150 ft. square; gold, 25 acres; coal and shale, 640 acres; and other minerals, 80 acres. The owners of private lands, with the concurrence of the Minister for Mines, may lease areas under agreement to holders of miner's rights.

Dredging leases may be granted in respect of Crown and private lands, including the beds of rivers, lakes, etc. and land under tidal waters.

Suits relating to the right of occupation of land for mining and other matters in regard to mining operations are determined by Warden's Courts under the sole jurisdiction of the Warden in each mining district.

The annual rent for mining leases of Crown lands is 2s. per acre and of private lands 20s. per acre in respect of the surface actually occupied. The rent for dredging leases is 2s. 6d. per acre in respect of Crown lands, and it is assessed by the wardens in open court in respect of private lands. Rentals received by the State from mining leases amounted to £17,150 in 1946-47, £18,412 in 1947-48, and £17,151 in 1948-49.

MINING ROYALTIES.

Royalties are payable to the Crown in respect of the minerals won, except in certain cases where they have been obtained from private lands held without reservation of minerals to the Crown. The royalty on coal and shale is charged at the rate of 6d. per ton and on other minerals at the rate of 1 per cent. of the value.

Royalty in regard to mining on private lands held without reservation of minerals to the Crown is collected by the Department of Mines on behalf of the owner. The rates are 6d. per ton of coal and shale and 1½ per cent. of the gross value of other minerals, except gold. The Department retains one-sixth and one-ninth, respectively, of these amounts and pays the balance to the owner of the minerals. The royalty on gold is payable to the Crown in all cases.

Royalty may be remitted under certain conditions as prescribed by the Mining Act, *e.g.* in the case of minerals other than coal and shale won from Crown land under mining lease, if the gross annual output does not exceed £500. In many cases rents may be deducted from the royalties.

Particulars of royalty collected in 1948-49 and recent years are shown in the next table. The amount of royalty payable reflects variation in the volume and value of mineral production and, in some cases, in mining profits. The royalty in respect of the silver-lead-zinc group of minerals is derived almost wholly from Broken Hill mining companies at a graduated

percentage on profits earned and is therefore largely influenced by the prices of these minerals. Because of the high prices ruling for lead and zinc, royalty payments in 1947-48 and 1948-49 were extraordinarily high and more than fourfold those in 1938-39.

Table 239.—Royalty on Minerals.

Mineral.	Year ended 30th June—						
	1939.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Coal	159,613	249,403	261,131	224,694	256,013	259,525	262,708
Silver-lead-zinc	70,411	38,894	53,785	86,087	193,319	871,050	818,586
Other	17,439	12,210	11,037	10,257	6,186	8,291	12,631
Total Royalty ...	247,463	300,507	325,953	321,038	455,518	1,138,866	1,093,925

Coal royalties represented 64.5 per cent. and royalties paid in respect of silver-lead-zinc production constituted 28.5 per cent. of the total royalty collected in 1938-39, but because of the circumstances noted in the paragraph preceding the table, royalty payments on silver-lead-zinc had grown to 74.8 per cent. of the total by 1948-49 (and those on coal had fallen to 24.0 per cent.

CONTROL OF MINERALS AND METALS.

In terms of the Atomic Energy (Control of Materials) Act, 1946, the Commonwealth is empowered to control the mining and extraction of, and to acquire, substances which could be used in producing atomic energy. The discovery of any mineral containing such substances must be reported to the Minister.

The export of certain minerals and metals produced in Australia is controlled under the Customs Act because of the need to conserve resources (*e.g.*, iron ore, manganese), the inadequacy of local production to satisfy demand (*e.g.*, tin ore, concentrates, and metal, manganese ores, iron and steel, copper), their strategic importance (*e.g.*, monazite, tantalite), or differences between oversea and fixed domestic prices (*e.g.*, lead, copper zinc).

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO MINING.

The State Mines Department renders scientific and technical assistance to the mining industry.

Financial assistance also is provided from the State revenues to encourage prospecting for minerals. Grants are made to miners who satisfy a Prospecting Board that the locality to be prospected and the methods to be used are likely to yield the mineral sought. The grants are refundable in the event of payable mineral being discovered. In each year, some of the prospectors fail to complete the works for which aid has been

granted and the amounts allotted are not paid in full. The following table summarises for the various minerals the grants allotted and the amounts actually paid to prospectors since 1931. From 1931 to 1935, sustenance payments amounting to £46,966 were made to unemployed persons engaged in prospecting, but these have not been included as grants. In addition, advances amounting to £1,764 in 1947-48 and £1,236 in 1948-49 were made at varying rates of interest to prospectors for the purchase of plant and machinery.

Table 240.—Grants to Prospectors.

Period (Years ended 30th June.)	Amount Allotted.						Amount Actually Paid.
	Gold.	Silver-Lead.	Copper.	Tin.	Other.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1931-1935	94,459	1,405	17	3,031	2,486	101,398	*
1936-1940	79,983	5,030	257	10,755	7,793	103,818	*
1941-1945	7,972	473	2,606	5,998	7,288	24,337	*
1946	1,593	200	30	2,485	412	4,720	3,951
1947	1,944	128	333	1,719	487	4,611	2,520
1948	1,482	137	335	2,127	821	4,902	3,523
1949	976	65	321	806	280	2,448	2,301

* Not available.

The Commonwealth Government assists the mining industry in part financially and in part through the activities of the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology, and Geophysics, the Joint Coal Board (jointly with the State Government—see page 248), and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (see page 161).

The Bureau of Mineral Resources sponsors the industry in the procurement of mining equipment and materials and provides technical and scientific assistance in the fields of geology, geophysics, technology, mining engineering, and mineral economics.

Financial assistance by the Commonwealth is directed to the immediate rehabilitation of the mining industry and the encouragement of projects of importance to the national economic welfare and development. To encourage the search for uranium ore, the Commonwealth grants rewards for the discovery of deposits situated more than fifteen miles from any recorded deposit, the rewards ranging according to the economic importance of the deposit up to a maximum of £25,000.

INSPECTION OF MINES.

The inspection of mines with a view to safeguarding the health and safety of miners is conducted by officers of the Department of Mines in terms of the Coal Mines Regulation Acts, which apply to coal and shale mines, and the Mines Inspection Acts, which apply to other mines. Certain provisions of the latter Acts were extended to quarries as from 1st August, 1945 and may be applied to dredges by proclamation by an amending Act of 1945.

The Coal Mines Regulation Acts prescribe that every coal mine must be controlled and directed by a qualified manager and be personally supervised by him or by a qualified under-manager. In mines where safety-lamps are used, a competent deputy must carry out duties for the safety of the mine, with particular regard to gas, ventilation, the state of the roof and sides, and shot-firing.

The Acts contain general rules for the working of coal mines in regard to such matters as ventilation, sanitation, the inspection and safeguarding of machinery, safety lamps, explosives, security of shafts, etc. It is provided that persons employed at the face of the workings of a mine must have had two years' experience or must work in company with an experienced miner. Special rules are established in each mine for the safety, convenience, and discipline of the employees.

The Governor may appoint a District Court judge, a stipendiary or police magistrate, or a mining warden to sit as a Court of Coal Mines Regulations to determine matters relating to the safe working of the coal mines. Courts have been proclaimed at East Maitland, Newcastle, Muswellbrook, Gunnedah, Sydney, Wollongong, Lithgow, and Mudgee.

The Mines Rescue Act makes provision for rescue operations in coal and shale mines by the establishment of rescue stations, rescue corps, and rescue brigades. In four districts, viz. the Western, Southern, Newcastle, and South Maitland, central rescue stations have been established, and the mine owners in each district are required to contribute to a fund for their upkeep. The rates of contribution for the year 1948 were as follows:—Western, 0.9d.; Southern, 1.1d.; Newcastle, 0.66d.; and South Maitland, 0.424d. per ton of coal raised during the preceding year. The amount contributed was £28,831 in 1948.

A Royal Commission appointed in August, 1938 to inquire into matters relating to the safety and health of workers in coal mines reported that the fatality rate in coal mines was not higher than in other mines in New South Wales and less than in Great Britain or the United States of America. About 50 per cent. of the serious accidents in New South Wales had been caused by falls of roof and sides and 7½ per cent. of the fatal accidents were connected with haulage. After this inquiry, the Coal Mines Regulation Act was amended in 1941 to require improved standards of ventilation and equipment, methods of safe working, and control of dust.

In the mines to which the Mines Inspection Acts relate, a qualified manager, exercising daily personal supervision, must be appointed if more than ten persons are employed below ground, and the machinery must be in charge of a competent engine-driver. General rules are contained in the Act, and the inspectors may require special rules to be constituted for certain mines. Additional requirements to increase the efficacy of these measures were imposed by the amending Act of 1945.

Certificates of competency to act in mines as managers, under-managers, deputies, engine-drivers, and electricians are issued in accordance with the Acts relating to inspection.

The records of the Department of Mines show the following particulars regarding persons killed or reported as seriously injured in accidents in mining and quarrying during the years 1938 to 1948. The accident rates

are not based on the number of employees as shown in Tables 208 to 211, but on the total number of persons who are subject to the provisions of the Mining Acts, including persons engaged in connection with treatment plant at the mines and in quarries. In calculating the rates no allowance is made for variations in the average number of days worked in each year; particulars of the average time worked in collieries are shown in Table 220.

Table 241.—Mining Accidents in New South Wales.

Year.	Accidents.				Rate per 1,000 Employees subject to Mining Acts.			
	Coal and Shale Miners.		Other Miners and Quarrymen.		Coal and Shale Miners.		Other Miners and Quarrymen.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1938	11	65	17	265	0·69	4·10	1·10	17·17
1939	15	81	13	212	0·90	4·86	0·93	15·12
1940	20	60	16	260	1·15	3·46	1·12	18·15
1941	26	79	11	259	1·48	4·51	0·93	21·87
1942	23	75	8	178	1·32	4·30	0·77	17·24
1943	19	91	15	126	1·07	5·12	1·46	12·27
1944	26	69	6	80	1·47	3·89	0·67	8·96
1945	14	82	7	112	0·79	4·64	0·83	13·29
1946	13	97	6	163	0·74	5·50	0·62	16·73
1947	16	82	8	78	0·89	4·60	0·81	7·86
1948	13	80	7	53	0·69	4·24	0·68	5·17

In the five years 1944 to 1948, casualties in mining and quarry accidents numbered 1,012, of which 116 were fatal, compared with 1,587 casualties (including 166 fatalities) in the preceding five years. In each of the years 1945 to 1948, the rate of fatalities in accidents was less than one per thousand employees subject to the Mining Acts.

Allowances paid to beneficiaries under the provisions of the Miners' Accident Relief Act relate to accidents which occurred prior to 1st July, 1917. The allowances amounted to £7,368 in 1946, £6,503 in 1947, and £5,976 in 1948, the beneficiaries at the end of 1948 comprising 90 widows, 2 sisters, and 70 permanently disabled persons.

Compensation in respect of accidents which occurred after June, 1917, and compensation for miners and quarrymen who contract industrial diseases such as silicosis or lead poisoning are payable under the Workers' Compensation Act and other Acts, of which particulars are shown in the chapter "Employment" of this Year Book.

FOOD AND PRICES

FOOD SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION.

The principal food commodities consumed in New South Wales are beef, mutton and lamb, bread, processed cereals, milk, butter, eggs, sugar, jam, potatoes, tomatoes, and a wide variety of other vegetables and fruit. Supplies of nearly all these commodities are produced within the State, but those of potatoes and some fruits are drawn in part from other Australian States. Tea is the popular household beverage, and is wholly imported. The consumption of poultry, pork, bacon, ham, fish, cheese, and coffee is comparatively small.

Standards for the composition, purity, and quality of foods are prescribed by regulations under the Pure Foods Act. The Commonwealth Department of Trade and Customs exercises supervision in regard to the composition and labelling of oversea imports of food and drugs. The administration of the food laws in incorporated towns and the supervision of conditions under which food is produced and distributed are duties of the Board of Health and the municipal and shire councils.

Standard weights and measures are prescribed in terms of the Weights and Measures Act of the State, and the Commonwealth Weights and Measures (National Standards) Act, 1948, which came into operation on 22nd July, 1948. Generally the standards are those of the United Kingdom. The States enforce observance of the legal standards as established under the Commonwealth law. Contracts are required to be made in terms of the legal units, and traders' weighing and measuring appliances must be kept to a specified degree of accuracy. The weight of bread is regulated under the provisions of the Bread Manufacture and Delivery Act, 1950, the standard weights for loaves being 1 lb., 2 lb., and 4 lb.

The councils of municipalities and shires may establish public markets and regulate hawking and peddling of food commodities within the incorporated areas. Outside the City of Sydney, however, there are few markets except saleyards for livestock.

A description of the arrangements for the marketing of vegetables, fruit, farm produce, fish, and poultry in New South Wales is given on page 658, and in the chapters "Dairying, Poultry" and "Fisheries" of this volume. The markets established by the Municipal Council of Sydney in the city, which incorporate cold storage works, the Alexandria Goods Yards, and the Darling Harbour wharves and adjacent produce stores are the principal marketing centres. The business conducted at the municipal markets consists for the most part of sales by producers or their agents to retail traders.

Agents who sell farm produce on commission, such as vegetables, fruit, eggs, and poultry, must be licensed and operate in accordance with the Farm Produce Agents Act, 1926-1932, further particulars regarding which are given on page 658 of this Year Book. Arrangements for the marketing of fish are indicated on page 287.

The Marketing of Primary Products Act, 1927-1938 authorises the formation of marketing boards in respect of primary products upon the request of the producers. To constitute a board for any product, a poll must be taken of the producers of the product who are enrolled on the Parliamentary electoral rolls, votes must be given by at least three-fifths of those entitled to vote, and more than half the votes must favour its constitution. The Director of Marketing administers the Act, and the State Marketing Bureau affords assistance to producers in regard to the marketing of their products, and collects and publishes information relating to market conditions. Marketing boards are in operation for rice, eggs, wine grapes, and navy beans.

WAR-TIME CONTROL OF SUPPLIES OF COMMODITIES.

General authority was vested in Ministers of the Commonwealth by the National Security Act, 1939 and amendments, to regulate production, storage, distribution, use, and consumption of essential articles when necessary in the interests of the defence of the Commonwealth or the efficient prosecution of the war. Certain of these powers were retained under successive Defence (Transitional Provisions) Acts to ensure an orderly return to peace-time conditions. A brief review of the scope and nature of these war-time controls is given on page 710 of the Official Year Book No. 50. Relaxation of the war-time controls began in the later phases of the war, and most of them had ceased by the close of 1947.

RATIONING OF FOOD AND OTHER COMMODITIES.

From 1942 onward, the rationing to civilians of certain foodstuffs, of clothing, and of a number of other commodities became necessary to ensure maximum supplies for the Services, the United Kingdom, and for Allied needs and to apportion commodities in restricted supply equitably amongst civilian consumers.

None of these commodities remains under official rationing, but tobacco manufacturers and distributors voluntarily continue distribution in much the same manner as under the official scheme.

Administrative arrangements in connection with coupon rationing of commodities were described on page 656 of Official Year Book No. 51.

Rationing of Food.

Details relating to the system for the rationing of food and of variations in the ration allowances are given on page 711 *et seq.* of the 50th edition of the Year Book. Butter and tea were the only food commodities rationed in 1949-50; the former to enable the greatest possible amount to be supplied to the United Kingdom, and the latter, because it was heavily subsidised by the Commonwealth Government to keep down its price to consumers.

The ration of butter was 6 oz. per person per week from 5th June, 1944 until rationing ceased on 17th June, 1950. Tea was rationed from 19th October, 1942 to 2nd July, 1950. The ration (except for children under the age of 6 years, who were ineligible) was 8 oz. per person per four weeks.

Rationing of Clothing and Piece Goods.

The rationing of clothing and piece goods and of household drapery and furnishings terminated on 21st June, 1948. The scheme under which rationing was applied and the steps by which rationing was relaxed are outlined on page 713 of the Official Year Book, No. 50.

BLACK MARKETING ACT, 1942.

The Black Marketing Act, 1942 may remain operative for up to six months after the ending of the state of war. Under it severe penalties may be imposed on persons or corporations convicted of offences in contravention of the National Security Regulations, such as illegally selling or purchasing goods or services at prices or charges greater than the maximum fixed prices; illegally selling, supplying, acquiring, or accepting rationed goods or services or those subject to prohibition or restriction, or producing or manufacturing goods otherwise than in accordance with the Regulations; illegally selling or acquiring goods vested in the Commonwealth; illegally using or dealing with licences, ration tickets or coupons, or making or uttering counterfeit or forged licences, ration tickets, coupons, etc.

RETAIL DELIVERY SERVICES.

Retail delivery services were curtailed drastically during the war years under National Security Regulations. The nature of the restrictions and their field of application were described on page 522 of the 1941-42 and 1942-43 edition of the Year Book. The restrictions were removed as from 12th November, 1946. Although the war-time block delivery systems for milk, bread, and ice also have ceased to have legal force, general competitive trading in these commodities has not (June, 1950) been resumed. Legislation of 1950 relating to the delivery of bread is outlined on page 239 of this volume.

The Factories and Shops (Home Deliveries) Amendment Act, 1948 (described on page 658 of the Official Year Book No. 51) operated from 1st June, 1948. It provides for enforcement of the home delivery of groceries, fruit, vegetables, meat, and any other goods proclaimed as "home delivery commodities".

A shopkeeper for whom it is reasonably practicable must deliver such goods to any person (subject to payment of the lawful retail price on demand upon delivery) at any place within a specified area. The areas specified are those which, by the nearest practicable route, are within one mile of shops within the radius of 5 miles from the General Post Office, Sydney and 3 miles from the principal post Office, Newcastle; of 2 miles from shops elsewhere in the Counties of Cumberland and Northumberland; and of 3 miles from shops elsewhere in the State.

Registration of shops which fail to comply with provisions of the Act may be refused or cancelled and penalties may be imposed for offences against them.

FOOD COMMODITIES.

ESTIMATED CONSUMPTION.

Lack of the necessary data regarding interstate trade and of stocks carried over from one period to another renders it impracticable to compile satisfactory estimates of the consumption of food in New South Wales.

The Commonwealth Statistician prepares reports published annually on "Food Production and the Consumption of Foodstuffs and Nutrients in Australia". These reports, the first of which related to the year ended 30th June, 1947, give a statistical survey of foodstuffs produced and exported overseas and the quantities put to industrial and non-food uses, enabling estimates to be made, after allowing for changes in stocks and imports, of the quantities available for human consumption in Australia. A section of the report deals with the level of nutrient intake. In this latter regard, the analyses for 1947-48 and 1948-49 showed that the average daily per capita quantity of food moving into civilian consumption in Australia supplied a satisfactory level of nutrients (slightly superior to that of 1946-47) with the possible exception of calcium.

The consumption of food of the different kinds varies considerably as between different parts of the Commonwealth and it is unlikely that the average per capita consumption in New South Wales is the same in kind and quantity as that shown for Australia in the table which follows. The differences, however, are not likely to be very great in the cases of most commodities, and it is probable that the changes during the war and post-war years revealed in the table were experienced in New South Wales in common with the Commonwealth as a whole.

Table 242.—Per Capita Consumption of Food, Australia.

Quantity in lb. except for fluid whole milk, beer, and wine (gal.) and eggs (number).

Commodity.	Consumption per Head per annum. *			Commodity.	Consumption per Head per annum. *		
	Av. 3 yrs. ended 1938-39.	Year ended June.			Av. 3 yrs. ended 1938-39.	Year ended June.	
		1948.	1949.			1948.	1949.
Butter	32.0	24.8	24.3	Potatoes, white... ..	103.8	132.0	108.3
Cheese	4.4	5.5	5.1	sweet... ..	2.4	1.5	1.4
Milk, Fluid, whole ...	23.4	30.6	30.5	Tomatoes	15.7	23.9	21.4
in other forms ...	18.7	20.1	18.5	Citrus fruits	31.9	38.9	35.4
Beef and veal, bone in†	144.1	108.0	121.3	Non-citrus fruits ...	86.1	100.9	95.9
Mutton and lamb, bone				Jam	11.4	14.2	11.1
in†	74.6	69.8	73.1	Dried fruit	8.1	8.4	10.1
Other meat†	29.1	31.0	28.6	Canned fruit	10.7	11.0	12.3
Poultry and rabbits ...	9.7	16.1	15.1	Flour... ..	187.1	199.4	203.7
Fish, fresh and canned	11.2	9.9	9.6	Breakfast foods¶ ...	9.0	10.5	9.4
Eggs, all forms	243	251	248	Rice, milled	4.0	0.8	0.9
Margarine and Lard ...	6.6	7.6	8.2	Tea	6.9	6.4	6.3
Refined sugar‡	106.5	125.4	117.6	Coffee	0.6	1.0	0.9
				Beer	11.3	15.5	17.9
				Wine	0.6	1.3	1.4
				Vegetables	128.0	125.1	133.6

* Estimates for 1947-48 amended since last issue.

† Mainly carcass weight; other meat includes pork, offal; canned meat and bacon and ham.

‡ Including sugar in manufactured foodstuffs, but not syrups, honey, and glucose.

§ Including flour used in bread.

¶ Oaten and wheaten only.

MEAT.

In Australia, meat for local consumption as well as for export was subject to Commonwealth control from October, 1942 until June, 1948, with household supplies rationed by coupons from January, 1944. An outline of the provisions governing the production and disposal of meat is given on page 534 *et seq.* of volume No. 50.

In the county of Cumberland, which embraces the metropolitan area, the slaughter of stock and the sale of meat are under the control of the Metropolitan Meat Industry Commissioner, appointed by the Governor. An amending Act of May, 1950, to operate from a date to be proclaimed, provides for a Metropolitan Meat Industry Board to assume the functions of the Commissioner. The Board is to comprise a chairman, a representative of employees, and a representative of producers. The State Abattoir at Homebush Bay, controlled by the Commissioner, is near the stock saleyards. The carcass butchers purchase stock on the hoof, and deliver them at the Abattoir, where they are slaughtered and treated by the staff of the Abattoir, and the chilled carcasses are delivered to the owners early on the following morning.

The Council of the City of Newcastle controls slaughtering and inspection within a radius of fourteen miles of the Newcastle Post Office, and operates the Newcastle District Abattoir; there are livestock saleyards at Waratah. Outside the county of Cumberland and the Newcastle district, slaughtering is done at private abattoirs, which are subject to inspection by officers appointed by the local authorities and by the Board of Health. A large quantity of meat for consumption in the Metropolitan area is obtained from country abattoirs.

The average retail prices of meat are shown in Tables 250 and 251, and further particulars relating to the meat supply are published in the chapter of this volume entitled "Pastoral Industry".

FISH.

The supply of fresh fish is obtained in the river estuaries and coastal lakes and inlets, and by deep-sea trawling. The catch of New South Wales fisheries in 1948-49 (29,506,319 lb., including 14,152,417 lb. obtained by trawlers) was slightly smaller than in 1947-48, when the quantities were 32,813,243 lb. and 15,179,836 lb., respectively. Preserved fish is supplied mainly by importation, and between 1942 and 1946 was not available for civilians.

In the metropolitan district, the wholesale marketing of fresh fish is centralised in Sydney in the Municipal Market. Sales in the market were conducted by licensed agents until 17th September, 1945, when the agents' licences were cancelled. Control of the wholesale distribution of fish was then vested in the Chief Secretary of New South Wales but was assumed by a co-operative organisation of the industry from 1st May, 1950, as indicated in the chapter "Fisheries" of this volume.

FLOUR AND BREAD.

The average consumption of bread in New South Wales is estimated at about 100 loaves (2 lb.) per head per annum.

The quantity of flour consumed each year is estimated to be in the vicinity of 300,000 tons, including approximately 225,000 tons used for bread, making the per capita consumption approximately 200 lb. per annum, including about 150 lb. used for bread. Biscuit factories make biscuits for export as well as for local consumption, and used 17,048 tons of flour in 1948-49. In that year 25,784 tons of flour were used in preparing self-raising flour, 2,450 tons in making pickles, sauces, etc., and 11,757 tons in the manufacture of macaroni, spaghetti, etc.

Bread is made in approved and closely supervised bakehouses, and is distributed by the bakers to the consumers' homes, and at wholesale rates to retail shops where it is sold "over the counter"; only a small quantity is sold to consumers at the bakeries. Bread is required to be kept adequately covered until handed to the consumer.

A Bread Research Institute, established in May, 1947 by the Bread Manufacturers of New South Wales, engages in research and affords technical advice to bakers. A new building for the institute at North Sydney was occupied in October, 1949. A Wheat Research Institute has been established at Wagga Wagga by the Government of New South Wales.

Bread Industry (County of Cumberland) Inquiry.

Particulars relating to the inquiry into the bread industry in the county of Cumberland, undertaken in September, 1943, by Mr. Justice Kinsella, for and as a member of the Industrial Commission, are reviewed on page 718 of the 50th edition of the Year Book. The report indicated that there were no particular health hazards in the industry; that better lighting and ventilation of bakeries was needed; and that bread generally was not of satisfactory quality, mainly because flour of adequate protein content was not available, and in some cases because of deficiencies in knowledge and skill of bakers, and in premises and equipment in bakeries. It recommended the establishment of a flour research institute, the growing of wheat which would produce good bakers' flour, compulsory specification by millers of the protein content of flour supplied to bakers, better facilities for the training of operatives, establishment of a standard of bread, and the appointment of a nutritional committee.

The Bread Industry Advisory Committee (consisting of representatives of organisations of bread manufacturers and employees in the industry) reviewed the Commission's report in 1945, and that Committee, with added consumers' representatives, considered it again in 1948 (*see* Official Year Book No. 51, page 661).

Bread Industry Act, 1946.

The hours of baking recommended by the Advisory Committee were introduced as from 1st July, 1946 in the Counties of Cumberland and Northumberland in terms of the Bread Industry Act, 1946, and the Act is now operative in nearly all the cities and larger towns, making the day baking of bread statutory over the greater part of the State, although night baking (commencing at 10 p.m. or midnight) on certain days preceding holidays is authorised. Delivery of bread is prohibited after 11 a.m. on Saturdays or 7 p.m. on a Saturday which is a "treble delivery day", except "over the counter" at bakehouses or shops.

Bread Manufacture and Delivery Act, 1950.

The bread industry in the County of Cumberland was controlled under National Security Regulations from 20th August, 1942 to 25th February, 1946 (see page 717 of Official Year Book No. 50). The regulations gave legal force to block or zone systems of household delivery in Sydney, Newcastle, and other towns which confined bread deliveries in each zone to a single distributor; a trial scheme affording consumers a limited choice of bakers, applied in August-September, 1948 in the St. George district, failed to solve the problem of de-zoning bread deliveries.

The Bread Manufacture and Delivery Act was enacted in April, 1950. Its objects are to restore to consumers a choice of bakers, set a standard of quality of bread, provide for a wider range of types of bread, require flour millers to state on each bag of flour supplied to bakers the protein and maltose content of the flour, and require millers and suppliers of other requirements of bread manufacturers to supply established bakeries and bakeries about to be established without discrimination. In regard to deliveries, bakers must, on request, supply any consumer within three miles of the bakehouse unless there are three other bakehouses closer, and may deliver anywhere without restriction; this part of the Act came into operation on 6th June, 1950.

The Act incorporates the provisions of the Bread Act, 1901 (which it repeals), prescribing 1 lb., 2 lb., and 4 lb. as the standard weights of loaves, and in respect of powers of inspection, which are exercised by inspectors under the Weights and Measures Act.

Prices of Flour and Bread.

The systems under which the prices of flour and of bread were fixed by associations of millers and bakers, respectively, before these commodities were proclaimed as commodities under the National Security (Prices) Regulations of the Commonwealth in September, 1939 were outlined on page 24 of the 1940-41 edition of the Year Book. The prices of bread and of flour in the years 1920 to 1928 are shown on page 662 of the Official Year Book No. 51.

The following statement shows the "official prices" of bread in Sydney recommended to members by the Master Bakers' Association or fixed by the Prices Commissioner at each date of change since 1929 in comparison with the price of flour (including tax when payable) on these dates; flour ceased to be taxed as from 22nd December, 1947:—

Table 243.—Bread and Flour Prices in Sydney.

Date of Change in Price of Bread.	Price of Bread per 2-lb. loaf.		Price of Flour per ton.	Date of Change in Price of Bread.	Price of Bread per 2-lb. loaf.		Price of Flour per ton.
	Cash over Counter.	Cash Delivered *			Cash over Counter.	Cash Delivered *	
	d.		£ s. d.		d.		£ s. d.
1929—Feb. 4	5½	5½	11 0 0	1937—Jan. 25	5½	5½	12 15 0
1930—June 30	5	5½	10 5 0	April 19	5½	6	13 7 6
Sep. 1	4½	5½	9 10 0	Sept. 6	5½	5½	12 5 0
Oct. 20	4½	5	8 15 0	1938—July 10	5	5½	9 0 0
1931—Mar. 29	5	5½	10 0 0½	Dec. 16	5½ ¶	6	12 10 0½
1932—Jan. 1	4½	5½	10 0 0½	1941—Oct. 13	5½ ¶	6½ ¶	12 13 0½
1933—Dec. 4	5	6	11 15 0½	1942—May 18	5½ ¶	6 ¶	12 13 0½
1934—June 1	4½	5½	7 5 0	1947—Nov. 8	5½ ¶	6½ ¶	13 10 6½
Aug. 13	4½	5½	9 15 0	1948—Jan. 23	6½ ¶	7 ¶	16 4 9
1935—Mar. 25	4½-5 s	5½	11 2 6½	Dec. 7	7 ¶	7½ ¶	16 15 0
Oct. 21	5-5½	5½-5½	12 12 6½	1950—Feb. 23	7½ ¶	8 ¶	16 15 0
1936—Feb. 25	4½	5	9 10 0				
Aug. 17	5	5½	12 0 0				

* Cash daily or weekly. † Prices fixed by Profiteering Prevention Court. ‡ Including tax. § 4½d. per loaf (2 or more loaves); 5d. per single loaf. The prices at this date were those recommended by Royal Commission. ¶ Proclaimed price for outer area—½d. less in inner industrial suburbs and ½d. more in extreme area, except since 23rd January, 1948, when prices over counter in outer area and the extreme area were the same.

The price of bread delivered by bakers to shops in the period covered by the table was ½d. per loaf less than the cash over counter price, except between March and October, 1935, when the wholesale price was 4s. 4½d. per dozen loaves. Under the State Prices Orders of 7th December, 1948 and 23rd February, 1950, the maximum price for bread delivered to a customer taking 24 or more 2 lb. loaves a week is ½d. a loaf less in the inner and outer areas and ¾d. a loaf less in the extreme area than the maximum retail price.

A loaf of sliced and wrapped bread comprises a package of bread weighing not less than 1 lb. when sliced and wrapped. From 23rd February, 1950 the retail prices per loaf of sliced and wrapped bread in the inner, outer, and extreme areas were:—Delivered, 7½d., 8d., and 8½., and over the counter, 7½d., 7½d., and 7½d. in the respective areas.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Butter is in general consumption throughout Australia. The local product is choice in quality and exceeds local requirements. Annual consumption in New South Wales exceeded 34 lb. per head prior to June, 1943 when rationing began. Details regarding the rationing of butter (which

ceased on 17th June, 1950) are given on page 285. Arrangements for supervision of the manufacture of butter and other dairy products, the system of marketing and of war-time control, and of subsidies provided by the Government are described in the chapter "Dairying Industry" of this Year Book. As a result of marketing organisation, seasonal fluctuations in the prices of factory butter had been eliminated before war-time control of prices was introduced. Between May, 1934 and June, 1950 there were five changes only in the wholesale price of butter in Sydney, *viz.*, an increase from 140s. per cwt. to 149s. 4d. in June, 1937, to 158s. 8d. in June, 1938, to 166s. 10d. in March, 1942, to 192s. 6d. from 1st December, 1947, and to 215s. 10d. in June, 1948. Butter is marketed in 56 lb. cases and an additional charge of 2s. 6d. per cwt. is made for the cases. The retail price of butter was increased from 1s. 5d. per lb. to 1s. 6d. in June, 1937, to 1s. 7d. in June, 1938, to 1s. 8d. in March, 1942, to 1s. 11½d. in December, 1947, and to 2s. 2d. in June, 1948.

Comparatively little cheese is consumed in New South Wales. The estimated consumption per head in pre-war years was about 4 lb. but coupon rationing of butter resulted in a somewhat greater use of cheese.

FRESH MILK.

The milk supply of Sydney is derived partly from dairies within the metropolitan area but mainly from country districts, *viz.*, the South Coast district between Wollongong and Nowra, the districts traversed by the main southern railway between Liverpool and Moss Vale, the Penrith, Windsor, and Richmond districts, the districts around Singleton, Branxton, and Maitland on the northern railway line, and those in the neighbourhood of Dungog and Gloucester on the North Coast line.

The supply and distribution of country milk in the metropolitan and Newcastle districts are supervised by the Milk Board, appointed by the Governor, and comprised of a chairman, a representative of dairymen, and a representative of the milk consumers. The Milk Board has power to fix prices and to regulate methods and conditions of supply and treatment of milk in producing districts and of distribution in distributing districts. The milk supplied for consumption or use in distributing districts (except milk produced and retailed directly by a dairyman on his own behalf) is vested in the Board, and its supply, except to the Board, is prohibited. Milk and cream sold or to be sold for use in the manufacture of commodities within a distributing or producing district may, by proclamation, be vested in the Milk Board.

By arrangement, distributing companies organised for handling milk on a large scale act as agents for the Board in receiving the milk at country factories and transporting it to Sydney or Newcastle, where they purchase their supplies from the Board. The Board determines the quantity of milk to be supplied by the various producing areas and pays the producers at the minimum fixed prices.

The zoning system for retail delivery of milk introduced in Sydney in May, 1942 as a war-time measure, permitted one vendor only to deliver to households in each defined district, and continues in operation.

Urban development has forced out many suburban dairies, and milk production in the metropolis has been decreasing progressively. The greater part of the milk consumed in and around Newcastle is supplied by dairies outside the district.

The following statement shows a more than two-fold increase in the quantity of country milk distributed in the Metropolitan and Newcastle districts since 1936-37:—

Table 244.—Country Milk distributed in Sydney and Newcastle.

Year.	Metropolitan District.	Newcastle District.	Year.	Metropolitan District.	Newcastle District.
	gallons.			gallons.	
1936-37	21,249,500	1,616,300	1943-44	32,952,700	2,499,200
1937-38	22,694,800	1,747,300	1944-45	34,606,400	2,670,900
1938-39	24,666,700	1,700,500	1945-46	42,489,200	3,431,800
1939-40	24,648,100	1,784,700	1946-47	46,393,400	3,913,600
1940-41	25,824,700	1,870,600	1947-48	49,186,000	4,187,300
1941-42	28,011,000	2,168,000	1948-49	48,762,000	4,043,000
1942-43	30,838,700	2,309,300			

At various times during the years 1942 to 1948, milk for civilian requirements was distributed to households, hotels, retail vendors, etc. on a quota basis, varied at frequent intervals according to the quantity available for distribution. Cream for civilians was controlled under National Security Regulations from 10th May, 1943 until 11th November, 1946, and again from 1st September, 1947. Unrestricted supply of cream to consumers was resumed on 23rd August, 1950.

The Milk Board has fixed the minimum prices to be paid to dairymen for milk delivered to certain country factories, and the maximum wholesale and retail prices for milk for and in the metropolitan district since March, 1932, and the Newcastle district since 6th January, 1933. Maximum wholesale and retail prices are determined also for the Wollongong, the Erina, and the Blue Mountains-Lithgow distributing districts. Between April, 1945 and October, 1947 the wholesale and retail prices were determined by the Commonwealth Prices Commissioner.

The minimum prices to dairymen for milk at country factories were 10½d. to 11½d. in March, 1932 in the metropolitan supply area, and 11d. to 11½d. in January, 1933 in the Newcastle supply area. Subsequent to March, 1938, a uniform price was fixed throughout these districts and was varied on dates as shown below:—

1938—March	.. ..	per gal.	12d.	1948—Sept. 6	.. ..	per gal.	20d.
1942—Jan. 1	.. ..	"	13d.	1949—Mar. 18	.. ..	"	26d.
1947—Oct. 31	.. ..	"	17½d.	—Oct. 7	.. ..	"	22d.
1948—May 14	.. ..	"	21½d.	1950—Mar. 24	.. ..	"	27d.

The course of the maximum wholesale and retail prices in these districts since March, 1938 is indicated in the following table; for milk produced and retailed in the metropolis by the producer, the maximum retail price was that shown in the table, except from March, 1932 to May, 1942, when it was 1d. per quart higher.

Table 245.—Milk Prices, Sydney and Newcastle.

Date of Change in Price.	Metropolitan.						Newcastle.					
	Wholesale at Depot to Vendor.		Wholesale to Shop Vendor's Premises.		Retail Delivered to Customer.		Wholesale at Depot to Vendor.		Wholesale to Shop Vendor's Premises.		Retail Delivered to Customer.	
	Bulk.	Bot- tled.*	Bulk.	Bot- tled.*	Loose.	Bot- tled.	Bulk.	Bot- tled.*	Bulk.	Bot- tled.*	Loose.	Bot- tled.
	pence per gallon.				d. per quart.		pence per gallon.				d. per quart.	
1938 March	17½	21¼	22	26	7	8	17	20	21	24	6½	7½
1942 January	21½	25¼	26	30	8	9	20	24	24	28	7½	8½
1942 May	21½	25¼	24½	28½	7½	8½	20	24	23	27	7	8
1945 April	20½	24½	25½	29½	7½	8½	18½	22½	23½	27½	7	8
1947 Oct. 31	22½	26½	27½	31½	8	9	22½	26½	27½	31½	8	9
1948 May 14	27	32	29½	34½	9	10½	26½	31½	29½	34½	9	10½
Sept. 10	26	31	28½	33½	9	10½	24½	29½	28½	33½	9	10½
1949 Mar. 18	32½	37½	35	40	10½	12	31	36	35	40	10½	12
Oct. 7	28½	33	33½	38½	10	11	27	32	32½	37½	9½	11
1950 Mar. 24	33½	38½	39½	44	11½	13	32½	37½	38	43	11	12

* In 1 pint containers.

The maximum retail price per quart of special pasteurised milk (bottled) was increased from 9d. in April, 1945 to 9½d. on 31st October, 1947, 11d. on 14th May, 1948, and 12½d. on 18th March, 1949. It became 11½d. on 7th October, 1949 and 1s. 3½d. (7d. per pint) on 24th March, 1950, when it was 3s. 4½d. per gallon to vendors at distributor's depot and 3s. 10d. to shop vendors in lots up to 10 gallons in 1 pint containers.

Between April, 1944 and September, 1948, suppliers of fresh whole milk received subsidies at varying rates for milk supplied during winter months and during periods of severely adverse seasonal conditions. Particulars regarding the subsidising of whole milk for human consumption in various parts of New South Wales, and the maximum prices fixed by the Prices Commissioner in areas outside the Milk Board's producing and distributing districts are given in the chapter "Dairying Industry" on page 453 *et seq.* of the Year Book No. 51.

SUGAR AND JAM.

The quantity of refined sugar consumed annually in New South Wales, including sugar used in the local manufacture of jam, biscuits, and other food products, is estimated at rather more than 100 lb. per head. Sugar for household consumption was rationed from 31st August, 1942 until 30th June, 1947. The ration was 1 lb. per person per week, with occasional issues of extra sugar for jam making and fruit preserving.

The sugar consumed in Australia is produced in New South Wales and Queensland. In terms of an agreement (more fully described on page 641 of this volume) between the Governments of the Commonwealth and Queensland, the Queensland Government acquires the raw sugar manufactured from sugar-cane grown in Queensland and purchases the New South Wales production. The Queensland Sugar Board makes arrangements for

the refining and distribution of sugar for use in Australia at prices fixed by the agreement and for the exportation of the surplus. The importation of foreign sugar is not permitted. The retail price of sugar in Sydney was 4d. per lb. from 31st January, 1933 until increased to 4½d. per lb. on 17th October, 1947, and to 5d. in November, 1949.

The quantity of refined sugar used in food and drink factories in New South Wales in 1938-39 and certain later years is shown below:—

Table 246.—Sugar Used in Food and Drink Factories.

Factories.	1938-39.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
	Tons.							
Confectionery	13,004	15,845	18,533	18,788	19,816	26,156	22,179	21,939
Jam and Fruit Canning, Pickles and Sauces ...	7,959	16,122	16,011	14,464	15,125	17,794	20,518	13,829
Aerated Waters, Cordials ...	5,369	8,357	9,040	11,723	12,065	12,554	12,808	14,214
Breweries	6,922	8,050	8,411	8,486	8,428	11,162	9,587	11,790
Condiments	2,537	4,396	4,938	4,779	5,035	4,587	7,262	8,069
Biscuits	3,526	5,009	5,028	4,420	4,076	4,221	4,154	4,697
Bakeries	4,314	5,745	6,418	6,777	6,784	7,837	8,676	9,178
Other Food Factories ...	2,318	2,689	3,598	3,040	3,289	3,003	4,040	4,134
Total	45,949	66,213	71,977	72,477	74,618	87,314	89,174	87,850

There are insufficient data for estimation of the annual *per capita* consumption of jam in New South Wales, but it probably differed little from that of about 11½ lb. before the war and about 14 lb. in 1947-48 as shown for Australia in Table 242.

TEA AND COFFEE.

Tea is very widely consumed throughout Australia; the average annual consumption decreased as the result of rationing from about 7 lb. to about 6½ lb. per head. Coffee consumption per head has increased from less than one-half pound before the war to approximately 1 lb.

Tea is not produced in Australia. Before the war about two-thirds of the supply came from the Netherlands East Indies and about one-fourth from Ceylon, but Ceylon and India have become major sources, accounting, respectively, for about 61 and 39 per cent. of the imports from 1942-43 to 1944-45, for about 70 and 30 per cent. in 1947-48, and for about 81 and 17 per cent. in 1948-49. A Board has controlled supplies of tea under National Security Regulations—continued in force by the Defence (Transitional Provisions) Acts, 1946-1949—since March, 1942. A Commonwealth subsidy has been paid to wholesale tea merchants since February, 1942 to avoid passing on to consumers the higher imported cost of tea. The subsidy was increased from July, 1943, under a general price stabilisation scheme, and then varied from time to time to keep the price of tea at approximately pre-war level until March, 1947, when the price was raised from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 9d. per lb. When rationing of tea ceased as from 3rd July, 1950, the price was increased to 3s. 4d. per lb., but even so the commodity continued to be subsidised heavily.

The Netherlands East Indies supplied over 40 per cent. of Australia's coffee imports in the years 1936-37 to 1938-39. This source of supply fell into enemy hands and since 1942-43 supplies have been drawn mainly from East Africa. In 1947-48, 90 per cent. of the coffee imported came from East Africa, and in 1948-49, 67 per cent. from East Africa and 26 per cent. from Brazil.

VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.

The potato is the chief vegetable in the Australian diet, but the quantity consumed varies greatly from time to time because of wide fluctuations in supplies and prices. Production in New South Wales is supplemented by imports from Tasmania and Victoria.

Onions are imported in large quantities from Victoria. Other vegetables are obtained chiefly from local sources and some by importation from other States. The Sydney supplies are marketed mainly at the City Council's market, where the growers sell their produce by private treaty or through agents.

Production and distribution of potatoes were controlled under National Security Regulations during the war years (see page 382 of Official Year Book No. 51). As from 1st October, 1948, control was assumed by the Potato Marketing Board of New South Wales and potato prices have been fixed under State Prices Regulations Orders since September, 1948.

The fruit supply is derived mainly from local orchards, and from Victoria, Tasmania, and Queensland. The Tweed River and Coffs Harbour districts of New South Wales and the State of Queensland are the chief sources of the supply of bananas. Pineapples are brought from Queensland.

The fruits most generally consumed in New South Wales are apples, oranges, lemons, pears, peaches, apricots, plums, bananas, pineapples, grapes, and passionfruit. Throughout the war period, the greater proportion of dried and canned fruits was reserved for the Services or for export to Allied countries; that allocated for civilians in Australia was very restricted.

GAS AND ELECTRICITY.

Particulars of gas and electricity works and of the production of gas and electricity are given in the chapter "Factories" of this volume. An index of the quantity of gas and electricity consumed in the metropolitan area (excluding electricity used for railways and tramways), with the average annual consumption during the three years 1929 to 1931 as base equal to 100, is shown below:—

Table 247.—Gas and Electricity: Index of Consumption—Sydney.

Year.	Index Number.	Year.	Index. Number.	Year.	Index Number.	Year.	Index. Number.
1929	105	1935	108	1940	135	1945	172
1930	99	1936	112	1941	148	1946	191
1932	96	1937	119	1942	154	1947	204
1933	98	1938	123	1943	167	1948	213
1934	102	1939	131	1944	170	1949	209

The consumption both of gas and electricity in Sydney has increased in each year (except 1949) since 1932 due to growth of population, extension of services, greater use of electrical equipment and appliances, and the growing demands of industrial and commercial users. The production of energy has been affected intermittently since 1945 by industrial disputes and by deficiencies in the quantity and the quality of coal available. In consequence restrictions upon consumption have been imposed from time to time. Nevertheless the index of consumption of gas and electricity was

nearly 60 per cent. higher in 1949 than in 1939. The decrease in 1949 was the result of a major industrial stoppage in coal mines in the winter of that year.

An Emergency Electricity Commissioner was appointed on 2nd May, 1949 to control and organise the State's electricity systems to reduce, as far as possible, the occurrence of power failures. Use of power by industrial consumers has been restricted as indicated on page 192 of this issue.

The supply of gas and electricity for cooking, heating, and lighting is regulated under the Gas and Electricity Act, 1935-49, but the Electricity Commission Act, 1950 (outlined later) made further provisions in relation to electricity. Gas and electricity charges were controlled under Commonwealth Prices Regulations, but gas and electricity supplied by governmental, semi-governmental, and local government authorities were excluded from control by a declaration of 20th September, 1948 under the State Prices Regulation Act, 1948. All gas services were decontrolled on 22nd March, 1949.

Standards are prescribed in respect of power, purity, and pressure of gas, and there are standard prices for gas supplied to private consumers by meter. Standard maximum rates are fixed for dividends payable by the gas companies, *viz.*, 6 per cent. on ordinary share capital and $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on preference shares. The standard prices may be varied after inquiry as to what price would enable the company concerned to pay the standard rates of dividend. Such inquiries are conducted by boards which may be appointed from time to time, each consisting of a member nominated by the Minister for Local Government, one nominated by the company concerned, and a chairman chosen by agreement between the Minister and the company.

The price of gas for domestic consumption in the greater part of the metropolitan area is charged under schedules of block rates in which the price decreases gradually as consumption increases. Bills are rendered quarterly, except to large industrial consumers to whom monthly accounts are rendered. The existing schedule (June, 1950) applicable to the majority of consumers ranges from .553d. per gas unit (equivalent to 6s. 11d. per 1,000 cubic feet) for the first 3,000 gas units (approximately 20,030 cubic feet) per quarter down to .409d. per gas unit (about 5s. 1.4d. per 1,000 cubic feet) for the consumption in excess of 144,600 gas units (964,000 cubic feet) per quarter. Special domestic rates are available for storage and instantaneous water heating and for refrigeration, and there are special industrial rates for continuous use for steam boilers. A gas unit means 3,412 British thermal units gross, and a British thermal unit is the quantity of heat required to raise 1 lb. of water 1 degree Fahrenheit. The price of gas has risen over 40 per cent. in recent years; from February, 1948 there was an increase averaging approximately $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and a further increase averaging approximately $15\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. applied from August, 1949. A Board of Inquiry approved of another increase, averaging 9.4 per cent. which applied as from 1st May, 1950.

The supply of electricity in New South Wales is undertaken by the State Government, the Sydney County Council, local councils, and a number of private companies. A Committee was appointed in 1945 to advise the Government on matters relating to the supply. On its recommendation the Electricity Authority of New South Wales was constituted in 1946 in terms of the Electricity Development Act to co-ordinate and

control supply systems and to encourage the development of electricity services throughout the State, particularly in rural areas. The Authority does not generate or distribute electricity, but is empowered to regulate the extension and inter-connection of supply systems and the interchange of electricity between power stations. Subject to Ministerial approval, the Authority may grant subsidies or loans to assist councils or other electricity supply bodies to meet the cost of electricity works, and may fix maximum prices for electricity supplied in bulk by way of interchange. The principal electricity supply bodies contribute towards expenses of administration, subsidies, etc.; the bodies concerned and the maximum annual charge which may be imposed on each are listed in the Act.

Electricity Commission Act, 1950.

In May, 1950 the Electricity Commission Act, proclaimed (except as to Part VII) to commence as from 22nd May, 1950, was enacted to provide for constitution of the Electricity Commission of New South Wales with the object of ensuring all possible co-ordination and efficiency in the generation and supply of electricity within the State.

The Commission comprises five members appointed by the Governor for a term of seven years, but eligible for re-appointment; one as Chairman (a full-time officer) and one as Vice-Chairman. In all respects the Commission is subject to the control and direction of the Minister.

The Commission is to acquire the generating and bulk distributing plants of the Sydney County Council, the Commissioner for Railways, and the Southern Electricity Supply of New South Wales on a day to be proclaimed. It also is to negotiate with the Electric Light and Power Supply Corporation and the Parramatta and Granville Electricity Supply Company for the acquisition of their undertakings, but any agreement in that relation must be ratified by Parliament before effect may be given thereto. Consent by the local council will be necessary for the supply of electricity by the Commission within a local government area, other than to statutory authorities or large commercial or industrial users, unless formerly the supply in that area was by one of the undertakings taken over by the Commission.

Pending the acquisitions the Commission is empowered to direct the Sydney County Council, the Commissioner for Railways, and the Administrator of the Southern Electricity Supply in all matters deemed necessary to safeguard or improve the supply of electricity or in regard to construction of works. It may direct the loan of officers of supply authorities for service with it or with other authorities under its control, and may direct the interchange of electricity and the use of plant in that relation. It has power to maintain, operate, improve, and extend works and to construct new works, and to acquire land, works, or property for the generation or supply of electricity, and to engage in ancillary activities. The Commission may purchase electricity, supply electricity within and beyond the State, and may enter into arrangements with authorities such as the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, the Murray River Commission, and the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority.

Regulations under Part VII of the Act, to be applied during periods proclaimed by the Governor, will authorise the Commission to control, direct, restrict, and prohibit the sale, supply, use, or consumption of electricity, to direct an owner (who is not a supply authority) of any generating plant to supply electricity to a specified authority, and to make orders, take measures, etc., of general or local application, which it may consider necessary to meet emergency situations.

The Sydney County Council supplies electricity in the greater part of the metropolitan area. Electricity for private dwellings is charged under a "single meter" system. The charges at 1st January, 1949 were: a rate of 5½ per unit for primary units (either lighting or power) for 3 units per quarter per 100 square feet enclosed by the outer walls of the residence, and 1½d. per unit for secondary units in excess of this limit; where an electric range is used for cooking, the rate for secondary units was 1.1d. per unit. A further increase in charges equal to 13.8 per cent. operated as from 1st January, 1950. The number of primary units was increased to 3½ per quarter per 100 square feet and primary units were charged at 5d. and secondary units at 1½d. per unit. For secondary units for residence cooking, the rate is 1½d. per unit. For commercial users there is a schedule of rates applicable to varying uses and periods of use.

THE CONTROL OF PRICES.

Prices in Australia were brought under Government control upon the outbreak of war in September, 1939, and they continued to be controlled throughout the war and until 20th September, 1948 by Commonwealth authorities under powers taken under the National Security Act. In the preceding volume (No. 50) of the Year Book, on page 726 *et seq.*, a brief account is given of the administrative arrangements for and the principles adopted in the control of prices, and the supplementary measures taken to keep prices stable during the war years. There also are indicated the developments which caused an upward trend in prices in the early post-war period.

Following upon the rejection at referendum on 29th May, 1948 (see page 51) of proposals to bring the control of prices and rents (including charges) permanently within the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth, it was announced that Commonwealth control of prices would cease on 20th September, 1948. A conference of State Premiers at Canberra on 22nd and 23rd June, 1948 resolved that, to maintain economic stability, it was vital effectively to control prices on general principles observed as uniformly as possible throughout Australia, and that in the detailed implementation of price control there should be the closest collaboration between the States. To that end it was resolved that the six State Ministers concerned should constitute an advisory co-ordinating authority; the New South Wales representative to convene meetings of the Committee when required.

Each State appointed a Minister to administer prices control, and agreed not to vary price levels without prior consultation and to give reciprocity in the exchange of goods so that no State would make excess profits from the needs of another. The Commonwealth Government has maintained a consultative authority in Canberra to supply data as needed by any State from records of the former price control administration. The Prices Commissioners of the several States meet at regular intervals and a small secretariat is maintained by the States in Sydney to act as a clearing-house of information between them. The Commonwealth reimburses the States in respect of expenditure incurred in the administration of the prices controls.

Although the Commonwealth Government has withdrawn from the field of direct control over prices, its responsibility for national economic policy leaves with it spheres of control through which trends in general price levels may be influenced greatly. Important amongst these are control over monetary policy, including credit, the note issue, and oversea

exchange, its control over oversea trade, of income taxation, of social services disbursements, and of public investment, and the subsidising of production or of commodity prices directly.

Prices Regulation Act, 1948-1949.

The New South Wales Government enacted the Prices Regulation Act. 1948 to "be administered with a view to (a) the prevention of undue increases in prices and rates for goods and services; (b) the regulation, so far as is necessary, of prices and rates for goods and services which are essential to the life of the community and of goods and services in general use which are in short supply; and (c), the progressive removal of the control of prices and rates at the earliest possible date consistent with the welfare of the community". Price-fixing powers under other State statutes in respect of milk, gas, electricity, and coal, and the general price-fixing powers of the Industrial Commission exercisable in special circumstances are not restricted or abrogated by the Prices Regulation Act.

The Act (described more fully on page 670 of the 51st edition of the Year Book) is administered by the Minister for Labour and Industry and Social Welfare, with a Prices Commissioner as the principal executive officer and an Assistant Prices Commissioner. The Commissioner's powers are comprehensive, and enable him to compel witnesses, to require information and returns, to enter and inspect books and goods, and to take samples of goods.

The Minister, by *Gazette* notification, may bring goods or services under price control as declared goods or services, may amend or revoke any declaration, and may re-declare any de-controlled commodity.

The maximum prices at which declared goods or services may be sold or supplied, generally, in particular parts of the State, or by particular individuals, firms, or bodies, may be fixed by the Commissioner, by order published in the *Gazette*, or by notice in writing to a particular person, body, or association of persons, or to a member of such body or association. Orders or parts thereof may be suspended by the Minister for not more than twenty-eight days, within which time the Commissioner must report to the Minister and confirm, amend, or revoke the suspended order.

The Commissioner may prohibit practices which depart from a vendor's normal course of trading in declared goods or services. The Act proscribes the sale or supply of declared goods or services on conditions requiring the acceptance of other goods or services, or their offer for sale before the maximum prices or rates therefor have been fixed. It is an offence to offer, pay for, or negotiate the sale of declared goods or services for more than the maximum fixed prices or to speculate in, attempt to corner, or to restrain trade in goods of any kind. Heavy penalties may be imposed upon conviction for offences against the Act.

Periodically, after meetings of the Prices Co-ordinating Committee of the States, many declared goods have been de-controlled (mainly where full supplies and competitive trading seem assured), but even so a large range of commodities remains (June, 1950) under price control. Specific maximum prices have been fixed in respect of many items, but in respect of commodities, such as clothing and piece goods, prices are regulated by the prescription of maximum percentage margins over costs into store for sales by importers, wholesalers, semi-wholesalers, and retailers.

The time limit of twelve months for the operation of the Act was removed by the amending Act of 1949.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Index numbers of the wholesale prices in Sydney which were published in issues of the Year Book up to 1940-41 have been discontinued pending the compilation of a new series to illustrate the trend of a wider range of goods.

• Average wholesale prices of various primary products, groceries, building materials, etc. for the years 1939, 1943, and 1946 to 1949 are shown in the following statement. The quotations represent the mean of the monthly prices in Sydney and are stated in Australian currency.

Table 248.—Wholesale Prices (Sydney).

Commodity.	1939.	1943.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat, milling ... bush.	2 6-8	3 11-3	3 11-3	3 11-6	6 2-5	6 8
Flour (including tax ... ton	246 11	248 0	248 6	258 5	321 8	330 0
Chaff, wheaten ... "	82 0	155 6	176 9	203 7-5	211 2	250 1
Potatoes (local) ... "	277 4	201 0	157 6†	178 11-3†	242 1†	465 5†
Sugar 1A ... "	664 0	664 0	661 0	670 10	746 8	763 11
Tobacco, dark plug ... lb.	12 1	18 10	18 11	19 7	19 10-5	20 2
Tea, packets ... "	2 1-8	2 5-9	1 11-3	2 4	2 5-3	2 5-3
Soap, household ... 44 lb.	22 1	23 9	23 8	24 9	29 11	31 3
Jam ... 18 lb.	10 5	13 2-5	13 6	14 9	15 6	16 3
Kerosene, case ... 8½ gal.	13 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kerosene, drum ... "	.....	8 6	7 8-5	7 3-3	8 10-3	9 2-8
Wool, greasy * ... lb.	0 10-3	1 3-1	1 3-1	1 11-3	3 1-2	3 10-1
Leather, sole ... "	2 0-4	2 3-8	2 3-8	2 3-8	2 6-5	2 9-3
Woolpacks, 11½ lb. ... each	3 10-8	6 7-8	7 7-2	9 7-2	12 4-7	14 5-7
Iron—Fig, f.o.r., f.a.s., Newcastle	85 0	110 0	110 0	128 3	136 7	154 10
Plate, girder (9 to 18 x 7½ in.)	421 3	483 9	482 5	498 6	485 1	515 6
Corr. galv. Orb, 26g. ... ton	570 0	707 5	655 0	713 8	762 6	838 11
Copper, sheet (6 x 3 x 24g.) lb.	1 3-2	1 8-9	1 6-6	1 9-2	2 0-4	2 4
Hardwood, local (3 x 2) to 21 ft.	27 6	52 2	48 0	51 10	58 6	64 9
Pine—Cypress (unseasoned 4½ x 1)	40 0	42 9	46 0	47 9	56 3	56 3
N.Z. (4½ x 1) ... "	44 0	64 8	57 6	68 10	76 6	.....
Oregon (2 x 2 to 12 x 6 to 30 ft.)	37 5	94 6	90 11	108 6	107 0	98 1
Cement, Portland ... ton	88 3	100 4	92 6	101 0	114 3	119 10
Bricks, common ... 1,000	62 7	89 4	90 0	100 9	113 5	123 1
Beef—Ox and heifer ... lb.	.....	0 5-5†	0 5-0	0 6-4	0 6-8	0 7-8
Mutton, wether ... "	0 3-3	0 4-2	0 5-3	0 6-5	0 6-9	0 6-8
Lamb ... "	0 6-3	0 7-4	0 9-2	0 10-6	0 11-4	0 11-1
Butter ... "	1 5	1 5-9	1 5-9	1 6-1	1 0-9	1 11-1
Eggs, new laid, 1st quality doz.	1 4-4	1 10-2	1 10	2 0	2 6	2 9-2

*Season ended 30th June of year shown.

† Maximum price, No. 1 grade.

‡ June to December.

The average price of wheat shown in the table is that fixed by the Australian Wheat Board for wheat for flour for local consumption; the price was constant at 3s. 11½d. per bushel from August, 1940 until late in December, 1947. This, however, was not the effective price paid for wheat used in flour by Australian consumers, because, as part of the scheme to stabilise the price of wheat, a tax was levied on flour during that period, making the price of wheat used for flour in these years equivalent to approximately 4s. 11d. per bushel. The prices shown in Table 248 for flour are inclusive of flour tax whilst payable.

The wholesale price of sugar is fixed by the Sugar Agreement (see page 293). Wholesale prices of tea and potatoes were reduced in July, 1943 under the Commonwealth price stabilisation plan. Kerosene was distributed by the Pool consisting of companies distributing petroleum products (formed in August, 1942 and ended in March, 1947) under National Security Regulations; the varying kinds of containers used in the period precluded strictly comparable quotations.

For the years 1943 and 1946, the average prices of wool as stated are the agreed prices at which the Australian clip was acquired by the United Kingdom Government (in 1945-46, on behalf of Joint Organisation); in other years they are those realised at auction. Prices stated for butter refer to the supply for local consumption which, until 1946-47, were usually higher than for butter for export overseas. The basis of quotations for beef was changed in June, 1943; to May of that year ox fores averaged 3.8d. and ox hides 7.3d. per lb., and from June to December the average for ox and heifer beef was 5.5d. per lb.

There has been a marked upward trend in wholesale prices since 1946, and because the prices shown are the averages over the calendar year the table does not display the full advance in prices. This is illustrated by comparison with the following average wholesale prices in Sydney in June, 1950 for certain of the commodities given in Table 248:—

Tea.	Soap.	Jam.	Leather.	Wool-packs.	Hard-wood.	Bricks.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2 5·3	33 8	18 9·5	2 11·3	15 8·6	75 3	140 9

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices—Australia and Other Countries.

Under normal conditions it is difficult to make valid international comparisons as to price levels and changes in price levels. Under the conditions prevailing during and since the war, marked in various countries by price, commodity, currency, and exchange control in varying degree, bases of comparison became most uncertain. The following statement shows index numbers of wholesale prices as compiled officially in the respective countries for the years 1938-39 to 1948-49. The index numbers for Australia, compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician, relate to basic materials and foodstuffs, weighted on average annual consumption during the years 1928-29 to 1934-35.

Table 249.—Wholesale Price Indices: Australia and Other Countries.

Base: Average 3 years ended June 1939 = 1,000.

Year ended June.	Australia.*	New Zealand.	Canada.	United Kingdom.	United States.
	Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics.	Census and Statistics Office.	Dominion Bureau of Statistics.	Board of Trade.	Bureau of Labour Statistics.
1939	1,011	1,021	935	958	948
1940	1,047	1,102	1,007	1,171	961
1941	1,140	1,240	1,072	1,436	993
1942	1,242	1,334	1,184	1,531	1,163
1943	1,373	1,448	1,228	1,576	1,247
1944	1,396	1,517	1,286	1,603	1,271
1945	1,405	1,540	1,294	1,638	1,289
1946	1,412	1,567	1,321	1,673	1,325
1947	1,429	1,561	1,462	1,776	1,710
1948	1,588	1,730	1,797	2,032	1,970
1949	1,809	1,801	1,987	2,179	1,990

* See text above table.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

The average retail prices in Sydney of various commodities, as shown in this chapter, are based on the prices quoted by retail shops in the metropolitan district in returns collected by the Commonwealth Statistician.

The following statement shows annual average prices in the years 1914, 1918, 1939, 1943, and 1945 to 1949, inclusive; the figures represent the means of the monthly prices during each year:—

Table 250.—Retail Prices of Food, Sydney.

Commodity.	Unit of Quantity	1914.	1918.	1939.	1943.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bread	2 lb. loaf	0 3-5	0 4-0	0 6-0	0 5-8	0 5-8	0 5-8	0 5-9	0 6-9	0 7-4
Flour	2 lb.	0 2-8	0 3-5	0 4-9	0 5-0	0 5-0	0 5-1	0 5-2	0 5-9	0 6-2
Tea	lb.	1 4-7	1 7-5	2 3-3	2 11-2	2 3-0	2 3-0	2 8-0	2 9-0	2 9-0
Sugar	lb.	0 2-8	0 7-5	0 4-0	0 4-0	0 4-0	0 4-0	0 4-0	0 4-5	0 4-6
Jam, plum	1½ lb.	0 7-0	0 8-7	0 9-6	1 0-6	1 1-8	1 2-2	1 2-9	1 5-8	1 6-0
Oats, flaked	lb.	0 2-9	0 3-3	0 3-3	0 3-5	0 3-8	0 3-9	0 4-2	0 4-9	0 5-6
Potatoes	7 lb.	0 7-2	0 9-5	1 5-8	1 0-5	0 8-4	0 8-4	0 9-1	0 11-9	1 9-5
Kerosene	quart	0 3-4	0 6-6	0 4-9	0 6-1	0 6-0	0 5-8	0 5-8	0 6-5	0 6-7
Milk, fresh	„	0 5-2	0 5-9	0 7-1	0 7-5	0 7-5	0 7-5	0 7-6	0 8-7	0 10-2
Butter	lb.	1 2-5	1 6-9	1 7-0	1 8-0	1 8-0	1 8-0	1 8-3	2 0-8†	2 2-0
Cheese	lb.	0 10-9	1 1-3	1 2-6	1 5-2	1 5-4	1 5-6	1 5-6	1 6-7	1 7-4
Eggs, fresh	doz.	1 6-3	1 10-2	1 7-0	2 1-4	2 2-3	2 1-6	2 4-2	2 10-6	3 1-9
Bacon, rashers*	lb.	1 1-4	1 4-8	1 4-3	1 6-8	1 10-0	1 10-0	1 10-3	2 3-9	2 9-8
Beef—sirloin	„	0 6-7	0 10-3	0 10-4	1 0-8	1 0-7	1 0-8	1 2-0	1 3-2	1 5-2
Beef—rib...	„	0 5-5	0 9-1	0 7-8	0 9-1	0 8-2	0 8-1	0 8-4	0 8-6	0 10-2
Steak, rump	„	0 9-2	1 2-4	1 2-9	1 9-9	1 8-8	1 9-3	1 11-8	2 1-4	2 2-7
Beef, corned round	„	0 5-3	0 9-2	0 8-2	0 10-0	0 10-4	0 10-7	0 11-6	1 0-4	1 2-1
Mutton—leg	„	0 5-0	0 7-8	0 7-2	0 7-8	0 8-6	0 9-0	0 10-5	0 11-3†	0 11-2
Mutton—loin	„	0 5-6	0 8-2	0 8-0	0 9-5	0 10-7	0 10-6	1 1-2	1 1-8	1 1-5
Chops—loin	„	0 6-4	0 9-6	0 8-9	0 10-8	0 11-5	0 11-5	1 2-0	1 3-1†	1 2-2
Chops—leg	„	0 5-8	0 9-0	0 8-0	0 9-9	0 11-2	0 11-6	1 1-9	1 3-0	1 2-2
Pork—leg	„	0 9-6	1 0-7	1 1-1	1 4-9	1 4-6	1 4-1	1 3-1	1 6-2	2 2-8
Pork—chops	„	0 11-0	1 2-1	1 5-1	1 6-2	1 6-1	1 6-1	1 6-1	1 9-2	2 3-6

* Middle cut in 1914 and 1918.

† Revised.

Prices of bread and flour had been kept virtually stable from 1939 to 1947 due to wheat price stabilisation, but rose after 1947 with an increase in the home consumption price of wheat, and on the average were for bread 23 per cent., and for flour 27 per cent. higher in 1949 than in 1939. There were sharp increases in the price of tea in 1941 and 1942, but these were offset wholly or in part by subsidy from 1943, and in 1949 tea was 6d. per lb. dearer than in 1939. Increases of ½d. per lb. on 17th October, 1947 and on 1st November, 1949 were the only changes in the price of sugar between 1939 and 1949, but during that period tinned jam became progressively dearer and (for plum jam) the average price was about 88 per cent. higher in 1949 than before the war.

Potatoes were very dear (more than 2½d. per lb.) in 1939, much cheaper in 1940 and 1941, and nearly as dear in 1942 as in 1939. By Commonwealth subsidy, potatoes were kept at the low prices of 6d. for 5 lb. from 1943 to July, 1947 and of 10½d. for 7 lb. from August, 1947 to October, 1948, but rose to 3d. per lb. in December, 1948 and to nearly 3½d. per lb. in November, 1949.

After an increase of about ½d. per quart in 1942, milk was practically unchanged in price for about five years, but between October, 1947 and December, 1949 became 2½d. per quart (37 per cent.) dearer. The price of butter was raised 1d., 3½d. and 2½d. per lb. in March, 1942, December, 1947, and June, 1948, respectively. Cheese and eggs became progressively dearer and the prices (average for year) were about 5d. per lb. (33 per cent.) and 1s. 7d. per dozen (100 per cent.) higher in 1948 than in 1939.

Meat prices rose steadily throughout the war years. Very little pork was available to civilians in those years. On the average meat was about 28½ per cent. dearer in 1946 than in 1939 and there were again fairly pronounced rises in meat prices in 1947 and 1948. These increases were in part the aftermath of severe drought, livestock being in short supply owing to re-stocking. High wool prices affected the marketing of sheep in 1949.

Changes in recent years in the prices of bread, flour, sugar, tea, butter, and milk are traced in the preceding pages of this chapter.

The monthly average prices of certain foods in Sydney in each month of the years 1939 (pre-war), 1943 (first price stabilisation year), and in 1948 and 1949 are shown in the following table:—

Table 251.—Average Retail Prices, Sydney: Certain Foods—Monthly.

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Cheese, Mild. Pence per lb.												
1939	14.0	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.6	14.7	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.8	14.6	14.6
1943	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.5	17.2	16.7	16.8	17.1
1948	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.1	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.4	19.2	19.4
1949	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5
Jam, Plum. Pence per 24-oz. tin.												
1939	9.0	9.2	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.9
1943	12.2	12.4	12.4	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	13.3
1948	15.2	17.4	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.1	18.1	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
1949	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.3	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
Flaked Oats, Loose. Pence per lb.												
1939	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4
1943	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
1948	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.3
1949	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0
Potatoes. Pence per 7-lb.												
1939	16.5	21.4	17.6	16.1	13.8	15.2	17.6	20.3	20.8	22.7	19.2	12.4
1943	10.6	10.9	17.0	16.5	16.3	16.3	16.4	8.6	8.4	10.5	10.0	8.8
1948	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	16.5	21.0
1949	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	24.2	24.1
Eggs, Hen, New laid. Pence per dozen.												
1939	19.5	25.4	18.6	22.6	23.8	23.9	18.0	15.0	14.8	14.8	14.8	16.8
1943	23.9	27.3	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.6	27.6	22.2	22.2	22.1	22.2
1948	31.4	37.3	34.5	34.5	41.5	41.5	34.5	31.5	31.5	31.4	31.4	34.5
1949	34.5	37.5	40.4	40.4	40.4	40.4	40.4	35.4	35.6	35.4	35.5	38.4
Beef, Ribs, Bone in. Pence per lb.												
1939	7.9	7.8	7.9	8.0	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.8	8.0
1943	9.2	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	8.5	8.5
1948	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	10.0	10.0
1949	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	12.0
Beef, Rump Steak. Pence per lb.												
1939	15.0	15.0	14.9	15.0	14.9	15.0	15.0	14.8	14.7	14.8	14.8	15.0
1943	21.6	21.3	21.8	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0
1948	24.0	24.0	24.0	25.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	27.2	26.6
1949	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.6	28.6
Mutton, Leg. Pence per lb.												
1939	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.4
1943	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.7	7.8
1948	10.5	10.6	10.8	10.8	11.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.0	11.0
1949	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.5	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.6
Mutton, Loin Chops. Pence per lb.												
1939	9.2	9.1	9.2	7.9	8.2	8.4	8.8	8.6	8.8	8.8	9.0	9.2
1943	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	11.4	11.4	11.4	10.8	10.4	10.4
1948	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.2	14.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	14.0	14.0
1949	13.9	13.6	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	14.8	14.8	14.7	14.7	15.0

The price of cheese rose by about 2d. per lb. in 1942 and then was virtually stabilised until November, 1947, but it increased during 1948, and at the end of 1949 was about 5d. per lb., or about 33 per cent., dearer than at the end of 1939. Marked rises in prices of tinned jam in 1948, and of loose flaked oats in 1948 and 1949, followed gradual increases from

1942 to 1947 making them about 82 per cent. and 76 per cent. dearer in December, 1949 than at the close of 1939. Prices of eggs showed sharp seasonal changes about the same general level from 1943 to 1946 and about appreciably higher levels thereafter; in June and December, 1949, eggs were about 70 and 129 per cent. dearer than in the corresponding months of 1939.

Throughout the period covered by the table, increases in prices of mutton were proportionately greater than were those of beef. Beef, both in the joint and as rump steak, was relatively dear in 1943 and it was not until the end of 1947 that the average prices of rump steak and until 1948, of ribs of beef exceeded those of 1943. In December, 1949, ribs of beef were dearer by about 4d. and rump steak by more than 1s. 1½d. per lb. than in December, 1939. Legs of mutton were more than 4d. and loin chops were more than 5½d. per lb. dearer in December, 1949 than in the last month of 1939. Demands for sheep to restore flocks depleted by drought, coupled with high prices for wool, were factors affecting mutton prices from 1946 to 1949.

HOUSE RENTS.

Information concerning nature of occupancy supplied by householders at the census of 30th June, 1947 disclosed that there were 352,916 private dwellings occupied by tenants, including 218,988 in the metropolis. At the census of 30th June, 1933, the total was 270,740 (metropolis, 160,260). The proportion of all private dwellings which were in the occupation of tenants increased slightly during the intercensal interval, from 47 to 48 per cent.

The information tabulated from the census concerning rent was restricted to the actual rent paid per week by tenants occupying unfurnished private dwellings. A classification of the private dwellings in 1933 and 1947 according to rent per week (unfurnished) is shown in Table 603A of the 51st edition of the Year Book. The table revealed that at the census of 30th June, 1947, the average weekly rental per unfurnished private dwelling was 29s. 1d. in the metropolitan area, 23s. 3d. in provincial urban centres, and 16s. 8d. in rural areas, with an overall average for the State of 25s. 9d., compared with 18s. 10d. at the census of 30th June, 1933.

For unfurnished private dwellings occupied by tenants for which rents were stated, rentals up to 25s. per week applied to 77.7 per cent. of the total in 1933 but to only 47.7 per cent. in 1947. Those with rentals of between 25s. and 50s. comprised 20.8 per cent. in 1933 and 48.3 per cent. in 1947, and houses at rentals exceeding 50s. a week represented 1.5 and 4.0 per cent. in the respective years.

A large proportion of the tenanted dwellings in New South Wales are of three to six rooms with walls of wood and of brick or stone. In the next table the census data for 1947 are summarised to show the average rentals of unfurnished private houses (one family) and of flats (including shares of flats) in this group, and for purposes of comparison the corresponding averages for all tenanted unfurnished private houses (3 to 6 rooms) in 1933 are included. Comparative data regarding rentals of flats are not available for 1933.

Table 252.—Average Weekly Rental of Unfurnished Dwellings of 3 to 6 Rooms Occupied by Tenants.

Region.	Private Houses.*						Flats.†
	Wood.		Brick or Stone.		Wood, Brick or Stone.		Wood, Brick or Stone.
	1933.	1947.	1933.	1947.	1933.	1947.	1947.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Metropolis ...	15 0	20 2	21 1	27 0	19 10	25 11	37 5
Urban Provincial ...	14 7	20 3	17 10	24 3	15 7	21 7	30 3
Rural...	11 3	15 0	16 2	22 5	11 10	16 2	27 5
Total, N.S.W. ...	13 8	18 4	20 6	26 6	17 7	23 5	36 9

*All tenanted private houses in 1933; private houses (one family) in 1947. †Including shares of flats.

CHANGES IN AVERAGE RENTS OF HOUSES, SYDNEY.

A comparative statement of average weekly rents in Sydney from 1865 to 1920 is published in the Statistical Register of New South Wales, 1919-20, and for later years to 1936 in the Statistical Register, 1935-36.

Information regarding rents of unfurnished houses containing four and five rooms is collected by the Commonwealth Statistician from a representative number of house agents in the capital cities and a number of towns in each State for use in the compilation of price index numbers. The agents' returns, supplied quarterly, show the rentals of a substantial number of houses, selected by field officers of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics as being representative and providing a sample suitable to measure quarterly the ratio of changes in weekly rentals of houses.

The relative increases in average rentals so ascertained are shown below. The averages are essentially indices measuring changes for a constant standard; they do not indicate the average amount of rental actually paid for *all* rented houses, and still less do they indicate the rental at which vacant or new houses may be rented.

Table 253.—Changes in Rents, per week, Unfurnished Houses,* Sydney.

Year	Four Rooms.†		Five Rooms.†		Weighted Average, 4 & 5 Rooms.†
	Wooden.	Brick.	Wooden.	Brick.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1929	20 0	22 8	24 7	29 3	25 7
1932	16 2	18 0	18 6	21 11	19 8
1933	15 8	17 6	18 4	21 1	19 0
1936 ‡	15 10	19 3	19 6	22 5	20 4
1937	17 0	21 0	19 7	24 0	21 8
1938	18 3	21 11	20 5	24 9	22 6
1939	19 1	22 7	21 2	25 5	23 3
1940	19 4	22 8	21 3	25 7	23 5
1941	19 4	22 9	21 4	25 7	23 5
1942 to 1945	19 5	22 8	21 5	25 7	23 5
1946	19 6	22 8	21 6	25 6	23 5
1947	19 7	22 9	21 5	25 6	23 5
1948	19 9	22 9	21 6	25 7	23 6
1949	19 10	22 10	21 6	25 8	23 7

* See text preceding table. † Kitchen is included as a room. ‡ Basis amended slightly.

There has been little rise in these house rentals since 1939 owing to the operation of the Fair Rents Regulations described later.

CONTROL OF RENTS.

Commonwealth War-time and Early Post-war Measures.

An account of the extent and nature of the controls over rents by the Commonwealth Government under National Security Regulations (from 29th September, 1939 until discontinued on 16th August, 1948) and of the arrangements for their administration, together with records of fair rent determinations made up to 31st December, 1947, is given on page 734 *et seq.* of the Official Year Book No. 50.

New South Wales Measures.

Rights as between landlord and tenant in New South Wales are defined under the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1899 and its amendments. An amendment of 1931 restricted the right of ejectment of tenants from dwellings leased at rentals of up to £3 per week. A general statutory reduction of 22½ per cent in rentals, made in October, 1931 as a measure to combat the economic depression, applies in respect of leases of premises entered into prior to 30th June, 1930. In 1932 it was enacted that a landlord's right to eject a tenant might be stayed for a period of three months in cases where the tenants are impoverished because of unemployment.

Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act, 1948-1949.

A conference of State Premiers held in Canberra in June, 1948, following upon announcement by the Commonwealth that its Landlord and Tenant Regulations would cease to operate after 16th August, 1948, resolved that continued control of rents and protection of tenants were nationally essential. The Government of New South Wales enacted the Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act, 1948 (the provisions of which follow closely the Commonwealth regulations then in force and about to be revoked) under which all determinations, etc. and matters in process under the Commonwealth regulations are deemed to be made or instituted under the Act.

The fair rent provisions of the Act apply only to prescribed premises, but practically all kinds of premises were proclaimed under the regulations (licensed premises, farm properties, and holiday premises the major exceptions) and thus virtually all rents are controlled. However, the Minister may, by order, exclude premises of any class from the operation of the Act. The rent-fixing tribunals, as under the regulations, were the Rent Controller in the first instance, and on appeal the Fair Rents Boards constituted by Stipendiary Magistrates.

The principles and procedure observed in determining the fair rent of shared accommodation and of other premises are as under the National Security Regulations described on pages 735 and 736 of the Year Book No. 50, with the exceptions shown on page 679 of volume No. 51, and that the duty of serving notice of application to a Fair Rents Board for a rental determination is now cast upon the applicant.

Rents are pegged at their level on 31st August, 1939. If not let on that date, then the pegged rent is that payable on 1st March, 1945, and if not let on either of those dates, then it is that payable on 1st March, 1949. Rent of premises not let on any of those dates is not pegged, but in respect of any prescribed premises, either the landlord or the lessee may obtain a fair rent determination.

The Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act, 1949 made provisions for determinations of rent and the appointment of Fair Rents Boards, etc. previously provided for by regulation, and repealed the section of the 1948 Act that fixed the date of its expiry at 31st December, 1949.

A lessor of prescribed premises where rental has been determined is required to notify any change in the accommodation or services within seven days, (a) in the case of shared accommodation within the metropolitan area to the Controller, and outside the metropolitan area to the Clerk of the Fair Rents Board nearest to the subject premises, and to apply for a variation within 14 days; and (b) in the case of self-contained units to the Clerk of the Board nearest the premises.

The lessor or person in charge must exhibit a copy of any determination of the rent of shared accommodation in a prominent position in the premises.

Where a person is required to pay any premium or bonus, or sum of money (other than rent) or to purchase goods or goodwill in association, whether directly or indirectly, with a lease or the vacating or parting with the possession of prescribed premises, the consent of a Fair Rents Board is required to the transaction, and the Board may fix the amount of commission payable to any business agent in the matter. An order published in the *Government Gazette* of 10th March, 1950 excluded all premises used for business or commercial purposes (other than premises which before 21st February, 1950 were used only as dwelling houses) from these provisions.

Power is given to the Governor to declare any prescribed premises to be "Special Premises". In respect of such premises, "lease" includes any leave and license for the use of any prescribed premises, and "rent" includes any payment or consideration in respect of any leave and license for the use of any prescribed premises and for any services provided for or supplied to any person using such premises under leave and license.

The provisions of the Landlord and Tenant Acts in regard to the recovery of possession of leased premises are outlined briefly in the chapter "Social Condition" of this volume.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS.

Retail price index numbers for Sydney and other Australian cities and towns are compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician. The earliest index related to the prices of food and groceries and rents of all houses, with the year 1911 as the base. It was known as the "All Houses" or "A" series index, and has been superseded by the "All Items" or "C" series index.

The latter series originated in the findings of the Royal Commission, appointed by the Commonwealth Government in 1919, which investigated the cost of living in each capital city of Australia for a family consisting of man, wife, and three children under 14 years of age in November of each year from 1914 to 1920 at a standard which it determined. Following the recommendations of the Commission, the Commonwealth Statistician extended the scope of collection of retail prices to cover all the main groups of household expenditure on the basis of a regimen similar to that adopted by the Commission, in order to compile the "All Items" index

numbers. The groups of household expenditure covered by the series are food and groceries, rent of four- and five-roomed houses, clothing, and miscellaneous items, including fuel and light. Full particulars of the index are contained in the "Labour Report" published annually by the Commonwealth Statistician.

The "All Items" retail price index numbers for Sydney, as compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician, are shown below. The index numbers from 1914 to 1922 inclusive are available for the month of November only, and are shown in Table 671 of the 50th edition of the Year Book. In 1923 and later years the index has been compiled for each quarter, and the annual figures in the table represent the mean of the four quarters. Separate particulars are stated for the various groups of expenditure. The base of each group of household expenditure is the weighted average for that group in the six capital cities of Australia during the quinquennium 1923-1927, taken as 1000.

Table 254.—Retail Price Index Numbers: "All Items"—Sydney.

(Base of each group : Weighted average, six capital cities of Australia, 1923-27 = 1000.)

Year.	Food and Groceries.	Housing (4 and 5 Rooms).	Food, Groceries, and Housing Combined.	Clothing.	Miscellaneous.	Total Household Expenditure.
1923-27	1012	1111	1047	950	1021	1020
1928	1021	1143	1064	978	1048	1042
1929	1090	1162	1115	983	1046	1073
1930	984	1197	1059	931	1040	1026
1931	876	1026	920	835	1013	922
1932	852	894	867	769	996	867
1933	800	864	822	742	988	832
1934	825	869	840	746	975	842
1935	840	891	858	746	976	852
1936	848	930	878	778	949	866
1937	868	965	904	818	949	880
1938	904	1004	941	833	936	913
1939	936	1035	972	845	940	936
1940	952	1042	985	950	984	974
1941	932	1043	992	1119	1051	1028
1942	1040	1043	1039	1302	1105	1107
1943	1042	1042	1040	1450	1166	1151
1944	1025	1043	1030	1440	1171	1144
1945	1035	1043	1036	1425	1163	1142
1946	1039	1043	1038	1516	1170	1165
1947	1110	1044	1082	1572	1216	1212
1948	1258	1047	1173	1766	1268	1318
1949	1388	1049	1252	2022	1364	1430

The index number of total household expenditure in Sydney fell by 22½ per cent. between 1929 and 1933, and then rose slowly, and in 1939 was still 13 per cent. below the level of 1929. During the next two and a half years, prices increased in all groups, particularly clothing, and the index number in the second quarter of 1943 was about 9 per cent. above that for the year 1929 and over 16 per cent. above its level in the immediate pre-war quarter. The prices stabilisation plan and related measures (see page 726 of the 50th edition of the Year Book) applied from April, 1943 until the war ended. The subsequent relaxation of wartime controls and a strong upward trend of import prices led to rising retail prices, and by the close of 1949 the "All Items" index number had risen to 59.3 per cent. above the pre-war level. On the average throughout 1949, food was 48.3 per cent. dearer, rent was only 1.3 per cent. higher, but clothing was 140 per cent. dearer, and miscellaneous items were 45.5 per cent. dearer than during 1939.

The "C" series retail price index numbers for each quarter since March, 1939 are given in Table 255; the base of each group is the same as the base of the index numbers in Table 254.

Table 255.—Retail Price Index Numbers: "All Items"—Sydney; Quarterly.
(Base of each group : Weighted average, six capital cities of Australia, 1923-27 = 1000.)

Quarter.	Food and Groceries.	Housing (4 & 5 rooms).	Food, Groceries, & Housing Combined.	Clothing.	Miscellaneous.	Total Household Expenditure.	
						Index No.	Increase from Sept. Qr., 1939.
							Per cent.
1939—March ...	944	1027	974	835	937	934	...
June ...	930	1033	968	841	939	932	...
September ...	930	1039	970	841	939	933	...
December ...	940	1040	977	854	943	943	1.1
1940—March ...	933	1041	973	884	949	946	1.4
June ...	957	1041	988	923	985	970	4.0
September ...	945	1042	980	948	996	973	4.3
December ...	974	1042	998	1046	1004	1008	8.0
1941—March ...	982	1043	1003	1058	1030	1018	9.1
June ...	949	1043	984	1109	1039	1019	9.2
September ...	947	1043	983	1129	1062	1027	10.1
December ...	969	1044	996	1179	1072	1048	12.3
1942—March ...	1005	1045	1018	1211	1085	1070	14.7
June ...	1034	1043	1035	1279	1089	1096	17.5
September ...	1061	1042	1051	1337	1105	1122	20.3
December ...	1060	1042	1051	1382	1140	1138	22.0
1943—March ...	1050	1042	1045	1408	1145	1141	22.3
June ...	1065	1042	1054	1479	1162	1165	24.9
September ...	1039	1042	1038	1463	1176	1154	23.7
December ...	1015	1042	1023	1449	1179	1143	22.5
1944—March ...	1019	1043	1026	1443	1176	1143	22.5
June ...	1025	1043	1030	1437	1172	1143	22.5
September ...	1035	1043	1036	1437	1167	1146	22.8
December ...	1022	1043	1027	1441	1169	1142	22.4
1945—March ...	1027	1043	1031	1420	1163	1138	22.0
June ...	1040	1048	1039	1410	1163	1141	22.3
September ...	1042	1043	1040	1412	1163	1142	22.4
December ...	1029	1043	1032	1459	1163	1147	22.9
1946—March ...	1035	1043	1035	1463	1167	1151	23.4
June ...	1042	1043	1040	1510	1171	1165	24.9
September ...	1032	1043	1034	1537	1168	1167	25.1
December ...	1047	1043	1043	1555	1175	1177	26.2
1947—March ...	1097	1044	1073	1532	1186	1192	27.8
June ...	1096	1044	1073	1540	1187	1194	28.0
September ...	1109	1044	1081	1579	1244	1218	30.5
December ...	1139	1045	1099	1639	1245	1242	33.1
1948—March ...	1192	1046	1132	1674	1247	1270	36.1
June ...	1235	1046	1159	1748	1267	1305	39.9
September ...	1279	1047	1185	1811	1279	1337	43.3
December ...	1326	1047	1214	1831	1279	1350	45.7
1949—March ...	1350	1048	1229	1891	1334	1391	49.1
June ...	1384	1048	1250	1980	1347	1425	52.7
September ...	1395	1049	1257	2054	1385	1452	55.6
December ...	1421	1049	1273	2161	1389	1486	59.3
1950—March ...	1450	1049	1295	2190	1435	1515	62.4
June ...	1518	1049	1332	2307	1446	1564	67.6

When the "All Items" index number for Sydney reached the war-time peak in June quarter, 1943, it was 24.9 per cent. higher than in September quarter, 1939, with increases in the group indexes for food and groceries of 14.5 per cent., for clothing of 75.9 per cent., and for miscellaneous items of 23.7 per cent.; that for average rent of occupied houses (4 and 5 rooms) was barely changed.

The upward trend of prices was arrested during 1943 by the introduction of the price ceiling in April, reduction of sales tax on clothing, reduction by subsidy of prices of tea and potatoes in July, and by other measures to stabilise prices. The "C" series index number had returned by December quarter to the March quarter level, and remained stable during the next two years, after which prices tended to rise, at first very gradually and then more rapidly.

Between March quarter, 1946 and June quarter, 1950, the "All Items" index number rose by 35.9 per cent. The increases in group indexes since before the war up to June Quarter, 1950 were, food and groceries, 63.2 per cent.; rents, 1.0 per cent.; clothing, 174.3 per cent.; miscellaneous items, 54.0 per cent.; and "All Items", 67.6 per cent.

CENSUS OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS.

The first census of the operations of retail establishments in Australia covered the year ended 30th June, 1948, and was taken by post by the Commonwealth Statistician between September and December, 1948. Information was obtained as to the number of establishments, their geographical distribution, the aggregate sales of goods in a simple commodity dissection, and the value of certain retail services supplied.

Lists of retail establishments prepared by postal officers were the basis of the collection of the returns. Each branch of multiple store organisations was listed separately. Later checks disclosed that approximately 5 per cent. of retail establishments had been omitted from the lists, but as these were mainly small establishments, the total value of retail sales recorded was only slightly understated. The number of establishments listed differs from the number of shops registered under the State Shops and Factories Act.

Returns were obtained from establishments which normally sell goods at retail in shops, rooms, kiosks, and yards (including hotels, wine saloons, refreshment rooms, and milk bars), but not from clubs, guest houses, theatres, and picture shows. Boot repairers, hairdressers, motor garages and service stations which sell services (including repairs and material therein) were included, as were bakers, iceworks, and tailors in respect of goods sold from shop premises to consumers. The census also covered the retail sales only of factories and wholesalers conducting regular retail businesses. Gas and electricity suppliers were included only in respect of sales of appliances.

Particulars were not sought of direct sales (either on site or from delivery vehicles) from market gardens, flower gardens, nurseries, dairies, poultry farms, chick hatcheries, etc., unless retailed from a regular shop or roadside stall. Hawkers, street barrows, casual stalls, and street sellers were excluded. Moreover, returns from timber yards, trade services (monumental masonry, electrical contracting, plumbing, etc.), real estate, stock and station agents, pastoral supply companies, and newspaper publishers and printers (except as to goods sold in a retail shop) were discarded when the data were being compiled.

Table 256 summarises the information for New South Wales as to number of establishments, and the value of retail sales of goods (not including the value of "other takings"—see page 313), according to commodity groups, distinguishing the metropolis and the remainder of the State. The first column shows the nine commodity groups used in classifying the census data. In the group "food, other types" are included retail sales from retail premises of meat, bread, cakes, fruit, vegetables, cooked meats, fish, milk, etc., and meals sold in restaurants, cafes, etc. (but not in hotels). The group "other goods" comprises goods not covered by the eight specific groups. It includes chemist goods, alcoholic beverages, tobacco, fuel (firewood, etc.), produce and animal foods, ice, electrical, radio and gas appliances, bicycles, flowers, plants, garden supplies, jewellery, toys, leather goods, sports goods, business machines and systems, sewing machines, baby carriages, medical and surgical supplies, music and musical instruments, machinery, etc. Second-hand as well as new goods are included in retail sales.

**Table 256.—Retail Establishments and Retail Sales of Goods, N.S.W.,
Year ended 30th June, 1948.**

Commodity Group.	Establishments.*			Value of Retail Sales of Goods.		
	Metro- polis.	Rest of State.	Total.	Metro- polis.	Rest of State.	Total.
	Number.			£ thousand.		
Groceries	4,805	5,346	10,151	22,504	28,353	50,857
Confectionery, Ice Cream, Soft Drinks... ..	5,122	5,865	10,987	6,436	5,629	12,065
Food (other types)	6,856	6,419	13,275	36,064	24,437	60,501†
Clothing, Drapery, Footwear, Manchester, Soft Furnishings, etc.	3,052	3,173	6,225	54,113	28,103	82,216
Hardware, Ironmongery, China, Glassware	1,166	2,727	3,893	13,181	13,619	26,800
Furniture and Floor Coverings... ..	412	727	1,139	11,314	5,513	16,827
Newspapers, Books and Stationery	1,216	2,127	3,343	7,522	3,585	11,107
Motor Vehicles, Parts, Tyres, Tubes, Accessories, Petrol, etc.	972	2,591	3,563	22,654	21,000	43,654
Other goods not specified above‡	8,904	9,496	18,400	56,912	40,460	97,372
Total	21,237*	20,864*	42,101*	230,700	170,699	401,399

* The figures for each commodity group are the numbers of establishments showing sales in that group. The totals at foot of each column are the numbers of individual establishments, many of which had sales in more than one commodity group.

† Includes meals sold in restaurants, cafes, etc. (but not hotels), £7,836,000.

‡ Includes tobacco, cigarettes, beer, wine, and spirits.

In 1948 the metropolis (Sydney and suburbs), embraced 49.72 per cent. of the State's population, but in the year ended 30th June, 1948, retail establishments in the metropolis accounted for 57½ per cent. of the total value of retail sales of goods. Commodity groups in which the metropolitan preponderance was most marked were clothing, etc., furniture, etc., and newspapers, books, and stationery.

Particulars of the number of individual establishments and the total value of retail sales in some of the more populous centres outside Sydney and suburbs are as in Table 257.

Table 257.—Retail Establishments and Retail Sales—Larger Towns.
Year ended 30th June, 1948.

City or Town.	Estab- lishments.	Value of Retail Sales.	City or Town.	Estab- lishments.	Value of Retail Sales.
	No.	£ thous.		No.	£ thous.
Newcastle	1,927	19,265	Maitland	329	3,189
Wollongong	850	7,547	Tamworth	237	3,091
Broken Hill	385	4,219	Orange	265	2,884
Wagga Wagga	319	3,781	Goulburn	253	2,550
Lismore	278	3,643	Grafton (& S. Grafton)	253	2,457
Albury	316	3,563	Bathurst	230	2,321

The following table classifies individual establishments (and their sales) according to type of business, based on the descriptions given in returns, but adjusted where necessary in the light of the commodity groups in which sales were shown. The types of business are arranged in descending order of importance as measured by the value of goods sold at retail. "Department Store" was intended to apply to large stores selling a wide range of goods in clearly defined departments, but some establishments better described as "retail variety stores" and others as "general stores" were included under this heading. Other establishments described in returns as "draper" etc. and so classified should really have been classed as "departmental stores."

Table 258.—Individual Retail Establishments—Main Type of Business:
Number and Value of Retail Sales, 1947-48.

Main Type of Business.	Estab- lishments.	Value of Retail Sales.	Main Type of Business.	Estab- lishments.	Value of Retail Sales.
	No.	£ thous.		No.	£ thous.
Department Stores* ...	172	48,460	Footwear Stores† ...	1,657	5,760
General Stores* ...	1,841	40,191	Watchmakers and Jewellers	545	4,704
Motor Dealers, etc. ...	2,525	39,141	Tobacconists and Hair- dressers† ...	3,293	4,566
Drapers, Clothiers, etc.* ...	3,879	38,484	Delicatessens ...	425	3,346
Hotels, Wine Saloons, etc.	2,164	32,388	Tyre Stores ...	118	1,792
Grocers ...	4,265	30,798	Fishmongers and Poulterers	497	1,770
Butchers ...	2,342	22,280	Machinery Stores ...	49	1,437
Confectioners, Milk Bars, Cafes ...	3,141	17,243	Cycle Stores ...	268	1,396
Hardware Stores ...	768	14,948	Music Stores ...	61	1,192
Mixed Businesses* ...	3,303	14,415	Leather Goods Stores	221	1,134
Furniture Stores ...	546	12,189	Sports Stores ...	157	1,002
Newsagents and Stationers	927	10,291	Motor Cycle Stores	63	971
Bakers and Cake Shops ...	1,839	9,494	Florists and Nurserymen	419	947
Fruiters ...	1,972	9,473	Office Appliances, etc.	36	799
Chemists ...	1,127	8,308	Sewing Machine Stores	42	785
Electrical, Radio, etc. ...	979	8,140	Fancy Goods Stores	194	739
Fuel, Ice and Produce Merchants ...	757	7,349	Other Types of Business ...	1,509	5,467

* See text preceding table.

† Including Boot Repairers not retailing goods.

‡ Including Hairdressers not retailing goods.

A classification is available also indicating for those establishments whose description did not reveal the main lines of business, *e.g.*, department stores, general stores, and mixed businesses, the predominant commodity group represented in the value of their sales and the total of those sales in relation to the total value of their sales in all other commodity groups.

In the following statement, retail establishments are dissected according to their total turnover in retail sales. For each turnover size, the classes of commodities sold are also shown, but without the number and value of these being classified according to size of turnover.

Table 259.—Retail Establishments and Sales according to Commodity Group and Turnover Size, N.S.W., 1947-48.

Turnover Size.* £ thous.	Grocer- ics.	Confec- tionery, etc.	Food (Other Types).	Cloth- ing, etc.	Hard- ware, etc.	Furni- ture, etc.	News- papers, etc.	Motor Vehicles, etc.	Other Goods.	Whole Estab- lish- ments.
Establishments which sold Goods in each Commodity Group.†										
Under 1	424	707	645	866	195	90	271	345	2,119	4,345
1—2	834	1,163	1,330	710	241	86	261	285	1,859	4,246
2—3	1,109	1,514	1,755	535	263	82	278	300	1,754	4,209
3—5	2,519	2,996	3,451	840	562	123	603	502	3,305	7,432
5—10	3,416	3,314	4,125	1,237	1,093	178	1,021	865	4,954	10,065
10—20	1,182	841	1,449	963	717	170	520	665	2,384	5,212
20—50	417	230	334	615	410	171	170	389	1,017	2,189
50—100	131	103	88	240	210	113	81	118	317	575
100—250	84	73	51	123	133	82	68	55	141	237
250 and over	29	36	35	58	56	38	39	28	56	88
Not classified‡	6	10	12	33	13	6	31	11	494	3,503
Total	10,151	10,987	13,275	6,225	3,893	1,139	3,343	3,563	18,400	42,101

Value of Retail Sales—£ thousand.

Under 1	161	157	300	431	63	42	65	141	891	2,251
1—2	716	544	1,458	923	155	111	106	359	1,861	6,233
2—3	1,627	1,053	3,336	1,113	233	145	161	595	2,375	10,338
3—5	6,226	2,722	8,620	2,598	722	298	484	1,527	5,921	20,118
5—10	16,373	4,159	18,487	6,237	1,598	747	1,818	4,769	16,388	70,576
10—20	11,045	1,584	15,436	9,544	2,614	1,106	3,145	7,157	18,921	70,552
20—50	7,217	482	8,024	12,308	4,187	2,612	1,000	9,328	19,272	65,030
50—100	2,918	285	2,139	8,741	4,610	2,022	862	6,557	12,262	39,396
100—250	2,700	486	1,026	9,203	5,891	2,601	1,333	3,818	7,550	34,658
250 and over	1,864	589	1,974	31,116	6,727	7,143	1,481	10,401	11,910	73,205
Not classified§	10	4	1	2	...	...	2	2	21	42
Total	50,857	12,065	60,501	82,216	26,800	16,827	11,107	43,654	97,372	401,399

* To be read as 1 and under 2, and so on. † See paragraph preceding table. ‡ Includes establishments of Hairdressers, Boot Repairers, Libraries and Photographers in which retail sales of goods (as distinct from services) were less than £100. § Includes the value of retail sales (but not of services) of establishments shown in note ‡.

About 36 per cent. of the individual establishments had total retail sales of from £5,000 to £20,000 in the year and the value of goods sold therein represented about 35 per cent. of total sales. Shops in which the value of goods turnover was less than £5,000 comprised 48 per cent. of the total number of individual establishments, but accounted for less than 12 per cent. of the value of retail sales in 1947-48. On the other hand, shops with a turnover of more than £50,000 numbered only 900 (a little more than 2 per cent. of the total number), but had retail sales aggregating £147,259,000, representing 35½ per cent of total retail sales. Branches of multiple store organisations were each treated as a separate establishment.

In addition to the turnover from retail sales of goods, retail establishments were required to give particulars of "other takings." These represent payments for services often associated with retail selling, comprising hairdressing, repairs, meals and accommodation (in hotels), commission, hiring, and dry cleaning, etc. (Meals in restaurants, cafes, etc. were included with retail sales of "food, other types.") Particulars of

"other takings" of retail establishments in 1947-48, which totalled £18,380,000, and of the number of establishments by which they were received are shown below:—

	No.	Hair-dressing.	Repair Work.			Hotel Meals and Accommodation.	Commission Hiring, Dry Cleaning, etc.	Total "Other" Takings.
			Motor Vehicles.	Foot-Wear.	Other.			
Establishments		3,057	1,981	1,252	1,794	1,686	...	...
Amount	...£000	2,516	5,470	1,066	1,852	4,028	3,448	18,380

So that sales of goods at wholesale from retail establishments would not be included incorrectly with retail sales, these were required to be stated separately. The amounts for wholesale sales shown in the returns totalled £18,244,000.

EMPLOYMENT

GOVERNMENTAL ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITIES.

Matters regarding employment and industrial conditions are administered by the Commonwealth and New South Wales Governments.

The State Department of Labour and Industry and Social Welfare deals with the registration of trade and industrial unions, administrative work in connection with industrial arbitration and conciliation within the jurisdiction of the State, workers' compensation, the inspection of factories and shops, and other matters of industrial welfare, including apprenticeship training and welfare of youths. Information regarding departmental activities, new industrial legislation, industrial awards and agreements, etc. is given in the New South Wales *Industrial Gazette* issued monthly by the Department.

The Commonwealth Department of Labour and National Service administers the re-instatement and apprenticeship provisions of the Re-establishment and Employment Act, 1945, provides advice to industry on personnel practice, working conditions, and other matters of industrial welfare, and is responsible for, *inter alia*, the organisation and maintenance of the Commonwealth Employment Services (see page 316), the supervision and regulation of industrial relations in the Commonwealth sphere, the control of industrial training under the Commonwealth reconstruction training scheme, and the accommodation of migrant workers.

CONTROL OF EMPLOYMENT.

The various phases of the war-time control of employment and the scheme of demobilisation of the Defence Forces are outlined on pages 742 and 743 of the 50th edition of the Year Book.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT AND RE-EMPLOYMENT.

The Re-establishment and Employment Act, 1945 provided for the re-establishment in civil life of ex-service personnel and of certain other qualified persons (*e.g.*, civilians with "war" service as defined under the Act), preference in employment for seven years of ex-service men and women (and of other persons registered by the Preference Board), and the creation of the Commonwealth Employment Service. A summary of the provisions of the Act is given on page 682 of the 51st edition of the Year Book.

COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

Prior to the establishment of the Commonwealth organisation in 1946, a system of Labour Exchanges was operated throughout New South Wales by the State Department of Labour and Industry.

The Commonwealth Employment Service, which functions under the Re-establishment and Employment Act, 1945 and the Social Services Legislation Declaratory Act, 1947, was established to provide "services and facilities in relation to employment for the benefit of persons seeking to change employment or to engage labour, and to provide facilities to assist in bringing about and maintaining a high and stable level of employment throughout the Commonwealth." The Service has specific functions in relation to the re-establishment of ex-service personnel and war workers, the maintenance of a nation-wide labour exchange organisation, and the provision of occupational advice and vocational guidance to facilitate the employment of persons in positions appropriate to their qualifications and experience. It is also the agency which receives claims for unemployment and sickness benefits and for re-employment allowances (for discharged members of the forces) and makes payments in appropriate cases.

The Service is controlled by the Director of Employment within the Division of Employment of the Department of Labour and National Service. There are a Central Office in Sydney and subsidiary offices in each of the other capital cities, District Employment Offices in suburban and provincial centres (48 in New South Wales in July, 1950), and agents responsible to the District Offices in a large number of smaller country centres.

Particulars of the applicants for employment and vacancies handled in New South Wales by the Commonwealth Employment Service since July, 1946 are given in the following statement. Applicants for employment are either persons already in employment and seeking to change their jobs or unemployed persons seeking employment. The number of vacancies notified should not be construed as a measure of the demand for labour; many employers do not notify vacancies, believing it unlikely that their requirements would be met through the Employment Offices.

Table 260.—Employment Service: Applicants for Employment and Vacancies.

Period.	Applicants for Employment.						Vacancies.		
	Placed in Employ- ment.	Unplaced at end of period.					Newly Notified.	Unfilled at end of Period.	
		Unemployed.		Already Em- ployed.		Total.			
		Males.	Persons.	Males.	Persons.			Persons.	Males.	Persons.
1946—Sept. Qr.	20,906	8,888	10,375	922	1,300	11,675	35,813	11,973	27,759
Dec. Qr.	20,392	10,861	12,165	1,285	1,086	13,851	30,308	10,241	22,573
1947—Mar. Qr.	25,776	9,095	10,958	1,152	1,491	12,449	43,360	16,076	28,472
June Qr.	24,325	6,264	7,693	1,386	1,715	9,408	39,421	14,026	26,666
Sept. Qr.	24,019	5,177	6,604	1,238	1,609	8,213	42,069	17,497	30,292
Dec. Qr.	23,276	4,824	6,120	1,411	1,846	7,966	39,555	19,224	31,925
1948—Mar. Qr.	29,880	5,318	6,950	1,393	1,863	8,813	53,406	22,149	35,467
June Qr.	27,053	4,957	6,434	1,327	1,875	8,309	45,103	23,694	37,168
Sept. Qr.	28,144	4,265	5,717	1,378	2,170	7,887	46,177	24,247	38,738
Dec. Qr.	28,659	4,365	5,792	1,591	2,240	8,032	44,856	22,508	36,289
1949—Mar. Qr.	31,695	5,093	7,026	1,566	2,457	9,483	52,709	24,807	39,777
June Qr.	30,317	5,638	7,699	1,687	2,558	10,257	43,892	22,363	34,196
Sept. Qr.	29,261	5,945	7,987	1,316	2,043	10,030	45,138	18,393	28,749
Dec. Qr.	28,656	3,383	4,833	2,159	2,964	7,797	50,510	22,663	33,964

The next table shows a geographical distribution of the number of applicants unplaced and vacancies unfilled by the Employment Service at the end of December, 1949 and earlier months:—

Table 261.—Applicants Unplaced and Vacancies Unfilled: Geographical Distribution.

End of Month.	Applicants Unplaced.					Vacancies Unfilled.				
	Metro-polis.	Hunter Valley.	Illawarra.	Rest of N.S.W.	Total. N.S.W.	Metro-polis.	Hunter Valley.	Illawarra.	Rest of N.S.W.	Total. N.S.W.
1948—Mar.	5,803	1,008	439	1,563	8,813	29,589	1,297	992	3,589	35,467
June.	5,301	916	495	1,597	8,309	30,937	1,230	1,069	3,932	37,168
Sept.	5,076	887	498	1,426	7,887	31,506	1,305	1,238	4,689	38,738
Dec.	5,235	875	487	1,465	8,032	28,729	1,607	1,335	4,618	36,286
1949—Mar.	6,131	1,119	418	1,815	9,483	32,106	1,628	1,361	4,682	39,777
June.	7,119	970	443	1,725	10,257	27,530	1,163	1,060	4,443	34,196
Sept.	6,790	1,305	391	1,544	10,030	21,709	1,314	825	4,811	28,749
Dec.	5,136	911	366	1,384	7,797	24,286	1,568	1,692	6,418	33,964

EMPLOYMENT OF MIGRANTS.

Displaced persons who enter Australia under the Commonwealth assisted migration scheme are under contract to the Commonwealth Government to remain for two years in the employment in which they are placed. The Commonwealth Employment Service acts as agent for the Department of Immigration in arranging placements with employers who register vacancies for migrants. Placement in any employment is conditional upon Australian workers not being available and accommodation being provided, and priorities are given to employers who are able to offer accommodation for family groups. In June, 1950, the range of industries and occupations in which displaced persons could be employed included:—

for males: the production of basic iron and steel products, building materials, household equipment, pastoral and agricultural machinery, etc., rural work, mining, quarrying, forestry, food processing, public constructional work, public utilities (transport, gas, etc.), local authorities, and in schools, hospitals, and institutions; and

for females: nursing, domestic, and similar work, laundries, food processing, and the manufacture of clothing, textiles, footwear, and household equipment.

The number of displaced persons employed in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory rose from 2,643 (1,999 males and 644 females at the end of 1948 to 14,691 (11,068 males and 3,623 females) at 23rd December, 1949, when the number in the various industries was as follows:—

Industry Group.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Factories : Building Materials	727	9	736
Clothing and Textiles	44	421	465
Food Processing	102	77	179
Iron and Steel	657	2	659
Timber getting and Milling	498	4	502
Building (on-site labour)	398	...	398
Public Utilities (construction, etc.)	4,578	3	4,581
Mining	59	...	59
Personal and Domestic Service (hospitals, institutions, hotels, guest houses, private homes, and farms)	778	2,852	3,630
Rural Industry	1,157	8	1,165
Defence Projects	1,545	...	1,545
Other	525	247	772
Total	11,068	3,623	14,691

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

Statistical data of employment in New South Wales are not available in respect of periods prior to the census of 1891. Between 1891 and the census of June, 1933, data of employment were obtained only at the decennial censuses.

From July, 1933 to June, 1941, monthly estimates were prepared of the number of wage and salary earners (including rural workers and female private domestics) in employment. These estimates were based on information supplied by employers in remitting the Wages Tax levied by the State Government, supplemented by returns of persons in governmental employment and annual factory and farmers' returns collected under the Census Act, 1901.

A new series of monthly estimates of employment, commenced in July, 1941, relates to wage and salary earners in private or governmental employment (exclusive of rural workers and female private domestics), and is based upon the record of employment shown on pay-roll tax returns furnished by employers. (For details of this tax and the classes of employers not taxable, see the chapter "Public Finance" of this volume.) The information is supplemented by monthly collections of governmental employment and annual factory returns collected under the Census Act, 1901.

Data of the number of rural workers and female private domestics in employment and of the number of employers, workers on own account, and unpaid helpers are available only on the occasion of a census or quasi-census (and, in respect of persons occupied in rural industry, from the annual rural returns collected under the Census Act, 1901). The quasi-censuses held since the Census of June, 1933 were the National Register in July, 1939 (which covered males aged 18 to 64 years), the Supplementary Civilian Register in June, 1943 (which covered civilians aged 14 years and over), and the Occupation Survey of 1st June, 1945 (also covering civilians aged 14 years and over). The last full census was held on 30th June, 1947; the final results of this enumeration are not yet available.

OCCUPIED PERSONS.

The following table shows the number of occupied persons in New South Wales recorded at the census of June, 1933 and the subsequent census and quasi-census enumerations listed above. The table affords particulars for each sex and distinguishes those occupied (*a*) in the defence forces (net enlistments, including servicemen oversea), (*b*) as employers or workers on own account in business or on farms, and (*c*) as wage and salary earners, whether as fully-employed or casual part-time, intermittent, or seasonal workers. Unemployed persons and government relief workers are excluded (see page 329 of this volume for available data of unemployment).

Unpaid helpers (male and female) in non-rural industries have been included with the wage and salary earners group. Unpaid male helpers in rural industry have been included with employers and workers on own account, on the assumption that they work as unofficial partners or as learners with farm owners. Most of the unpaid female helpers on farms are engaged mainly in home duties, and these, with all other women occupied in unpaid home duties, have been excluded altogether from the category of occupied persons.

Table 262.—Occupied Persons.

Year and Month.	Employers and Workers on Own Account.			Wage and Salary Earners.				Total Occupied Civilians.	Defence Forces.	Total Occupied Persons.
	Rural Indus-try.	Other Indus-tries.	Total.	Rural Indus-try.	Females in Private Domestic Service.	Other.	Total.			
	Thousands.									
MALES.										
1933—June	93.3	93.9	187.2	65.6	.....	380.6	446.2	633.4	2.9	636.3
1939—July	95.0	121.2	216.2	66.3	.....	529.9	596.2	812.4	4.9	817.3
1943—June	82.6	58.4	141.0	38.6	.....	525.1	563.7	704.7	257.4	962.1
1945—June*	90.2	74.0	164.2	42.8	.....	534.1	576.9	741.1	220.1	970.2
1947—June†	‡	‡	196.2	‡	.....	‡	717.4	913.6	21.3	934.9
FEMALES.										
1933—June	4.1	20.5	24.6	1.5	38.9	125.8	166.2	190.8	.....	190.8
1939—July	4.1	24.3	28.4	1.1	51.7	168.0	220.8	249.2	.....	249.2
1943—June	3.7	12.5	16.2	9.0	13.3	254.4	276.7	292.9	15.9	308.8
1945—June*	5.1	16.2	21.3	7.3	19.0	247.7	274.0	295.3	16.6	311.9
1947—June†	‡	‡	26.9	‡	‡	‡	247.8	274.7	0.4	275.1
PERSONS.										
1933—June	97.4	114.4	211.8	67.1	38.9	506.4	612.4	824.2	2.9	827.1
1939—July	99.1	145.5	244.6	67.4	51.7	697.9	817.0	1,061.6	4.9	1,066.5
1943—June	86.3	70.9	157.2	47.6	13.3	779.5	840.4	997.6	273.3	1,270.9
1945—June*	95.3	90.2	185.5	50.1	19.0	781.8	850.9	1,036.4	245.7	1,282.1
1947—June†	‡	‡	223.1	‡	‡	‡	965.2	1,188.3	21.7	1,210.0

* 1st June, 1945 (Occupation Survey).

† Preliminary.

‡ Not available.

The recovery from the economic depression of the early 'thirties and the general industrial expansion that preceded the outbreak of war in September, 1939 are reflected in the trend in the number of occupied persons in New South Wales between June, 1933 and July, 1939. The number occupied increased by 239,000 (181,000 males and 58,000 females),

the sources of the increase being a rise of about 98,000 in the number available and offering for gainful occupation and a fall of about 141,000 in the number of unemployed persons. During the period, 33,000 more employers and workers on own account (29,000 males and 4,000 females) commenced business and a further 206,000 wage and salary earners (of whom 152,000 were males) entered employment.

The period July, 1939 to June, 1943 covers the intensive mobilisation of manpower resources for war purposes. Although the number of occupied persons increased by 205,000, because of the absorption of virtually all unemployed persons and many who normally would not be seeking occupation, the expansion of the defence forces by 269,000 caused a decline of 64,000 in the number of occupied civilians (a net gain of 44,000 females only partly offsetting the loss of 108,000 males). Significant features of this period were the direction of the civilian labour force into essential production (with the munitions programme reaching its peak in June, 1943), the drastic reduction in the number of workers in rural industry, and substantial decline in the number of females in private domestic service and of employers and workers on own account, the latter as a result partly of enlistment in the forces and partly of change to wage and salary earning.

Between June, 1943 and June, 1945, manpower policy was adapted to changes in the war situation. Employment on munitions was reduced, and special releases were made from the defence forces and other protected undertakings to expand employment in other vital fields, especially rural industry. During this period, the number of occupied civilians increased by 39,000 (36,500 males and 2,500 females), including an increase of 12,000 males in rural industry.

The movements during the period June, 1945 to June, 1947 reflect the general demobilisation of the forces, the removal of manpower controls, and the trend towards a peace-time economy. The number of occupied persons declined by 72,000 (35,000 males and 37,000 females), factors being the entry of ex-service personnel into full-time training, with others on extended leave prior to resuming or commencing civil employment, and the retirement from the forces or civil employment of persons not normally seeking gainful occupation. There were 224,000 persons (208,000 males and 16,000 females) discharged from the armed forces, and about 38,000 (32,000 males and 6,000 females) entered civilian employment as employers or workers on own account and 114,000 (the entry of 141,000 males offsetting the retirement of 27,000 females) as wage and salary earners. Although the number of occupied civilians rose by 152,000 (a gain of 173,000 males and a loss of 21,000 females) during the period, the increase in rural industry was small.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT.

The following table shows the estimated number of wage and salary earners in employment in New South Wales in certain months between June, 1933 and December, 1949. The estimates exclude workers in rural industry, female domestics in private households, government relief workers, and persons on the paid strength of the defence forces, and they distinguish between persons in the employ of governmental authorities and of private employers. The table traces the trends in that sector of wage and salary earning employment which can be estimated monthly.

Table 263.—Wage and Salary Earners in Civil Employment.
(Excluding rural workers, female domestics in private households and persons on paid strength of defence forces.)

Year and Month.	Males.			Females.			Persons.		
	Governmental.*	Private.	Total.	Governmental.*	Private.	Total.	Governmental.*	Private.	Total.
Thousands.									
1933—June	103.2	277.4	380.6	16.8	100.0	125.8	120.0	386.4	506.4
1939—July	136.5	393.4	529.9	19.4	148.6	168.0	155.9	542.0	697.9
1941—July	141.5	406.2	547.7	21.7	196.6	218.3	163.2	602.8	766.0
1943—July	156.9	365.2	522.1	46.1	207.7	253.8	203.0	572.9	775.9
Oct.	154.8	366.4	521.2	46.9	210.6	257.5	201.7	577.0	778.7
1945—June	156.0	380.0	536.0	43.6	204.3	247.9	190.6	584.3	783.9
Aug.	155.8	386.2	542.0	43.0	205.1	248.1	198.8	591.3	790.1
Dec.	157.1	373.7	530.8	37.1	200.5	237.6	194.2	574.2	768.4
1947—June	178.2	493.6	671.8	32.3	219.8	252.1	210.5	713.4	923.9
Dec.	181.7	506.9	688.6	32.6	228.2	260.8	214.3	735.1	949.4
1948—Jun.	186.1	516.2	702.3	33.6	228.3	261.9	219.7	744.5	964.2
Dec.	189.9	520.4	710.3	34.2	237.0	271.2	224.1	757.4	981.5
1949—Jan.	190.6	521.8	712.4	34.5	232.0	266.5	225.1	753.8	978.9
Feb.	191.5	524.8	716.3	35.0	233.0	268.0	235.5	757.8	984.3
Mar.	191.4	526.1	717.5	35.2	233.9	269.1	226.6	760.0	986.6
Apr.	191.8	526.1	717.9	35.2	233.8	269.0	227.0	759.9	986.9
May	193.8	527.6	721.4	35.7	234.2	269.9	220.5	761.8	991.3
June†	195.4	510.1	705.5	36.0	227.8	263.8	231.4	737.9	969.3
July†	194.6	442.0	636.6	36.5	207.5	244.0	231.1	649.5	880.6
Aug.†	195.2	506.0	701.2	37.0	229.0	266.0	232.2	735.0	967.2
Sept.†	196.7	510.2	715.9	37.3	232.7	270.0	234.0	751.9	985.9
Oct.	196.6	523.6	720.2	37.7	235.5	273.2	234.3	759.1	993.4
Nov.	198.2	527.0	725.2	38.0	237.8	275.8	236.2	764.8	1,001.0
Dec.	200.0	526.9	726.9	38.2	240.1	278.3	238.2	767.0	1,005.2

* Employees of Commonwealth, State, Allied and Local Government authorities.

† Affected by a prolonged industrial dispute in the coal industry and power restrictions.

Movements in the number of wage and salary earners in civil employment (excluding rural workers and female private domestics) conformed in general to the movements in the number of occupied persons described below Table 262.

During the period from 1945 to the end of 1947, civil employment rose rapidly with the general demobilisation of the forces and marked progress in the readjustment of the economy to a peace-time basis, and this increase continued, though at a retarded rate, throughout 1948 and 1949. By December, 1949, industrial development had outrun and caused intense competition for supplies of labour, and there existed a condition of full employment at the record level of 1,005,000 (727,000 males and 278,000 females). In consequence, shortages of labour were checking the flow of goods (especially from the basic industries) and limiting further industrial expansion. With demobilisation virtually completed, unemployment at a minimum, and a smaller number of juveniles entering employment because of the low birth-rate of the early nineteen-thirties and barely compensating losses due to death or retirement, migration became the main source of new labour.

The number of males in civil employment rose by 48,000 between July, 1939 and December, 1941. With the outbreak of war in the Pacific, man-power resources were very intensively organised and men were called rapidly to the Services. As a result male employment fell to its lowest ebb (521,000) in October, 1943, but then recovered gradually to 542,000 in August, 1945. After a temporary setback due to contraction in war production, transitional difficulties in resuming peace-time activities, the retirement of many who worked temporarily during the war and did not

normally seek employment, and to industrial disputes, a renewed rapid increase was sustained by general demobilisation of the forces and resumption of peace-time activities, and male civil employment rose by 117,000 in 1946 and 41,000 in 1947. Thereafter the number increased more slowly, as nearly all demobilised personnel had been absorbed, fewer juveniles were reaching working age, and there was practically no unemployment. The gains in male employment in the latter months of 1948 and in 1949 were due mainly to displaced persons and free migrants entering employment in increasing numbers. By December, 1949, the number of male wage and salary earners in employment (excluding rural workers) had risen to 727,000 which was 197,000 (37 per cent.) more than in July, 1939, 185,000 (34 per cent.) more than in August, 1945, and 17,000 (2 per cent.) more than in December, 1948.

The mobilisation of labour increased the number of females in civil employment by 50,000 between July, 1939 and July, 1941 and, despite a heavy intake into the Services, by a further 41,000 to the peak (259,000) in December, 1943. During the next two years the number of females declined slowly but steadily by 21,000, because of gradual contraction of war-time activities, the return of men to civil life, and the retirement of women temporarily in employment because of war conditions. After December, 1945, with demobilisation and the re-adjustment of industry in progress, female employment began increasing again and rose by 40,000 during the next four years. In December, 1949, the number of female wage and salary earners in civil employment (excluding rural workers and female private domestics) was 278,000, which was 110,000 (66 per cent.) more than in July, 1939, 30,000 (12 per cent.) more than in August, 1945, and 7,000 (3 per cent.) more than in December, 1948. The marked improvement in wages and working conditions and delay in establishing homes during the war and post-war period induced females to enter or remain in employment, but the expansion in female employment was due largely to the transfer of women from paid domestic work.

Construction of defence works, expansion of government munition factories, administration of far-reaching war-time controls, and other war-time activities caused marked growth during the war years in the number of civilians in the employ of governmental authorities. During the post-war years, many of these activities were restricted or discontinued, but simultaneously there was a considerable extension of social and reconstruction services, public constructional works, and transport, communication, and other public utilities. Governmental employment occupied 25.8 per cent. of male and 11.5 per cent. of female wage and salary earners in civil employment in July, 1939. These proportions increased to 29.9 and 17.7 per cent. respectively in June, 1943, declined to 28.7 and 17.3 per cent. in August, 1945, and 26.4 and 12.5 per cent. in December, 1947, and rose slightly to 27.5 and 13.7 per cent. in December, 1949. Additional data of governmental employment are given on page 327 of this volume.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES.

In the next statement, the wage and salary earners (excluding rural workers and female private domestics, etc.) in employment in New South Wales in various months between June, 1933 and December, 1949 are classified in broad industrial groups. Employees of governmental authorities have been included in the appropriate industrial groups.

Table 264.—Wage and Salary Earners in Industrial Groups.

(Excluding rural workers, female domestics in private households, and persons on paid strength of defence forces.)

Year and Month.	Mining and Quarrying.	Factories.*	Building and Construction.	Transport and Communication.	Finance and Property.	Wholesale Trade, etc.	Retail Trade.	Personal and Professional Services.†	Other. ‡	Total Wage and Salary Earners.
Thousands.										
MALES.										
1933—June	18.1	94.5	55.1	65.0	.....	78.4§	.....	44.2	25.3	380.6
1939—July	24.7	158.8	57.0	77.4	.....	59.0	.....	44.0	56.6	529.9
1941—July	26.0	202.1	54.0	76.8	14.9	28.7	41.6	49.3	54.3	547.7
1943—July	25.1	217.8	30.1	79.0	10.5	22.0	28.7	39.6	67.5	522.1
Oct.	25.0	219.5	29.8	79.1	10.4	23.1	28.3	40.5	65.5	521.2
1945—June	24.4	214.8	32.5	85.2	11.3	24.3	30.0	45.4	68.1	536.0
Aug.	24.0	216.0	32.3	86.7	11.4	24.3	30.0	46.5	67.9	542.0
Dec.	22.7	194.8	33.7	86.9	12.3	27.4	36.1	48.8	68.1	530.8
1947—June	26.6	252.1	55.7	102.8	18.8	37.6	46.4	62.4	69.4	671.8
Dec.	27.3	259.3	57.0	103.6	18.9	39.0	50.3	64.5	67.8	688.6
1948—June	28.1	265.2	60.1	107.9	19.5	39.8	49.3	64.7	67.7	702.3
Dec.	27.6	265.7	61.5	108.3	19.8	41.3	52.6	65.1	68.4	710.3
1949—Jan.	26.0	268.4	62.4	108.5	20.0	41.4	50.7	65.4	68.7	712.4
Feb.	27.6	269.9	62.7	109.5	20.0	41.9	50.0	66.0	68.7	716.3
Mar.	27.5	270.2	63.2	110.0	20.2	41.5	49.9	66.3	68.7	717.5
Apr.	27.3	268.6	64.4	109.5	20.3	42.2	50.0	66.9	68.7	717.9
May	27.5	269.5	64.7	111.0	20.4	42.7	50.2	66.5	68.9	721.4
June†	24.4	257.4	64.5	110.9	20.4	42.1	50.1	66.1	69.6	705.5
July†	11.7	210.1	62.1	109.1	20.1	40.6	49.2	64.5	68.9	656.6
Aug.†	24.7	257.6	63.1	108.2	20.4	41.9	49.7	66.0	69.6	701.2
Sept.†	27.6	263.9	64.0	109.8	20.6	42.7	49.6	66.6	70.2	715.9
Oct.	27.8	267.5	64.8	110.0	20.6	43.2	49.4	66.6	70.3	720.2
Nov.	28.3	268.6	64.9	111.2	20.6	44.0	50.6	66.6	70.4	725.2
Dec.	28.2	268.0	64.6	111.4	20.6	43.6	52.8	67.3	70.4	726.9
FEMALES.										
1933—June	0.1	36.3	0.3	3.7	.....	33.6§	.....	49.4	2.4	125.8
1939—July	0.1	59.3	0.5	4.2	... 8.5 ...	...	36.0	49.1	10.3	168.0
1941—July	0.2	76.0	0.7	8.2	8.3	9.5	41.0	60.2	14.2	218.3
1943—July	0.2	94.6	0.7	12.9	9.9	10.7	38.5	65.9	20.4	253.8
Oct.	0.2	96.8	0.7	13.2	10.0	11.0	37.8	67.3	20.5	257.5
1945—June	0.2	86.9	0.7	14.5	10.7	10.3	37.6	69.8	17.2	247.0
Aug.	0.2	86.0	0.7	14.6	10.6	10.8	37.8	70.3	17.1	248.1
Dec.	0.2	75.7	0.7	13.8	10.3	10.6	42.0	69.5	14.8	237.6
1947—June	0.2	86.5	1.0	12.8	10.4	11.9	40.7	77.1	11.5	252.1
Dec.	0.2	88.8	1.0	13.3	10.5	12.9	44.3	78.8	11.0	260.8
1948—June	0.2	90.2	1.1	13.9	10.9	12.9	43.0	79.6	10.1	261.9
Dec.	0.2	93.1	1.1	14.1	11.1	13.6	47.2	80.8	10.0	271.2
1949—Jan.	0.3	90.7	1.1	14.1	11.3	13.5	44.3	81.2	10.0	266.5
Feb.	0.3	92.2	1.1	14.3	11.4	13.5	43.8	81.3	10.1	268.9
Mar.	0.3	92.8	1.1	14.3	11.6	13.5	43.7	81.7	10.1	269.1
Apr.	0.3	93.0	1.1	14.3	11.6	13.6	43.3	81.7	10.1	269.0
May	0.3	93.5	1.1	14.6	11.6	13.5	43.4	81.8	10.1	269.9
June†	0.3	88.7	1.2	14.7	11.7	13.4	42.7	80.9	10.2	263.8
July†	0.3	74.0	1.2	14.6	11.7	13.1	40.4	78.1	10.6	244.0
Aug.†	0.3	90.4	1.2	14.7	11.9	14.5	42.1	80.3	10.6	266.0
Sept.†	0.3	93.4	1.2	14.7	11.9	14.0	42.3	81.6	10.6	270.0
Oct.	0.3	95.1	1.2	15.0	11.9	14.1	42.6	82.4	10.6	273.2
Nov.	0.3	96.0	1.2	15.0	12.0	14.3	43.7	82.7	10.6	275.8
Dec.	0.3	95.0	1.2	15.0	12.0	14.2	47.1	82.9	10.6	278.3

Table 264.—Wage and Salary Earners in Industrial Groups—*continued*.

Year and Month.	Mining and Quarrying.	Factories.*	Building and Construction.	Transport and Communication.	Finance and Property.	Wholesale Trade, etc.	Retail Trade.	Personal and Professional Services.†	Other. ‡	Total Wage and Salary Earners.
Thousands.										
PERSONS.										
1933—June	18.2	130.8	55.4	68.7	.....	112.0§	.....	93.6	27.7	506.4
1939—July	24.8	218.1	58.4	81.6	.....	67.5.....	80.0	105.7	61.8	697.9
1941—July	26.2	278.1	54.7	85.0	23.2	38.2	82.6	109.5	68.5	766.0
1943—July	25.3	312.4	30.8	92.8	20.4	33.6	67.2	105.5	87.9	775.9
Oct.	25.2	316.3	30.5	92.3	20.4	34.1	66.1	107.8	86.0	778.7
1945—June	24.6	301.7	33.2	99.7	22.0	34.6	67.6	115.2	85.3	783.9
Aug.	25.1	302.9	33.0	101.3	22.0	35.7	68.3	116.8	85.0	790.1
Dec.	22.9	270.5	34.4	100.7	22.6	38.0	78.1	118.3	82.9	768.4
1947—June	26.8	338.6	56.7	115.6	29.2	49.5	87.1	139.5	80.9	923.9
Dec.	27.5	348.1	58.0	116.9	29.4	52.8	94.6	143.3	78.8	949.4
1948—June	28.3	355.4	61.2	121.8	30.4	52.7	92.3	144.3	77.8	964.2
Dec.	27.8	358.8	62.6	122.4	30.9	54.9	99.8	145.9	78.4	981.5
1949—Jan.	27.2	359.1	63.5	122.6	31.3	54.9	95.0	146.6	78.7	978.9
Feb.	27.0	362.1	63.8	123.8	31.4	55.4	93.8	147.3	78.8	984.3
Mar.	27.8	363.0	64.3	124.3	31.8	55.0	93.6	148.0	78.8	986.6
Apr.	27.6	361.6	65.5	123.8	31.9	55.8	93.3	148.6	78.8	986.9
May	27.8	363.0	65.8	125.6	32.0	56.2	93.6	148.3	79.0	991.4
June¶	24.7	346.1	65.7	125.6	32.1	55.5	92.8	147.0	79.8	969.3
July¶	12.0	284.1	63.3	123.7	32.1	53.7	89.6	142.6	79.5	880.6
Aug.¶	25.0	348.0	64.3	122.9	32.3	56.4	91.8	146.3	80.2	967.2
Sept.¶	27.9	357.3	66.1	124.5	32.5	56.7	91.9	148.2	80.8	985.9
Oct.	28.1	362.6	66.0	125.0	32.5	57.3	92.0	149.0	80.9	993.4
Nov.	28.6	364.6	66.1	126.2	32.6	58.3	94.3	149.3	81.0	1,001.0
Dec.	28.5	363.0	65.8	126.4	32.6	57.8	99.9	150.2	81.0	1,005.2

* Excluding working proprietors. From July, 1948, subject to revision. † Covers Education, Health, Law, Hotels, Restaurants, and other Professional and Personal Services. ‡ Covers Governmental employees not classifiable to any other industrial group shown, and persons engaged in Forestry, Fishing, Trapping, and Workshops not embraced by the statistical definition of "Factories". § Retail and Wholesale Trade and Finance and Property combined. ¶ Affected by a prolonged industrial dispute in the coal industry and power restrictions.

The course of employment in the various industrial groups over the period reviewed bears the impress, firstly, of the exigencies of total warfare, and, secondly, after the cessation of hostilities, of the general demobilisation of the forces, the transition of the economy to a peace-time basis, and the emergence of a condition of full employment.

Employment in factories rose substantially to 316,400 in December, 1943, declined somewhat when munitions and other war-time production was tapered off towards the end of the war, and increased steadily during

and after 1946, as factories were converted to peace-time use and new plants and extensions to existing plants came into operation, to a record level of 364,600 in November, 1949. (For further details, see chapter "Factories" of this volume.) Heavy demands made on the transport and communication services during and since the war are reflected in the increasing number employed in this industrial group.

On the other hand, the distributive, finance, and personal and professional service industries were combed heavily for men and women for the Services and essential industries, and a more drastic reduction in employment in these industries was avoided only by the entry into them of women not subject to manpower control. Employment on building and constructional works, apart from defence works, also fell heavily as private and ordinary governmental building activity attenuated during the war years. Since hostilities ended, however, there has been a marked regain in employment in these industrial groups.

By the close of 1949, employment far exceeded the pre-war level in each of the industrial groups shown in the table, with the exception of building and construction and mining and quarrying, in which employment expanded much less than in other industries. The distribution of employment over the major industrial groups has changed significantly since before the war. A higher proportion of persons is employed in factories, reflecting greater industrialisation and probably accounting, in part, for the higher proportion in transport and communication. A reduced proportion is occupied in trade and commerce, personal and professional services, and also in mining and quarrying and building and construction in which the need for expansion is great.

Persons Occupied in Rural Industry.

Particulars of persons occupied in rural industry are available from census and quasi-census enumerations and from annual returns collected under the Census Act, 1901 from the occupiers of rural holdings of one acre or more. The annual farmers' returns in respect of 1941-42 and earlier years showed the number of owners, lessees, and sharefarmers, unpaid relatives, and employees receiving wages who worked permanently full-time during the year. Farmers' returns for 1942-43 and later years show the total number of persons working on the holding at 31st March, distinguishing owners, etc., unpaid relatives, and employees working permanently full-time and those working temporarily for wages or on contract. Females engaged in home duties, unpaid helpers under fourteen years of age, and other persons working only part-time on the holding are omitted from the returns in all years.

The next table shows the number of persons (males and females combined) engaged in rural industries in New South Wales during the years 193½ to 1942 and at 31st March, 1943 to 1949. Permanent full-time workers are classified as owners, lessees, and sharefarmers, unpaid helpers, and as wage and salary earners. The number of persons working temporarily is given for the years available. Tables for each sex in similar form appear in the chapter "Rural Industries" of this Year Book, together with further details of rural employment. Statistics of females working in rural industries are not entirely satisfactory; most women and girls on farms are engaged mainly in home duties and a relatively small proportion of their time is spent in rural production.

Table 265.—Persons Occupied in Rural Industries.

(Excluding females engaged in domestic duties and others working only part-time).

Year.*	Working Permanently Full-time.				Working Temporarily on Wages or Contract.	Total Permanent and Temporary.
	Owners, Lessees, and Sharefarmers.	Unpaid Helpers.	Employees Receiving Wages.	Total.		
1933	71,698	28,063	29,779	130,140	†	†
1939	68,881	22,997	41,522	133,400	†	†
1940	68,741	23,155	41,502	133,398	†	†
1941	67,670	22,500	39,900	130,070	†	†
1942	66,060	20,211	30,131	116,402	†	†
1943	61,504	22,592	29,909	114,065	20,827	134,892
1944	67,034	23,038	26,129	116,201	14,360	130,561
1945	70,616	21,518	25,020	117,154	21,596	138,750
1946	73,891	17,442	28,757	120,090	†	†
1947	76,128	16,940	27,643	120,711	†	†
1948	75,011	16,804	32,108	123,923	23,842	147,765
1949	73,111	15,317	33,990	122,418	22,197	144,615

* To 1942, during year ended 31st March; from 1943, as at 31st March. † Not available.

Between 1933 and 1939, the number of persons wholly and permanently engaged in rural industries increased 3,000, a gain of 12,000 employees offsetting the loss of 6,000 unpaid helpers and 3,000 owners and sharefarmers. From the outbreak of war in 1939 to 1941, there was little change in the number of permanent workers, the enlistment of persons engaged in rural industries being discouraged; but between 1941 and 1943, many rural workers enlisted in the defence forces or entered the rapidly expanding munitions and aircraft industries, and but for the return to work of retired farmers the decrease in the number of rural workers of 16,000 (6,000 owners and 10,000 permanent employees) would have been much greater. Beginning in 1943 rural workers were released from the armed forces and protected undertakings to re-enter rural industry to expand rural production, and late in 1945 general demobilisation commenced. Despite a small loss in 1949, the number of permanent rural workers increased between 1943 and 1949 by 8,000, comprising 11,000 more owners and sharefarmers, 4,000 more employees, and 7,000 fewer unpaid helpers. Compared with the pre-war year 1939, there were 11,000 fewer persons working permanently full-time in rural industries in 1949, a gain of 4,000 owners and sharefarmers being offset by losses of 7,000 unpaid helpers and 8,000 employees.

Under the influences affecting the number of permanent rural workers, there was a marked increase between 1944 and 1949 in the number of persons working temporarily on farms either for wages or on contract, but even so, the number was probably much below the pre-war level.

Employment in Retail Stores.

An index to measure the trend of employment in retail stores is computed by the Commonwealth Statistician on the basis of unadjusted data derived from the monthly pay-roll tax returns of taxable employers whose principal activity is given as retail trade. The index is not adjusted for seasonal variation and reveals the expansion associated with Christmas

trading in December when retailers generally employ a considerable number of students, women, and girls who do not seek employment at other periods. The following table shows the index of employment (distinguishing males and females) in retail stores in New South Wales for each month of the years 1946 to 1949. Additional details of employment in shops in registered shopping districts in the State are given on page 342 of this volume.

Table 266.—Index of Employment in Retail Stores.

Base: July, 1941 = 100.

Month.	Males.				Females.				Persons.			
	Number of Employees in July, 1941 : 31,868.				Number of Employees in July, 1941 : 31,840.				Number of Employees in July, 1941 : 63,708.			
	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
January	86	109	120	131	99	106	111	120	92	108	115	125
February	88	108	121	130	100	103	110	119	94	106	116	124
March	91	109	122	130	100	103	112	119	96	106	117	124
April	94	110	124	130	99	103	112	118	96	107	118	124
May	96	110	125	131	100	104	113	118	98	107	119	124
June	98	112	125	131	100	104	114	116	99	108	119	123
July	102	112	126	129	100	104	114	110	101	108	120	119
August	102	113	127	130	99	104	114	115	100	109	121	122
September	103	115	127	129	100	106	116	115	102	110	121	122
October	106	116	127	129	101	107	117	116	103	112	122	123
November	109	119	131	133	105	112	121	120	107	116	126	126
December	112	122	136	139	110	114	127	129	111	118	132	134

The diversion of shop employees to the Services and essential industries was a feature of war-time control of manpower; a more drastic reduction in employment was avoided only by the entry of persons not subject to manpower control. After hostilities ceased, removal of controls, demobilisation of service personnel, and resumption and extension of normal trading activities enabled employment in retail shops to be expanded. In the closing months of 1949 the index numbers of persons employed in retail stores were from 50 to 60 per cent. above the level when hostilities ceased in August, 1945.

Governmental Employment.

The next table shows the extent of governmental employment in June, 1933, December, 1949, and selected intervening months, distinguishing persons in the employ of Commonwealth, State, and Local governmental authorities. Persons on the paid strength of the defence forces, including employees absent on military leave, and government relief workers have been omitted throughout.

Table 267.—Governmental Employees in New South Wales.

Year and Month.	Commonwealth Government.			State Government.			Local Government.			Total.*		
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
	Thousands.											
1933—June	12.7	2.4	15.1	76.5	13.4	89.9	14.0	15.0	103.2	16.8	120.0	
1939—July	19.2	3.5	22.7	94.7	14.3	109.0	22.6	1.6	24.2	136.5	19.4	155.9
1941—July	28.1	5.3	33.4	95.4	15.2	110.6	18.0	1.2	19.2	141.5	21.7	163.2
1943—July	47.9	23.7	71.6	91.0	19.0	110.0	13.9	1.8	15.7	156.9	46.1	203.0
Oct.	45.0	24.9	69.9	91.1	19.1	110.2	13.8	1.8	15.6	154.8	46.9	201.7
1945—June	59.3	20.3	59.6	94.9	19.7	114.6	14.9	1.8	16.7	156.0	43.6	199.6
Aug.	38.3	19.6	57.9	90.0	19.5	115.5	14.8	1.8	16.6	155.8	43.0	198.8
Dec.	33.9	15.7	49.6	102.4	18.3	120.7	16.3	1.7	18.0	157.1	37.1	194.2
1947—June	40.0	12.8	52.8	117.1	17.7	134.8	20.7	1.7	22.4	178.2	32.3	210.5
Dec.	41.1	12.8	53.9	119.3	18.1	137.4	21.3	1.7	23.0	181.7	32.6	214.3
1948—June	44.2	13.2	57.4	120.1	18.6	138.7	21.8	1.8	23.6	186.1	33.6	219.7
Dec.	44.4	13.1	57.5	123.1	19.2	142.3	22.4	1.9	24.3	189.9	34.2	224.1
1949—Jan.	44.6	13.2	57.8	123.2	19.3	142.5	22.8	2.0	24.8	190.6	34.5	225.1
Feb.	44.9	13.4	58.3	123.5	19.6	143.1	23.1	2.0	25.1	191.5	35.0	226.5
Mar.	45.0	13.5	58.5	123.4	19.7	143.1	23.0	2.0	25.0	191.4	35.2	226.6
Apr.	45.2	13.5	58.7	123.6	19.7	143.3	23.0	2.0	25.0	191.8	35.7	226.5
May	46.3	13.9	60.2	124.3	19.9	144.2	23.2	1.9	25.1	193.8	36.0	231.4
June	47.6	14.2	61.8	124.0	19.9	143.9	23.8	1.9	25.7	195.4	36.5	231.9
July	48.6	14.7	63.3	122.4	19.8	142.2	23.6	2.0	25.6	194.6	37.0	231.6
Aug.	49.6	15.2	64.8	122.3	19.9	142.2	23.3	1.9	25.2	195.2	37.3	232.5
Sept.	50.1	15.4	65.5	123.6	19.9	143.5	23.0	2.0	25.0	196.7	37.7	234.4
Oct.	50.1	15.7	65.8	123.5	20.1	143.6	23.0	1.9	24.9	196.6	38.0	234.6
Nov.	51.1	16.0	67.1	124.0	20.0	144.0	23.1	2.0	25.1	198.2	38.2	236.4
Dec.	51.4	16.0	67.4	125.5	20.2	145.7	23.1	2.0	25.1	200.0	38.2	238.2

M—Males; F—Females; P—Persons.

* Includes employees of war-time allied governments in addition to the Commonwealth, State, and Local governmental employees shown for months from July, 1943 to June, 1947.

In July, 1939, 14 per cent. of government employees in New South Wales were in the employ of Commonwealth authorities, 70 per cent. were employed by State authorities, and 16 per cent. by local bodies. By June, 1943 the proportion in Commonwealth employment had increased to 35 per cent. and the proportions with State and local government authorities had fallen to 54 and 8 per cent., respectively. These proportions changed to 29, 58, and 8 per cent. of the total, respectively, in August, 1945, and were 26, 63, and 11 per cent. in December, 1948, and 28, 61, and 11 per cent., respectively, in December 1949.

Due to war-time activities (see page 320), the number of Commonwealth employees increased by 49,000 (29,000 males and 20,000 females) between July, 1939 and the peak level in June, 1943. The slackening of munitions production and contracting defence power led to the subsequent decline of 23,000 by March, 1946. Thereafter, employment by the Commonwealth Government increased, as additional functions were assumed and existing activities were extended, and in December, 1949, the number of persons in Commonwealth employ was 45,000 (males 32,000 and females 13,000), or 197 per cent., greater than in July, 1939.

Employment by State governmental authorities remained almost unchanged from July, 1939 to the end of 1943, the loss by enlistments being countered mainly by employing persons who normally would be retired and, to some extent, by employing more females. After 1943 the number of State employees rose steadily, by 27,000 during 1944 to 1947, by 5,000 in 1948, and by 3,000 in 1949. In December, 1949, the number of persons employed by State authorities was 37,000 (31,000 males and 6,000 females), or 39 per cent., greater than in July, 1939.

The employees of local government authorities were drawn upon heavily for the Services, the Civil Constructional Corps, and other essential activities, and their number fell fairly evenly by 9,000 between July, 1939 and September, 1943. Employment subsequently rose steadily, and by December, 1949, slightly exceeded its pre-war level.

The following statement shows the number of persons employed (excluding those on military leave) in selected State and Commonwealth governmental instrumentalities in New South Wales at 30th June, 1949. These particulars afford some indication of governmental employment according to the nature of the services provided. Departmental employment may vary greatly as the result of new functions undertaken, inter-departmental transfers, and changes in practice in the construction of works by day labour or under contract. (The figures do not include employees of contractors engaged on governmental works.) It is difficult to trace such changes and their effects, but unless this is done, it is invalid to compare departmental employment from year to year.

**Table 268.—Employees of Certain Governmental Authorities in N.S.W.,
30th June, 1949.**

Commonwealth Administration.				State Administration.			
Authority.	Males.	Females	Persons	Authority.	Males.	Females	Persons
Civil Aviation	686	57	743	Agriculture	1,974	226	2,200
Trans-Australia Airlines ...	526	131	657	Forestry	2,932	166	3,098
Air	703	80	783	Mines	763	45	808
Army	1,273	204	1,477	Water Conservation and			
Navy	4,261	263	4,524	Irrigation	2,385	106	2,491
Supply and Development				Attorney-General	693	170	863
(incl. Munitions factories)...	2,706	356	3,062	Police	4,691	111	4,802
Australian Broadcasting Com-				Education (incl. Teachers and			
mission	353	322	675	Child Welfare)	11,837	9,647	21,484
Commonwealth Bank	4,091	1,320	5,411	Health	2,053	1,640	3,693
Commonwealth Scientific and				Labour and Industry	471	225	696
Industrial Research Organ-				Lands	910	170	1,080
ization	668	347	1,015	Housing Commission	729	206	935
Labour and National Service				Public Works	4,240	209	4,449
(incl. Employment Divi-				Rural Bank	1,093	492	1,585
sion)	491	435	926	Insurance Office	162	216	378
Immigrant Reception Camps	601	383	984	Maritime Services Board ...	1,913	56	1,969
Postmaster-General	19,873	6,165	26,038	Main Roads	3,374	160	3,534
Oversea Telecommunications				Meat Industry Commission ...	1,799	37	1,836
Commission	360	82	442	Fire Commissioners	1,236	37	1,273
Post-War Reconstruction ...	370	259	629	Metropolitan Water, Sewer-			
Repatriation	2,113	1,460	3,573	age and Drainage Board ...	6,398	158	6,556
Social Services	283	278	561	Hunter District Water Board	625	72	697
Taxation	991	153	1,144	Railways	57,020	2,540	59,560
Trade and Customs	3,538	169	3,707	Road Transport and Tram-			
Works and Housing	1,649	1,083	2,732	ways	12,677	1,084	13,761

UNEMPLOYMENT.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS.

The number of unemployed persons has been recorded only at the various censuses and quasi-censuses. The following table gives the number unemployed in New South Wales at the Censuses of 1933 and 1947, the National Register, 1939, the Civilian Register, 1943, and the Occupation Survey, 1945. The percentage which the unemployed bore on each of these occasions to all wage and salary earners, comprising those in employ-

ment and the recorded unemployed, is also shown. The data in this table should be interpreted in conjunction with the comment following thereupon.

Table 269.—Unemployment (All Causes).

Year and Month.	Wage and Salary Earners Unemployed*.			Proportion of Wage and Salary Earners Unemployed.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
	thousands.			per cent.		
1933—June	216.2	48.5	264.7	32.6	22.6	30.2
1939—July	112.4	11.6	124.0	15.9	5.0	13.2
1943—June	7.7	2.4	10.1	1.3	0.9	1.2
1945—June	18.4	7.5	25.9	3.1	2.7	3.0
1947—June†	25.4	6.8	32.2	3.3	2.6	3.2

* Includes some normally self-employed who were without gainful occupation.

† Preliminary.

The figure shown for 1933 is the Census figure adjusted to make allowance for a number of youths and girls who normally would have been wage and salary earners, but who, on account of the economic depression, had never sought employment and were not shown in the schedules as (unemployed) wage and salary earners. The estimate for 1939 is based on the National Register, which covered males aged 18 to 64 years, and data available from other sources. Owing to the absence of a specific definition of an unemployed person on the Civilian Register Card used in 1943, and the use on the Occupation Survey (1st June, 1945) card of the definition "a person normally working for wages, but without a job on 1st June", it appears that the 1943 and 1945 figures exclude some persons who were temporarily absent from their jobs at the dates of the surveys. The data obtained at the quasi-censuses are thus not strictly comparable with those obtained at the Censuses, when the definition was specific.

The proportion of wage and salary earners unemployed in July, 1939 was estimated at approximately 13 per cent. By June, 1943, under conditions of intensive mobilisation of manpower for war purposes, practically the only unemployment was that due to sickness, accident, etc. The higher level of unemployment recorded in June, 1945 and June, 1947 reflected a limited measure of voluntary unemployment (persons not actively seeking work on account of sickness, industrial dispute, resting between jobs, etc.); involuntary unemployment was negligible and almost confined to unemployables.

RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYMENT, AND EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

Unemployment Benefits.—Details of the Commonwealth scheme of unemployment, sickness, and special benefits, which came into operation on 1st July, 1945, are given in the chapter "Social Condition" of this Year Book.

Labour Exchanges.—The activities of the Commonwealth Employment Service in relation to the placement of labour are described on page 316 of this volume.

Private Employment Agencies.—The Industrial Arbitration Act of New South Wales provides for the licensing and supervision of private employment agencies. At 31st December, 1949, there were 19 licensed agencies, of which 9 were in Sydney, 6 in the suburbs, and 4 outside the metropolitan area.

APPRENTICESHIP AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

Conditions of apprenticeship are subject generally to the New South Wales Apprentices Act, 1901, which prescribes that children may not be indentured until they reach the age of fourteen years and that the hours of work may not exceed forty-eight per week except in farming occupations and in domestic service.

The New South Wales Industrial Arbitration Act authorises industrial tribunals to attach certain conditions to the employment of apprentices who are serving a period of training under indenture or other written contract for the purpose of rendering them fit to be qualified workers in an industry. Apprenticeship awards for various industries prescribing hours of work, wages, term of apprenticeship, extent of technical training, etc. are made by Apprenticeship Councils constituted for various industries. Each Apprenticeship Council consists of the Apprenticeship Commissioner as chairman and the members of the Conciliation Committee established for the particular industry in terms of the Industrial Arbitration Act, as described on page 350. The taking of a premium or similar reward for entering into any indenture or contract for apprenticeship or training without the consent of the Apprenticeship Council is prohibited. Terms of apprenticeship in various trades are prescribed also by awards of Commonwealth industrial tribunals.

In the years 1930 to 1932 indentures registered declined rapidly due to the unwillingness of employers to bind themselves for a period of five years under adverse economic conditions, and in September, 1933 a supplementary "trainee apprenticeship" system not requiring indentures was introduced. Under this system an employer who will provide facilities for trainees to learn a trade may be registered as an employer of trainee apprentices. Apprentices and trainees may be required to attend technical or other training schools during hours of work.

During the war (1939-45), the rights of apprentices and trainee apprentices whose training was interrupted by war service or other war-time conditions were protected by legislation. Selected persons were given courses of intensive training and suitable employees were advanced to tradesmen status with the approval of committees constituted to supervise the war-time dilution of skilled labour.

In terms of the Re-establishment and Employment Act, 1945, apprenticeships or trainee apprenticeships interrupted by war service could be revived by the appropriate apprenticeship authority upon application within two months of date of discharge, with the original employer where practicable, or with another employer, by transfer of the apprenticeship contract. Terms and conditions of apprenticeship could be modified and an allowance could be awarded to increase earnings to what they would have been had the apprenticeship not been suspended.

The number of indentured apprentices and trainees registered by the Department of Labour and Industry in New South Wales during 1949 and earlier years is shown below. The distribution of indentured apprentices amongst the various trades at the end of 1947 and earlier years is shown in the 51st (page 700) and earlier editions of the Year Book; particulars in respect of later years are not available.

Table 270.—Apprentices Registered.

Year.	Indentured Apprentices	Trainee* Apprentices	Total.	Year.	Indentured Apprentices	Trainee Apprentices	Total.
1930	1,005	...	1,005	1940	1,601	1,697	3,298
1931	543	...	543	1941	2,543	2,499	5,042
1932	403	...	403	1942	3,625	738	4,363
1933	529	58*	587	1943	3,910	554	4,464
1934	813	373	1,186	1944	3,903	616	4,519
1935	967	621	1,588	1945	4,536	840	5,376
1936	1,263	963	2,226	1946	5,552	1,605	7,157
1937	1,436	1,347	2,783	1947	5,447	1,239	6,686
1938	1,427	3,800	5,227	1948	5,171	1,030	6,201
1939	1,317	1,645	2,962	1949	4,828	964	5,792

* System introduced in last quarter of 1933.

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE AND SAFETY.

In both State and Commonwealth Departments of Public Health, sections have been created to deal with industrial hygiene. The work of these units embraces the investigation of occupational diseases, the supervision of health conditions in industry, and the dissemination of advice regarding measures which safeguard the health of the workers. Responsibility for health conditions in the coal mining industry devolves upon the Joint Coal Board.

State legislation relating to factories and shops, scaffolding and lifts, and mining and shipping imposes upon employers the obligation to safeguard their employees against industrial risks. In 1946 it was provided that new factories or structural alterations and additions to factories must conform to approved standards.

A Factory Welfare Board was established in New South Wales in June, 1942 to advise the State Minister in regard to the welfare of employees and the prevention of accidents. The Board comprises representatives of employers and employees, with the Chief Inspector of Factories as Chairman. Welfare committees and safety committees function in individual factories.

Factories and shops must be registered annually by the Department of Labour and Industry and Social Welfare. The employment of women and juveniles in factories is subject to limitations. Outworkers in the clothing trades must be licensed by the Industrial Registrar of New South Wales. Lift-attendants and crane-drivers must obtain certificates of competency. Inspection with the object of securing compliance with the law is conducted by inspectors of the Department of Labour and Industry and Social Welfare.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

Under various enactments relating to industrial hygiene, employers are required to notify the statutory authority of accidents which cause injury to workers, but the available data do not afford a comprehensive record of such occurrences. In factories, employers are required to report

accidents causing loss of life; accidents due to machinery or to hot liquid or other hot substance, to explosion, escape of gas or steam, to electricity or to acid or alkaline solutions, if an employee is prevented thereby from returning to his work in the factory within forty-eight hours; and other accidents if an employee is disabled for seven days or more. New requirements introduced in 1946 were the notification of every case of lead, phosphorus, arsenical, or mercurial poisoning or poisoning due to work in connection with radio-active substances, or any other disease due to any cause which may be specified by order, and the submission by factory occupiers of a six-monthly return of all accidents and diseases which have occurred.

The accidents in factories in recent years, as reported to the Department of Labour and Industry, are classified in the following statement to show the extent of injury:—

Extent of Injury.	1939.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
Fatal	21	9	12	21	20	12	14
Permanent	126	115	122	142	181	178	180
Temporary	9,042	20,195	16,741	16,225	18,756	15,102	11,776
Total Accidents ...	9,189	20,319	16,875	16,388	18,957	15,292	11,970

The number of accidents reported to the Department of Labour and Industry in connection with lifts, scaffolding and cranes, with the number which proved fatal shown in parentheses, was 533 (9) in 1946, 300 (16) in 1947, 426 (14) in 1948, and 305 (14) in 1949.

Particulars of railways, tramway, omnibus, and road accidents and of accidents in mines are shown in other chapters of this Year Book.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION.

In New South Wales provisions to compensate workers (and their dependants) for injury sustained in connection with their employment are made by the Workers' Compensation Act, 1926-48 and by other legislation, of which the Workers' Compensation (Silicosis) Act, 1942-48, the Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) and Workmen's Compensation (Lead Poisoning—Broken Hill) Acts, and the Coal Industry (Workers' Compensation Insurance) Order, 1948 are the most important. The Police Regulation (Superannuation) Act, as described in the chapters "Social Condition" and "Police" of this volume, provides for compensation to members of the police force killed or disabled by injury in the execution of duty, and Commonwealth legislation provides for compensation to employees of the Commonwealth Government and to men in particular classes of work (such as that of seamen) subject to special risks.

The Workers' Compensation Act is administered by the Commission described in the chapter "Law Courts" of this Year Book and administra-

tive expenses are paid from the Workers' Compensation Fund, to which insurers contribute by annual levy on total premiums in respect of workers' compensation insurance. Separate committees (each comprising two representatives of employers, two representatives of the workers, and an independent chairman) administer the Acts relating to silicosis and to workers disabled by dust diseases contracted in the mines at Broken Hill. Appeal on questions of fact and of law from decisions of these committees lies to the Workers' Compensation Commission.

An Insurance Premiums Committee, comprising the Chairman of the Workers' Compensation Commission, a member nominated by insurers, and an officer of the public service, is responsible for the application of a fixed loss ratio scheme (see page 335) in respect of insurance effected under the Workers' Compensation Act and is required to levy and collect from insurers contributions to meet the cost of compensation under the Silicosis Act (see page 340). The Committee has the powers of a Royal Commission to investigate matters connected with its general functions and to enquire into matters affecting workers' compensation insurance referred by the Minister for Labour and Industry and Social Welfare.

For information of workers' compensation additional to that given in this Year Book, reference should be made to the annual reports of the Workers' Compensation Commission.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT, 1926-48.

Under the Workers' Compensation Act, workers whose remuneration, exclusive of overtime payments, bonuses, and special allowances, does not exceed £1,250 per annum and who become incapacitated for any period of time are compensable. Prior to 20th December, 1948, the limits of income and period of disability were £750 and three days, and prior to July, 1942, £550 and seven days. Rural workers on contract also are eligible, provided they do not sublet the contract nor employ other persons.

Compensable injury is defined under the Act as personal injury arising "out of or in the course of the employment", including a disease contracted in the course of employment to which the employment was a contributing factor. Diseases caused by silica dust are compensable under this Act only in the case of persons employed in or about coal mines. Compensation is payable for workers injured on daily or periodic journeys between place of abode and place of employment.

Injured workers and their dependants, including wife and children under school-leaving age, receive compensation in the form of weekly payments or lump sum (limited until 1942 to £1,000 in any one case) and also the cost of medical and hospital treatment and ambulance service.

From 1945 a worker electing to take a lump-sum payment in respect of an injury became entitled to a payment of not less than 50 per cent. of the prescribed lump sum for such injury, irrespective of the amount of weekly compensation received, and the wife or a female member of an injured worker's family obliged to leave employment to care for him became compensable. From 1947 compensation was made payable in respect of workers, engaged by employers in New South Wales, who suffer

injury in the course of employment in other parts of the Commonwealth, unless compensation therefor had been received otherwise than under the New South Wales Act. In 1945 and again in 1948, the rates of compensation payments and the liability of employers for medical and hospital benefits were increased.

Every employer is required to insure with a licensed insurer against his liability to pay compensation, unless he is authorised by the Workers' Compensation Commission to undertake the liability on his own account. The penalty for default is a fine not exceeding £100 or (since July, 1942) imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months. The Commission may pay from the Workers' Compensation Fund an aggregate amount not exceeding £5,000 in any year in respect of awards made against employers who were not insured; in such cases the employer must reimburse the Commission.

Fixed Loss Ratio Scheme.

A Fixed Loss Ratio Scheme in connection with workers' compensation insurance was prepared by the Insurance Premiums Committee and introduced from 1st July, 1945. Under the scheme the rates of premium payable in respect of workers' compensation insurance and the fixed loss ratio percentage are determined by the Committee. Any licensed insurer or class of insurers may be exempted from the scheme and the Commission may cancel licences in its discretion.

In 1945-46 the prevailing premium rates were made the maximum rates and the fixed loss ratio was determined as 70 per cent. These rates and ratio applied in 1946-47, 1947-48, and 1948-49, when insurers expended only 62.67 per cent., 52.90 per cent., and 47.14 per cent., respectively, of the combined total premium income as cost of claims of and against all insurers, and they were required to expend the difference in rebates to insurers (5 per cent. in 1946-47 and 1947-48, and 15 per cent. in 1948-49) and in payments to the Equalisation Reserve (2.33 per cent. in 1946-47, 12.10 per cent. in 1947-48, and 7.86 per cent. in 1948-49). The funds of the Reserve may be applied by the Committee toward meeting deficiencies when the cost of claims exceeds the fixed loss ratio.

Contributions for compensation under the Silicosis Act are not taken into account in determining the loss ratio under this scheme.

Coal Mining Industry Scheme.

In terms of the Coal Industry (Workers' Compensation Insurance) Order, September, 1948, issued by the Joint Coal Board, employers in the coal mining industry must effect with the Board all workers' compensation insurance in respect of their mine working employees. Under this scheme, the cost of workers' compensation is spread evenly throughout the industry by the application of a uniform rate of premium. The Mine Owners' Insurance Co. Pty. Ltd. was acquired by the Board in June, 1948 by the purchase of all shares in the Company and, with its name changed to Coal Mines Insurance Pty. Ltd., acts as the Board's agent in the administration of the scheme.

Compensation Cases Reported and Payments.

Employers are required to supply returns to the Workers' Compensation Commission in respect of cases admitted to compensation in terms of the Act. The number of cases for which returns are supplied does not represent the actual number of injuries sustained by workers in the course of their employment, because there are injuries not compensable in terms of the Act, there are many cases of minor injury where medical treatment only is accepted as sufficient compensation, there are employees who receive full wages in cases of illness and accident and claim compensation only when death or serious disability results, and there are groups of employees outside the scope of the Workers' Compensation Act. Injuries which did not result in incapacity for work for at least three days were not compensable until 20th December, 1948; in respect of these injuries, only limited information of the amount of compensation paid is available.

The following statement shows for each of the six years ended June, 1949 (a) the number of reported cases of compensable injury in each year, *excluding* cases of injury sustained in a previous year but compensated partly or wholly in the current year, and *including* cases arising in the current year but "unclosed" (payments incomplete) at the end of that year; and (b) the amount of compensation paid in each year, *including* payments during the year on cases that were "unclosed" at the beginning of the year, and *excluding* outstanding liability on cases "unclosed" at the end of that year. The number of cases therefore cannot be related to the amount of compensation paid, nor can the amount of compensation per case nor the average duration of cases be calculated.

Table 271.—Workers' Compensation Act: Compensation Cases Reported.

Year ended June.	(a) Number of Reported Cases of Compensable Injuries.*			(b) Amount of Compensation Paid.*
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
1944	85,631	8,990	94,621	£ 1,902,698
1945†	89,638	9,229	98,867	1,841,916
1946	90,624	7,393	98,017	2,200,726
1947	105,398	7,964	113,362	2,471,921
1948	90,507	7,083	97,590	2,414,339
1949	83,872	6,516	90,388	2,378,511‡

* Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity—see also definitions preceding table.

† Late returns for 1944–45—1,982 male workers and 174 female workers—are not included in the table.

‡ In addition, £6,403 was paid in respect of compensable cases of less than three days' incapacity arising on and after 20th December, 1948.

The number of cases of injuries to males and the amount of compensation paid increased greatly during the early post-war years, as the provisions of the Act were extended and the number in civilian employment rapidly increased with general demobilisation of the forces. During 1947–48 and 1948–49 there was a substantial fall in the number of compensable injuries reported, following upon the introduction of the forty-hour working week and the change to a five-day week in many industries where hours were formerly spread into the sixth day, and the granting of sick leave and annual holidays with pay under certain awards. Moreover it is the usual

experience when rates of earnings are high that workers who sustain a minor injury endeavour to remain at work or minimise the period of their absence.

The statement given below classifies the new compensation cases reported in each of the six years shown in the preceding table to distinguish those arising from industrial diseases and from accident in travelling to or from and in the course of employment, and shows also the number of fatal cases similarly classified:—

Table 272.—Workers' Compensation Act: Classification of Cases.

Year ended June.	Injury by Industrial Disease.		Injury by Accident.						Total Cases Reported.	
			On Journey to or from Employment.		In Course of Employment.		All Cases.			
	Fatal.	Total.*	Fatal.	Total.*	Fatal.	Total.*	Fatal.	Total.*	Fatal.	Total.*
MALE WORKERS										
1944	23	2,099	6	1,705	132	81,827	138	88,532	161	85,631
1945	20	2,732	19	2,364	158	84,542	177	86,906	197	89,638
1946	9	2,398	17	2,426	86	85,800	103	88,226	112	90,624
1947	23	2,736	41	3,275	156	99,387	197	102,662	220	105,398
1948	31	2,203	60	3,101	171	85,198	231	88,299	262	90,507
1949	18	1,673	8	3,016	78	79,183	86	82,199	104	83,872
FEMALE WORKERS.										
1944	...	704	1	580	2	7,706	3	8,286	3	8,990
1945	1	836	2	764	1	7,029	3	8,393	4	9,229
1946	1	534	...	621	1	6,238	1	6,859	2	7,393
1947	1	511	...	808	3	6,645	3	7,453	4	7,964
1948	1	494	2	768	...	5,821	2	6,589	3	7,083
1949	...	333	...	720	4	5,463	4	6,183	4	6,516
MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS.										
1944	23	2,803	7	2,285	134	89,533	141	91,818	164	94,621
1945	21	3,568	21	3,128	159	92,171	180	95,299	201	98,867
1946	10	2,932	17	3,047	87	92,038	104	95,085	114	98,017
1947	24	3,247	41	4,083	159	106,032	200	110,115	224	113,362
1948	32	2,702	62	3,869	171	91,019	233	94,888	265	97,599
1949	18	2,006	8	3,736	82	84,646	90	88,382	108	90,388

* Includes "fatal" injuries.

In 1948-49 the proportion of cases of injury due to industrial diseases was 2.0 per cent. for male workers compared with 5.1 per cent. for female workers, and of the on journey cases, the proportion for females (11.0 cent.) was more than three times that for males (3.6 per cent.). The proportion of on journey cases for male and female workers combined increased from 2.4 to 4.1 per cent. of all cases between 1943-44 and 1948-49.

In 1948-49 the proportion of fatal cases amongst male workers compensated was 10.8 per 1,000 cases due to industrial diseases, 2.7 per 1,000 journey accidents, and 1.0 per 1,000 cases of accidents whilst at work.

In respect of male workers, cases of compensation under the Act in 1948-49 were most numerous in metal and machinery works (16,191 or 19.3 per cent. of the total), with mining and mineral treatment (10,534 or 12.6 per cent.) next in order, followed by food and drink factories (7,781 or 9.3 per cent.), construction and maintenance of works (6,971 or 8.3 per cent.), rural employment (6,872 or 8.2 per cent.), the transport industry (6,576 or 7.3 per cent.), and building (6,105 or 7.3 per cent.); these represented 72.8 per cent. of the compensable injuries sustained by male workers. Amongst female workers, about 45 per cent. of the injuries were sustained in manufacturing industries, and about 30 per cent. in domestic and personal employment.

Particulars of the total amount of compensation paid under the Workers' Compensation Act during 1947-48 and 1948-49, as defined in the paragraph preceding Table 271, are given below:—

Table 273.—Workers' Compensation Act: Compensation Payments.

Particulars.	1947-48.			1948-49.		
	Male Workers.	Female Workers.	Total Payments.	Male Workers.	Female Workers.	Total Payment
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Fatal Cases	109,624	194	109,818	108,854	180	109,034
Disability Compensated by—						
(i) Lump Sum	323,088	17,534	340,622	331,239	17,306	348,545
(ii) Weekly Payments—						
On Account of Worker ...	1,192,352	71,719	1,264,071	1,171,549	74,661	1,246,210
On Account of Dependants	358,522	505	359,027	342,427	462	342,889
Medical Treatment, etc.	311,410	29,301	340,801	302,627	29,206	331,833
Total (ii)	1,862,284	101,615	1,963,899	1,816,603	104,329	1,920,932
Total Disability Cases	2,185,372	119,149	2,304,521	2,147,842	121,635	2,269,477
Total Compensation Payments	2,204,996	119,343	2,414,339	2,256,696	121,815	2,378,511

Cost of Insurance under the Act.

Table 274 shows for 1948-49 and earlier years the estimated cost to employers (the sum of the premiums payable by employers to licensed insurers and the estimated premiums which would be payable by self-insurers) to cover workers under the Workers' Compensation Act, and the number of compensable injuries as reported by insurers and self-insurers. Because of changes in the scope of the Act and the marked increase in employment and the amount of wages paid during the periods, the comparative significance of the figures is limited.

Table 274.—Workers' Compensation Act: Cost of Insurance and Compensable Injuries.

Year ended June.	Estimated Cost* to Employers.	Compensable Injuries.†	Year ended June.	Estimated Cost* to Employers.	Compensable Injuries.†
	£	No.		£	No.
1939	2,577,046	64,648	1945	3,710,055‡	98,867
1940	2,547,985	65,454	1946	3,645,233‡	98,017
1941	2,827,688	67,319	1947	4,172,429‡	113,362
1942	3,215,586	74,344	1948	5,147,510‡	97,590
1943	3,784,045‡	74,778	1949	6,484,074	90,388
1944	3,769,874‡	94,021			

* See preceding paragraph.

† As reported by insurers and self-insurers—see page 336.

‡ Excludes assistance given by Commonwealth Government in respect of the coal mining industry.

The Workers' Compensation Commission estimated the amount of wages paid by insurers and self-insurers to workers covered by the Workers' Compensation Act at £297,268,490 in 1947-48 and £323,958,748 in 1948-49. Relating these amounts to the cost of insurance shown above, the average cost of insurance under the Act per £100 wages paid was £1.73 in 1947-48 and £2.00 in 1948-49.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION (BROKEN HILL) ACTS.

The Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) Act, 1920-1948 and Workmen's Compensation (Lead Poisoning—Broken Hill) Act, 1922-1937 provide compensation for Broken Hill miners disabled by certain industrial diseases which cause gradual disablement. At Broken Hill there is a Bureau of Medical Inspection for the examination of men selected for employment in the mines and of employees with symptoms of lead poisoning, pneumoconiosis, or tuberculosis.

Compensation in cases of pneumoconiosis or tuberculosis contracted in the Broken Hill mines is paid by the mine owners without contribution by the Government if the worker entered employment in the mines after 31st December, 1920. For other cases the Broken Hill Pneumoconiosis-Tuberculosis Fund is maintained by contributions—one-half by the Government of New South Wales and one-half by the mine owners. The following statement shows particulars of cases of compensation paid by mine-owners and from the Broken Hill Fund in the years 1943-44 to 1948-49:—

Table 275.—Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) Acts: Beneficiaries and Compensation Payments.

Year ended June.	Compensation by Employers.				Compensation from the Fund.			
	Cases*.	Beneficiaries*.		Payments.	Cases*.	Beneficiaries*.		Payments. †
		Workers.	Depen- dants.			Workers.	Depen- dants.	
No.	No.	No.	£	No.	No.	No.	£	
1944	82	53	108	15,038	567	208	554	95,614
1945	89	56	105	16,088	570	204	549	92,684
1946	90	56	98	18,305	561	197	532	100,698
1947	88	52	96	17,843	553	179	524	102,607
1948	85	49	86	17,467	534	166	500	96,508
1949	88	50	86	20,882	513	155	477	101,696

* At 30th June.

† Including management expenses.

Disbursements from the Fund in 1948-49 were £101,696, comprising compensation, £97,974, funerals and special expenses, £493, and management expenses, £3,229; payments from the Fund from its inception on 1st January, 1921 to 30th June, 1949, totalled £2,760,195, of which £79,339 was management expenses. Broken Hill mine-owners made payments under the Act totalling £265,424, and the aggregate disbursement to 30th June, 1949 was £3,025,619. In all 1,073 mine workers have been compensated under the Act since its inception, including 205 receiving payments at 30th June, 1949.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION (SILICOSIS) ACT, 1942-48.

Particulars of the two limited schemes in operation prior to July, 1942 for compensation for workers, other than Broken Hill miners and coal miners compensable under the Workers' Compensation Act, contracting disease by exposure to silica dust are given on page 564 of the 1940-41 edition of the Year Book.

The Workers' Compensation (Silicosis) Act, 1942 provides a comprehensive scheme of compensation in respect of death or disablement through exposure to silica dust of workers other than Broken Hill miners and coal miners covered in that respect by the Acts described in preceding pages. The scheme, which commenced from 1st July, 1942, is administered by the Workers' Compensation (Silicosis) Committee.

Up to 30th June, 1945, the scheme was financed by an annual government grant and contributions from employers with workers in those classes of employment regarded by the Committee as having silicotic hazard. (For further details, see page 768 of the 50th edition of the Year Book.) With the amendment of the Silicosis Act in 1945 and 1946, the cost of the scheme was spread over industry generally by means of an annual levy on the wages paid by all insurers and self-insurers under the Workers' Compensation Act, 1926-48, the supplementary annual government grant being continued. The rates of contribution are determined, and the contributions are collected, by the Insurance Premiums Committee.

The classes of employment insured under the silicosis scheme in 1948-49 against injury caused by silica dust were in the following industries: abrasive soaps and powders, asbestos, bricks, tiles, pottery, refractory materials, glass making, metal mining, metal trades, ore milling, paint manufacturing, and sandstone working. The rates of contribution on each £100 of wages paid to workers in these classes of employment were £0.75 in the metal trades industry and £3 in other silica hazard industries in 1942-43 and 1943-44, £1.75 and £6, respectively, from 1944-45 to 1947-48, and £1.25 and £4, respectively, in 1948-49 and 1949-50. In the case of all other classes of employment covered by the Workers' Compensation Act (except those where the tariff rate of premium is per capita), the rate of contribution per £100 of wages paid was 10d. in 1946-47 and 1947-48 and 8d. in 1948-49 and 1949-50.

The Silicosis Committee received 251 applications from workers during the year ended 30th June, 1949 and on these and some applications from the previous year made 35 awards of compensation: compensation awards in the seven years ended June, 1949 numbered 707. Between 1942 and 1949 there were 257 silicotic workers who died, 202 from silicosis and 55

from other causes. The number of workers to whom weekly payments were being made under awards current at 30th June, 1949 was 591.

Particulars of operations on the Workers' Compensation (Silicosis) Fund in each of the years 1943-44 to 1948-49 are given in the following table:—

Table 276.—Workers' Compensation (Silicosis) Fund: Income and Expenditure.

Year ended 30th June.	Income.			Expenditure.					
	Employers' Contributions.	Treasury Grant.	Total.	Compensation Payments.				Administrative and Other Expenditure.	Total.
				Compensation.	Deposits on Trust for Dependents.	Medical, etc., Expenses.	Total.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
1944	22,887	20,050	42,937	46,038	6,807	1,642	54,587	1,941	56,528
1945	40,081	20,000	60,083*	59,018	12,635	2,408	74,061	1,853	75,914
1946	19,206†	33,000	52,233*	77,945	9,248	2,537	89,730	1,917	91,047
1947	84,514‡	20,000	104,518*	86,463	12,420	2,831	101,714	2,017	103,731
1948	96,200 §	20,000	116,200	92,693	10,238	2,056	104,987	6,204	111,191
1949	90,000	20,000	110,000	95,579	8,203	2,037	105,819	2,210	108,029

* Includes other income; £2 in 1944-45, £27 in 1945-46, and £4 in 1946-47. Period 1st July to 31st December, 1945; first payment by Premiums Committee not made until August, 1946. † Insurance Premiums Committee, £84,451; Employer's contributions, £63. § Insurance Premiums Committee.

At 30th June, 1947, there was an accumulated deficiency in the Fund of £30,992 financed by Treasury advances of £32,750. During 1947-48 these advances were cleared, £4,000 being repaid and the balance (£28,750) being converted to a grant, and the accumulated position was changed to a surplus of £6,767 at 30th June, 1948. At 30th June, 1949, the accumulated surplus was £8,738.

The commitments of the Fund can be met, if necessary, from a Silicosis Outstanding Liability Reserve Fund held by the Insurance Premiums Committee. At 30th June, 1949, there was a balance of £91,307 in the Reserve Fund.

COST OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION INSURANCE.

In compensating workers under the special Acts relating to silicosis and Broken Hill miners, the costs incurred were, respectively, £107,207 and £113,975 in 1947-48, and £108,082 and £122,578 in 1948-49. These sums added to the estimated cost of insurance under the principal Act (see page 339) gave estimated totals of £5,368,692 in 1947-48 and £6,714,734 in 1948-49, but as noted elsewhere, there are workers compensated otherwise than under these Acts. Therefore, although these estimated totals represent the major part they do not represent the total cost of workers' compensation insurance in New South Wales.

SHOPS REGISTERED.

The Factories and Shops (Amendment) Act, 1936 provides for the annual registration of shops in proclaimed shopping districts. The metropolitan shopping district is bounded approximately by a line joining (and including) Manly, Hornsby, Parramatta, and George's River, and the Newcastle shopping district is the City of Newcastle; all other municipalities and most of the unincorporated country towns are also shopping districts.

The following particulars of registered shops and employees engaged in or associated with the sale of goods have been compiled from returns supplied in connection with the annual registration of shops. Inter-year comparisons of the particulars are affected to some extent by variations in the proportion of returns supplied and tabulated and by alterations in the areas embraced in shop registration districts. Shops registered for the sale of petrol and oil have been included only where in shopping districts; elsewhere, these numbered 967 with 1,383 male and 376 female employees in 1942 (when first recorded) and 738 with 773 male and 362 female employees in 1949. Persons such as those engaged in factory or other work preparing goods to be sold, commercial travellers, newsboys, sellers in theatres, hairdressers working in saloons attached to shops selling hairdressers' goods, and mechanics working in garages where petrol is sold have been excluded, but waiters and waitresses have been included as shop employees in restaurants.

Table 277 shows the number of shops registered in proclaimed shopping districts in New South Wales at 30th June, 1949 and earlier years, distinguishing those with no employees and giving particulars of the wage-earners employed according to sex and adult and junior status:—

Table 277.—Shops in Shopping Districts: Number and Employees.

At 30th June.	Shops.			Employees.						
	With No Employ- ees.	With Employ- ees.	Total.	Males.		Females.		Total.		
				Adults.	Minors.	Adults.	Minors.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1939	13,843	15,904	29,747	30,144	13,959	20,967	16,052	44,103	37,019	81,122
1940	14,440	16,556	30,996	30,545	14,373	21,413	17,200	44,918	38,613	83,531
1941	14,476	16,170	30,646	28,977	13,663	23,374	18,672	42,640	41,546	84,186
1942	14,270	16,106	30,376	24,731	10,801	26,086	20,073	35,532	46,159	81,691
1943	13,170	15,621	28,791	22,312	8,897	26,865	17,502	31,209	44,367	75,576
1944	13,013	15,895	28,908	21,994	8,477	27,721	16,659	30,471	44,380	74,851
1945	12,709	16,294	29,003	22,107	8,914	27,705	17,099	31,021	44,804	75,825
1946	10,871	17,141	28,012	33,753	11,774	27,953	19,689	45,527	47,642	93,169
1947	10,930	18,303	29,233	37,266	11,941	29,444	18,516	49,207	47,960	97,167
1948	10,831	18,142	28,973	37,602	12,021	31,115	18,611	49,623	49,726	99,349
1949	10,754	19,538	30,292	41,809	12,349	32,970	18,280	54,158	51,259	105,417

The diversion of shop employees to the services and essential industries was a feature of war-time control of manpower; a more drastic reduction in the number of shop employees was avoided only by the employment of persons not subject to manpower control. After hostilities ceased, the removal of controls, demobilisation of service personnel, and resumption and extension of normal trading activities enabled employment in retail shops to be expanded. In June, 1949, the number of shop employees was 39 per cent. (males 75 per cent. and females 14 per cent.) greater than in 1945 and 30 per cent. (males 23 per cent. and females 38 per cent.) greater than in 1939.

These statistics do not provide a satisfactory classification of the shops according to the commodities sold. The group "General Drapery, Grocery, etc." includes large departmental and chain stores in which the range of goods sold is very wide and absorbed 75 per cent. in 1939 and 72 per cent. in 1949 of all employees in registered shops. Between these years, the number of employees in this group increased by 24 per cent., in restaurants and separate shops supplying cooked provisions, fish and refreshments by 55 per cent., in hairdressing goods, tobacconist, and news-agent shops by 41 per cent., and in shops registered in shopping districts for the sale of petrol and oil by 97 per cent.

The following statement shows the number of male and female employees recorded in the various shopping districts at 30th June, 1949 and earlier years. As noted previously, year to year comparisons are affected by the uneven supply of returns and by alterations in the area embraced in shop registration districts.

Table 278.—Shops: Number of Employees by Shopping Districts.

At 30th June.	Metropolitan.			Newcastle.		Other Districts.		All Shopping Districts.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1939	25,229	25,853	51,082	1,947	1,491	16,927	9,675	44,103	37,019	81,122
1940	25,181	26,684	51,865	2,301	1,853	17,436	10,076	44,918	38,613	83,531
1941	23,887	28,785	52,672	2,139	2,103	16,614	10,655	42,640	41,546	84,186
1942	19,609	30,854	50,463	1,705	2,428	14,217	12,877	35,532	46,159	81,691
1943	16,920	28,894	45,814	1,436	2,588	12,853	12,885	31,209	44,367	75,576
1944	16,003	28,104	44,107	1,404	2,607	13,034	13,669	30,471	44,380	74,851
1945	16,183	28,249	44,432	1,376	2,730	13,462	13,825	31,021	44,804	75,825
1946	25,599	31,106	56,705	2,106	2,821	17,822	13,715	45,527	47,042	92,569
1947	28,613	31,509	60,122	2,222	2,713	18,372	13,738	49,207	47,960	97,167
1948	28,571	32,291	60,862	2,407	2,930	18,645	14,505	49,623	49,726	99,349
1949	31,355	33,545	64,900	2,587	2,847	20,216	14,867	54,158	51,250	105,417

The number of employees in registered shops in 1949 was 30 per cent. greater than in 1939 and 39 per cent. greater than in 1945; the respective increases were 27 and 46 per cent. in the metropolitan district, 58 and 32 per cent. in the Newcastle, and 32 and 29 per cent. in other shopping districts. Between 1939 and 1949, female shop employees increased by 38 per cent., the gains being 30 per cent in the metropolitan, 91 per cent. in the Newcastle, and 54 per cent. in the other shopping districts.

Further particulars of the registered shops in the metropolitan, Newcastle, and other shopping districts and their wage-earning employees at 30th June, 1949 are shown below:—

Table 279.—Shops: Number and Classification of Employees, June, 1949.

Particulars.	Metropolitan District.	Newcastle District.	Other Districts.	All Shopping Districts.						
NUMBER OF REGISTERED SHOPS.										
With no employees	6,838	563	3,353	10,754						
With employees ...	10,633	871	8,034	19,538						
Total ...	17,471	1,434	11,387	30,292						
EMPLOYEES IN REGISTERED SHOPS.										
	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Persons.
Shop Assistants—										
Adults ...	14,420	15,381	29,801	1,164	796	8,788	4,695	24,372	20,873	45,244
Minors ...	3,583	5,233	8,816	475	959	3,737	5,749	7,795	11,941	19,736
Total ...	18,003	20,614	38,617	1,639	1,755	12,525	10,444	32,167	32,813	64,980
Office Assistants—										
Adults ...	1,903	4,493	6,396	110	283	954	1,231	2,967	6,007	8,974
Minors ...	496	2,063	2,559	28	367	429	1,872	953	4,302	5,255
Total ...	2,399	6,556	8,955	138	650	1,383	3,103	3,920	10,309	14,229
Other Employees—										
Adults ...	9,302	5,114	14,416	625	333	4,543	653	14,470	6,100	20,570
Minors ...	1,651	1,261	2,912	185	109	1,765	667	3,601	2,037	5,638
Total ...	10,953	6,375	17,328	810	442	6,308	1,320	18,071	8,137	26,208
Total Employees—										
Adults ...	25,625	24,988	50,613	1,899	1,412	14,285	6,579	41,809	32,979	74,788
Minors ...	5,730	8,557	14,287	688	1,435	5,931	8,288	12,349	18,280	30,629
Total ...	31,355	33,545	64,900	2,587	2,847	20,216	14,867	54,158	51,259	105,417

In the metropolitan shopping district, there were 17,471 registered shops and paid labour was employed in 10,633 of these shops. The number of employees was 64,900 or 6 per shop with wage-earning employees. In other shopping districts, including Newcastle, there were 12,821 registered shops, of which 8,905 shops employed 40,517 persons or between four and five per shop. There was a majority of female employees in the metropolitan and Newcastle shops, but in shops in other districts 58 per cent were males.

Awards made by the Industrial Commission of New South Wales in October, 1937 for shop assistants in the metropolitan and Newcastle districts and in July, 1938 for those in country districts govern the alloca-

tion of work between males and females and the proportion of juniors employed. Certain groups of shops are classified according to the commodities offered for sale therein. In one group, which includes shops or departments for the sale of groceries, mercery, hardware, furniture, sports goods, motor vehicles or bicycles, all the assistants must be paid at the rates prescribed for males. In the second group of shops or departments, the employer may employ all female assistants to sell such goods as women's clothing, haberdashery, fancy goods, etc. In shops not classified in these two groups, the award prescribed that 50 per cent. of the assistants were to be males, except where less than three shop assistants were employed, and it was suspended in April, 1942 owing to the shortage of male workers. As a general rule, the proportion of juniors to seniors must not exceed one to one, a senior being defined as an assistant twenty-three years of age or over receiving the full rate of wages and including any employer actively engaged in the shop.

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS.

TRADE UNIONS.

The Trade Union Act of 1881-1936 provides for the registration of trade unions, the appointment of trustees, in whom the union property is vested, and for the constitution of rules. If union funds are used for political purposes, payments must be made from a separate fund, to which contribution by members is optional.

Two classes of trade unions are registered, *viz.*, unions of employers and unions of employees, the latter being the most numerous. Any seven or more employers or employees who are members of a trade union and comply with the prescribed conditions as to rules, etc. may register under the Trade Union Act.

After the introduction of the Commonwealth system of industrial arbitration in 1904, some of the unions previously on the State registry became merged into federal associations, but unless a union elects to be regulated exclusively under Commonwealth arbitration and conciliation the branch in New South Wales retains its registration under the Trade Union Act.

Unions of Employers.

Few unions of employers seek registration under the Trade Union Act, so that the available information concerning them is scanty and does not afford any indication of the extent of organisation amongst employers.

The unions of employers registered under the Trade Union Act at the end of 1948 numbered 26. The membership of these unions was 21,846 at the end of the year and the funds amounted to £91,817. The receipts during 1948 amounted to £82,501, and the expenditure to £89,947. The members included 9,562 in the pastoral industry, 7,814 retail tobacco traders, and 747 master bakers.

Unions of Employees.

Statistics of registered trade unions of employees do not fully represent the position of trade unionism in the State because unions registered only under Commonwealth law are excluded and returns are not supplied by all unions. The following statement shows the number of registered

trade unions of employees in New South Wales in 1948 and selected earlier years and particulars of the membership and finances of those unions which furnished returns:—

Table 280.—Trade Unions of Employees: Members and Funds.

Year.	Number of Unions Registered.	Registered Unions Furnishing Returns.						
		Number of Unions.	Members.			Receipts.	Expenditure.	Funds at end of Year.
			Males.	Females.	Persons.	£	£	£
1911	179	171	145,784	4,743	150,527	157,202	146,757	112,494
1921	197	187	234,898	23,965	258,863	363,067	345,854	194,360
1927	170	164	306,380	38,689	345,069	487,723	454,190	357,588
1932	170	166	241,127	39,718	280,845	330,167	316,931	336,574
1938	181	175	275,400	53,048	328,448	462,449	426,725	463,613
1939	184	176	278,049	53,889	331,938	534,190	492,862	453,799
1940	181	175	285,810	57,032	342,842	656,181	613,059	499,641
1941	184	174	326,551	78,704	405,255	648,625	580,380	562,333
1942	182	175	368,575	80,669	449,244	677,211	625,542	613,023
1943	187	185	366,829	95,979	462,808	773,613	708,574	677,391
1944	186	181	358,852	106,214	465,066	754,380	724,882	706,537
1945	182	173	368,793	96,689	465,482	786,256	745,605	734,922
1946	188	176	387,890	108,343	496,233	834,756	793,615	776,174
1947	192	168	407,527	98,106	505,633	879,346	797,959	840,366
1948	185	173	443,299	113,677	556,976	1,015,151	888,148	962,945

Most of the unions have a small membership. Of those which supplied returns in 1948, there were 30 unions of less than 100 members; 59 with 100 to 1,000 members; 45 with 1,000 to 5,000 members; 18 with 5,000 to 10,000; 10 with 10,000 to 20,000 members; and 6 unions with more than 20,000 members. In 1948 there were thus 16 unions with more than 10,000 members, compared with 6 such unions in 1940.

The receipts during 1948 amounted to £1,015,151, including contributions, £903,255. The total expenditure (£888,148) included payments in respect of benefits (£111,092) and management and other expenses, such as legal charges in connection with industrial awards, etc. (£777,056). The total receipts and expenditure are liable to fluctuate under the influence of prevailing industrial conditions, the amounts being inflated in some years by the inclusion of donations for relief from one union to another. The funds at the end of the year include cash and freehold property and assets such as shares in trades halls and newspapers.

The following statement shows the recorded membership, receipts, expenditure, and accumulated funds of trade unions of employees classified according to industry in the year 1948:—

Table 281.—Trade Unions of Employees: Industrial Classification*, 1948.

Industrial Classification.	Unions	Membership at end of Year.			Receipts.	Expen- diture.	Funds at end Year.	Funds per Mem- ber.
		Males.	Females.	Persons.				
		No.					£	s.	d.
Banking and Insurance ...	1	5,489	1,175	6,664	7,075	6,506	7,462	22 5
Building	11	52,108	275	52,383	106,471	76,172	90,368	34 6
Clerical	7	9,756	4,952	14,708	20,206	19,002	6,442	8 9
Clothing	4	12,599	43,641	56,240	36,585	25,806	76,120	27 1
Commerce and Distribution ...	11	15,222	5,165	20,387	31,727	26,068	39,377	38 8
Engineering and Metalworking ...	12	103,320	6,121	109,441	223,776	216,435	172,792	31 7
Entertainments and Sports ...	9	3,870	3,109	6,979	15,415	10,792	39,339	112 9
Food, Drink and Narcotics ...	19	32,891	19,158	52,049	62,197	59,184	40,967	15 9
Government and Municipal Administration ...	13	38,880	7,805	46,685	77,683	77,679	98,027	42 2
Health Services	5	4,507	6,594	11,101	11,501	11,236	2,861	5 2
Manufacturing, n.e.i.	21	22,867	3,508	26,375	47,143	42,604	49,505	37 6
Mining and Smelting	13	18,673	17	18,690	87,622	89,475	145,331	155 1
Pastoral	3	24,188	2,283	26,471	39,142	32,482	19,503	14 9
Printing, Bookbinding, etc. ...	4	11,033	3,456	14,489	29,361	26,825	32,289	44 7
Railways and Tramways ...	13	55,005	2,051	57,056	115,456	90,597	83,326	29 3
Other Land Transport	5	19,561	229	19,790	27,900	29,176	2,388	2 5
Shipping and Sea Transport ...	12	4,327	101	4,428	28,068	27,735	10,505	47 5
Miscellaneous	5	9,023	4,037	13,060	22,833	19,230	24,747	37 11
Associations of Trade Unions	5	...	...	...	24,990	9,544	21,596	...
Total Unions of Employees ...	173*	443,299	113,677	556,976	1,015,151	888,148	962,945	34 7

* Excludes particulars of 12 unions for which returns were not furnished.

In the main industrial centres of the State, delegate associations of trade unions have been established. These central organisations (usually known as Trades Hall or Labour Councils) comprise representatives from affiliated unions and raise their revenue by means of a per capita impost on the union members.

Authority to deal with interstate industrial matters on behalf of Australian trade unions is vested in the Australasian Council of Trade Unions founded by the All-Australia Trade Union Congress in 1927. The Council comprises four representatives elected by and from the annual All-Australia Trade Union Congress and two representatives appointed by the central Labour Council of each State. The objective of the Council is the socialisation of industry, including production, distribution, and exchange.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS.

Industrial unions of employees and of employers are registered under the industrial arbitration laws of the State of New South Wales and the Commonwealth as part of the administrative machinery of the arbitration systems.

Industrial Unions registered by the State.

For the purpose of bringing an industry under the review of the State industrial tribunals in New South Wales, employees must be organised as a trade union under the Trade Union Act and must obtain registration as an industrial union under the Industrial Arbitration Act. Registration

for the purpose has been effected by practically all classes of employees throughout New South Wales, but employees in rural industries were removed from the operation of the State industrial arbitration system in December, 1929.

Registration as an industrial union of employers may be granted to persons or groups of persons who have employed, on a monthly average, not less than fifty employees during the period of six months next preceding the date of application for registration. Prior registration under the Trade Union Act is not prescribed as in the case of unions of employees.

The Industrial Commission may cancel registration at its discretion, or upon the request of the union (unless an award or agreement relating to its members is in force or the union is accessory to an illegal lockout or strike). At 30th April, 1949, there were 220 unions of employers and 157 unions of employees on the register.

Industrial Unions registered by the Commonwealth.

In the Commonwealth system of industrial arbitration, only registered unions may submit disputes to the industrial tribunals or be represented in proceedings relating to disputes. Associations of employees or employers representing at least 100 employees may seek registration. Registered unions include both interstate associations and those operating within one State only.

INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION

In New South Wales there are two systems of industrial arbitration for the adjustment of relations between employers and employees, *viz.*, the State system which operates under the law of the State within its territorial limits, and the Commonwealth system which applies to industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of the State. Important changes were made in the Commonwealth system in 1947, as described on page 352.

Under Commonwealth law there are special tribunals to determine the industrial conditions of employment in the public service of the Commonwealth and in the stevedoring industry, and there is a joint Commonwealth and State tribunal in respect of the coal mining industry. Particulars of these special tribunals are given in the chapters "Shipping" and "Mining Industry" of this volume.

During the 1939-45 war, the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth in industrial arbitration and conciliation was extended by regulations under the National Security Act as described on page 353.

Commonwealth-State Relations in Industrial Arbitration.

The relation between the State and Commonwealth systems of industrial arbitration rests upon the distribution of legislative powers between the Commonwealth and the component States. The powers of the Commonwealth in regard to industrial arbitration are as defined in the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act; all residual powers remain with the States. The Commonwealth Constitution Act provides that if a State law is inconsistent with a valid Commonwealth law, the latter prevails and the State law becomes inoperative in so far as it is inconsistent. An award of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration is held to be a Commonwealth law and therefore awards of the Commonwealth industrial tribunals over-ride those made by State tribunals.

The Commonwealth jurisdiction is delimited by the Constitution Act to "conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State". In interpreting the law, the High Court of Australia has decided that the Commonwealth Parliament cannot empower an industrial tribunal to declare an award a "common rule" or industry-wide award to be observed by all persons engaged in the industry concerned. The Commonwealth industrial tribunals must proceed by way of conciliation and arbitration between actual parties and cannot bind by award any person who is not a party to an interstate dispute, either personally or through a union.

Notwithstanding these limitations of the Commonwealth jurisdiction in industrial matters, the Commonwealth system has gradually become predominant in the sphere of industrial arbitration throughout Australia. Its influence extended in the first place with the gradual adoption of the principle of federation in trade unionism and in political organisation, a tendency which gathered force during the 1914-18 war period. As industry expanded over interstate borders, uniformity of industrial conditions was sought by employers, while employees were attracted to the Commonwealth jurisdiction in the expectation of better terms as to wages, etc. than those awarded under State legislation. In many cases, also, the organisations concerned in a Commonwealth award have taken action to have its terms

embodied in State awards so that they become binding as a common rule in the industry. Again, for the sake of uniformity, legislatures of some States, notably New South Wales and Victoria, have adopted the Commonwealth wage standards as the basis of State awards and agreements. In New South Wales, for instance, the basic wages determined by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration have been adopted for State awards and agreements, replacing declarations by the Industrial Commission (see page 364). The Industrial Court of Queensland also adjusts its basic wage according to the Commonwealth Statistician's "All Items" retail price index numbers.

INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION SYSTEM OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNALS.

The principal State tribunal is the Industrial Commission of New South Wales. Its six members have the status of puisne judges of the Supreme Court and may sit simultaneously as two full benches of the Commission. The subsidiary tribunals comprise Conciliation Committees for various industries, each having an equal number representing employers and employees in the industry and a Conciliation Commissioner as Chairman. A Committee may proceed in any matter despite the absence of any members other than the Chairman. The Apprenticeship Commissioner, with the members of the appropriate Conciliation Committee, constitute the Apprenticeship Council for each industry (see page 331).

In 1943 provision was made for more effective enforcement of arbitration laws, the definition of employee was widened, the maxima in wages and salaries coverable by awards were raised from £15 to £20 a week and from £750 to £1,000 per annum, and preference in employment to persons with war service was prescribed. Then, too, it was provided that five Conciliation Commissioners (three in addition to the Senior Conciliation and the Apprenticeship Commissioners) to serve for a term of seven years should be appointed, to facilitate the settlement of disputes by conciliation.

A conference of Conciliation Commissioners must be convened by the Industrial Commission at least once in every four months to discuss the operation of the Act and means to expedite the prevention and settlement of disputes and to secure uniformity in standards and conditions in industry or any particular industry.

When an industrial dispute threatens or occurs, the employer and the union concerned are required at once to notify the Industrial Registrar. A Conciliation Commissioner (or since 17th May, 1948 a Special Commissioner appointed in that behalf by the Minister) may summon the parties to a compulsory conference and endeavour to conciliate them. If in proceedings before a Conciliation Committee or a Commissioner the parties come to an agreement, the terms are embodied in an award. As from 17th May, 1948, the Conciliation Commissioners have had power to arbitrate and make awards or orders in cases where the parties fail to agree. From that date Chairmen of Conciliation Committees, formerly without voting powers, were given an original vote, and, in case of equal division, a casting vote. A Committee or a Commissioner may refer any matter or question arising in proceedings for the direction or determination of the Industrial Commission.

Proceedings before a Conciliation Committee may be initiated upon the application of employers of not less than twenty employees or by an industrial union, and matters may be referred by the Minister or by the Industrial Commission. Awards are binding on all persons engaged in the industry as the tribunal directs and within the locality covered, until varied or rescinded. Appeal lies to the Industrial Commission from awards or orders of a Conciliation Committee or Conciliation Commissioner.

Further particulars regarding the industrial tribunals are published in the chapter "Law Courts" of this volume.

INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

Industrial unions and trade unions are empowered to make with employers written agreements which, when filed in the prescribed manner, become binding between the parties and on all the members of the union concerned.

The maximum term for which an agreement may be made is five years, but it continues in force after the expiration of the specified term until varied or rescinded, or terminated, after notice by one of the parties. An industrial agreement may not provide for wages (except for apprentices or trainee apprentices) lower than the basic wages prescribed for the industry concerned, and upon any variation of the basic wages the rates of pay in an agreement may be adjusted accordingly by the Industrial Registrar upon application by any party to the agreement.

NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL AWARDS AND AGREEMENTS.

The number of awards made and agreements filed by the State industrial tribunal during each year since 1945 is shown below:—

Table 282.—State Industrial Awards and Agreements.

Year ended 30th June.	Awards Published.		Agreements Filed.	In Force at end of Year.	
	Principal.	Subsidiary.		Awards.	Agreements.
1945	40	664	19	661	172
1946	66	1,119	21	676	179
1947	105	1,605	28	*	*
1948	97	1,486	40	*	*
1949	175	1,879	48	*	*
1950	69	1,626	93	670	188

* Not available.

The subsidiary awards include a large number made by the Industrial Registrar in consequence of variations in the basic wage.

Complaints regarding breaches of awards and industrial agreements are investigated by officers of the Department of Labour and Industry and Social Welfare, who may direct prosecutions. Proceedings may be taken also by employers and by the secretaries of industrial unions, and the cases are dealt with by the Industrial Registrar or the industrial magistrates.

COMMONWEALTH SYSTEM OF INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION.

The main authorities are the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, which began to function in 1905, consisting of a Chief Judge and other judges appointed by the Governor-General, with life tenure,

and a Chief and other Conciliation Commissioners. The Conciliation Commissioners, appointed by the Governor-General, hold office until the age of 65 years. Conciliation Commissioners may be assigned to a particular industry or group of industries by the Chief Judge; otherwise the work of the Commissioners is organised and allocated by the Chief Conciliation Commissioner. Each judge and each Conciliation Commissioner is charged with the duty of endeavouring to reconcile the parties in industrial disputes, and for the purpose may convene compulsory conferences.

The respective powers and functions of the Judges and the Conciliation Commissioners underwent important changes under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1947, proclaimed on 10th October, 1947. The Commissioners were given wide powers to go to the cause of impending or existing industrial trouble in endeavours to conciliate the disputants. A Commissioner may act on his own volition and must act upon advice of a dispute or impending dispute from an employer or from a Minister to him or to the Registrar.

Failing success by conciliation, and only then, and without further formalities, the Commissioner acts in an arbitral capacity to prevent or settle the dispute by making an award. An award or order of a Conciliation Commissioner may not be challenged or questioned, or be subject to prohibition, mandamus, or injunction in any Court whatsoever.

The Act reserves it to the Court to prescribe and alter (a) standard hours of work in industry and to alter them in any industry, (b) the basic wage or principles on which it is computed, (c) the period which shall be granted as annual leave with pay, and (d) basic wages for adult females. Matters which would result in the alteration of standard hours or of basic wages or the principles on which these are computed (see page 366) are determined by the Chief Judge and at least two other judges. In all other respects, the Conciliation Commissioners have power to determine the rates of wages and the conditions of employment in industry.

The Court or a Conciliation Commissioner may refer for report matters of dispute to a Local Industrial Board, consisting of a State industrial authority, or a board (consisting of representatives of employers and employees in equal number and an independent chairman constituted by the Court or a Commissioner) and may delegate to the Board all or such of its or his powers as are deemed necessary to enable the Board to settle the dispute by amicable agreement.

Provision may be made in any award for the appointment of a Board of Reference to deal with matters arising under its terms. Such boards serve a useful purpose in implementing awards and in removing causes of friction between employers and their employees.

The industries subject to Commonwealth awards and agreements include shipping, pastoral industries, shipbuilding, timber trades, clothing factories, breweries, glass works and rubber works, metal and printing trades, railway and tramway employees, journalists, and engine drivers.

CROWN EMPLOYEES AND ARBITRATION.

Under the State industrial arbitration system, employees of the Government of New South Wales and of governmental agencies have access to the ordinary industrial tribunals for the regulation of certain conditions of employment, *viz.*, wages, rates for overtime, holidays, and other special work, preference to unionists, and deductions for board and residence. There is a Crown Employees' Appeal Board to hear and determine appeals

in specified matters affecting individual employees not in the Special Division and whose salary does not exceed £1,000 per annum.

The Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration may make awards in respect of employees of the State Government.

For the public service of the Commonwealth, rates of pay and conditions of employment are regulated by a special tribunal constituted by an arbitrator appointed by the Governor-General. Decisions of the arbitrator may be disallowed by a resolution of either House of the Commonwealth Parliament.

WAR-TIME REGULATIONS—INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION.

During the war years and in the immediate post-war period, industrial relations were regulated largely under regulations made under the National Security Act. Commonwealth tribunals had jurisdiction over industrial disputes including those confined to any single State, and Commonwealth awards might be applied as common rules or industry-wide awards. Additional Conciliation Commissioners and conciliation officers were appointed and special tribunals were set up for certain specific industries (*e.g.*, coal mining, maritime, stevedoring) and to deal with wages and conditions for the employment of women. These war-time arrangements are described briefly on page 780 of the 50th edition of the Year Book.

HOURS OF WORK.

With the development of the industrial arbitration system, the working hours in organised trades and callings have become subject to awards and agreements.

Special legislation has been enacted in New South Wales from time to time for the direction of the industrial tribunals in regulating hours of work. Thus the Eight Hours Act of 1916 prescribed a standard working week of 48 hours. In 1920 the 44-hours week was proclaimed in many industries on the recommendation of a special court, but in September, 1922 the Court of Industrial Arbitration restored the 48-hours week in most of the cases in which the working time had been reduced. From 4th January, 1926 until 1st July, 1947, the standard was 44 hours, except that in the latter half of the year 1930 the hours were 48 per week.

As required by an Act of 1932, the Industrial Commission conducted a public inquiry in June, 1933, following upon which it announced its decision to declare 44 hours per week as the standard applicable to industry generally, to be applied with a degree of elasticity—as under former statutes—in order to meet the varying needs of different industries.

A standard 40-hours week was introduced under the (State) Industrial Arbitration (Forty Hours Week) Act, 1947 as from 1st July, 1947, and in respect of workers under Commonwealth awards as from 1st January, 1948 in accordance with a judgment of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration given on 8th September, 1947.

The New South Wales Act prescribes as maximum working time 8 hours during any consecutive 24 hours, 40 hours per week, or, in periods of 14, 21, and 28 consecutive days, of 80, 120, and 160 hours, respectively. A measure of elasticity in working the 40-hours week is afforded by permitting the 8 hours in a day to be exceeded if a working week of less than six days is observed, or less than 8 hours are worked on other days of the week under an award or agreement.

The Commonwealth Court's decision applies to workers in industries in which standard hours were not expressly fixed and those in which the standard hours were 44; in industries in which hours exceeded 44, a reduction in hours on the basis of the judgment might be sought of and granted by a Judge or the Conciliation Commissioner concerned, by whom also the hours and days during which the work should be performed would be determined. Overtime may be permitted under certain conditions or it may be prohibited or restricted for the purpose of relieving unemployment by distributing the work available.

The hours of work in factories and shops are restricted in a general way by provisions of the Factories and Shops Act which prohibit the employment of youths under 16 years of age and of women for more than 44 hours in any week, though overtime not exceeding 3 hours in any day is allowed on 24 days in a year, or where necessary to meet the exigencies of trade, by written permission of the Minister, on 48 days.

Ordinarily the closing times of shops in shopping districts are the hours fixed by the industrial awards and agreements for the cessation of work by the employees. The closing hours of general shops such as grocery, drapery, ironmongery, radio, jewellery, fur, millinery, boot, furniture, glassware, crockery, photographic goods, etc., shops and second-hand shops are 5.30 p.m. Monday to Friday, 12 noon Saturday in the metropolitan shopping district, 5 p.m. Monday to Friday, 12 noon Saturday, in the Newcastle district, and 5.30 p.m. Monday to Thursday, 6 p.m. Friday and 1.0 p.m. Saturday (except in towns specifically exempted by awards) in the country districts. In some country centres the weekly half-holiday is observed on days other than Saturday.

Farrieries must close at 5 p.m. Monday to Friday, and hairdressers at 6 p.m., Monday to Friday, 1 p.m. Saturday (Male 12.30 p.m.). Chemists close at 7 p.m. Monday to Friday and 12.30 p.m. Saturday (1.0 p.m. Newcastle and country shopping districts) with option of re-opening between 6.30 p.m. and 7.45 p.m. on Saturday. Fish, cake, cooked provisions, confectionery, and soft drinks shops and milk bars must close at 11.30 p.m., and restaurants, fish cafes, etc., at midnight Monday to Saturday. Fruit and vegetable shops close at 7.30 p.m. Monday to Thursday and Saturday and 8.30 p.m. Friday in the metropolitan and at 11.30 p.m. Monday to Saturday in the Newcastle and country districts. Newsagencies close at 7 p.m. Monday to Saturday in the metropolis, 8 p.m. Monday to Thursday and Saturday and 9 p.m. Friday in the Newcastle, and 9 p.m. Monday to Saturday in country districts.

The opening and closing times fixed for shops for the sale of motor spirit, motor oil, and motor accessories are Monday to Thursday 7.0 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., Friday 7 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturday (or weekly half-holiday) 7.0 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., Sunday 9 a.m. to 12 noon; public holidays 8.0 a.m. to 12 noon (except Christmas Day, Good Friday, and Anzac Day, which are close holidays).

Tobacconist shops must close at 11.30 p.m. Monday to Saturday in the metropolitan, Newcastle, and country shopping districts, and for flower shops the closing hours are 9.30 p.m. on Saturday, 9.30 p.m. on Friday (except in certain country towns where Thursday is substituted for Friday), and 8.30 p.m. on the remaining days of the week.

The ordinary hours of work per shift in the coal-mines as fixed by an industrial award dating from 1st January, 1917 were eight hours bank to bank, inclusive of one half-hour for meal time, on Monday to Friday and six hours bank to bank, inclusive of one half-hour for meal time, on Saturday, Sunday, and holidays. The usual number of shifts was eleven per fortnight though in many collieries there was no work in winning coal on Saturdays.

In 1939 the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration reduced the maximum hours in coal mines ("from face to waggon") of underground workers to 40 per week, worked in shifts of eight hours, including one half-hour per shift for meal time counted as time worked, Monday to Friday inclusive. The ordinary hours of surface workers were fixed at 86 per fortnight in shifts of eight hours and one Saturday shift of six hours, including crib time (30 minutes) in all shifts counted as time worked. The hours of underground workers in coal mines are reckoned from the time the first person working on a shift leaves the surface to the time the last man on the same shift returns to the surface.

Hours in the maritime industry are fixed by the Maritime Industry Commission, constituted under National Security Regulations and continued in operation by the Defence (Transitional Provisions) Act, 1946-49.

The following statement compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician for each State of the Commonwealth shows the average number of hours in a full working week (without overtime) for adult male workers in industrial occupations, except shipping and rural industries:—

Table 283.—Hours of Work per Week, Adult Males, in Australia.

At 31st December.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1914 (April)	49.42	48.80	48.78	48.60	47.78	48.62	48.93
1916	48.51	48.22	48.27	48.14	48.11	48.55	48.33
1921	45.66	46.95	45.52	47.07	46.24	46.84	46.22
1925	46.76	46.98	43.88	46.97	46.26	47.25	46.44
1926	44.55	46.94	43.95	46.95	45.80	47.27	45.67
1929	44.14	46.83	43.96	46.83	45.58	47.09	45.34
1930	45.64	46.85	44.43	46.83	45.55	47.09	45.98
1931	44.22	46.88	44.98	46.83	45.55	46.76	45.61
1936	44.08	46.41	43.69	46.55	45.30	46.33	45.09
1937	44.07	46.22	43.68	46.57	45.25	46.24	45.03
1938	44.01	45.85	43.67	46.31	45.11	46.00	44.85
1939	43.92	44.61	43.46	45.83	45.10	45.33	44.35
1940	43.70	44.28	43.46	45.23	44.09	44.92	44.04
1941	43.68	44.12	43.43	44.49	43.13	44.42	43.83
1942	43.52	43.94	43.32	44.25	43.11	43.61	43.65
1943	43.52	43.94	43.18	44.21	43.11	43.37	43.62
1944	43.50	43.91	43.18	44.21	43.16	43.39	43.61
1945	43.50	43.91	43.18	44.07	43.15	43.38	43.59
1946	43.50	43.82	43.18	44.07	43.15	43.38	43.57
1947	41.11	43.68	43.18	42.84	43.15	43.27	42.51
1948	40.00	39.99	40.00	40.00	39.57	40.00	39.96
1949	39.99	39.99	40.00	40.00	39.54	40.00	39.93

Between April, 1914 and December 1929, the average nominal working week for adult males in New South Wales was reduced by $5\frac{1}{4}$ hours to 44.1 hours per week. Except for a temporary increase of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 1930, the average declined steadily to $43\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 1946. The hours shown for 1947 and 1948 reflect the introduction of the 40-hours week by New South

Wales law in July, 1947 and under Commonwealth awards from January, 1948, resulting in observance of the shorter working week throughout Australia during 1948.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

Certain days are observed as public holidays, on which work is suspended as far as practicable. In continuous processes and in transport and other services where the employees work on holidays, they receive recreation leave in lieu thereof, and in some cases extra wages for the time worked.

The days which are observed generally throughout the State as public holidays are as follows:—1st January (New Year's Day), 26th January (the Anniversary of the first settlement in Australia), Good Friday, Easter Monday, 25th April (Anzac Day), Christmas Day, 26th December (Boxing Day), and the King's Birthday.

If a public holiday falls upon a Sunday, or if Boxing Day falls upon a Monday, the following day is usually a holiday. The birthday of King George VI is 14th December but the holiday is observed on the second or third Monday in June, instead of during the busy pre-Christmas period. Anniversary Day is usually observed on a Monday.

In addition to the days listed above, the day after Good Friday and the first Monday in August are bank holidays, observed in respect of banks and many other financial institutions and public offices.

The Governor may proclaim special days to be observed as public holidays throughout the State or any part of the State. It is customary in certain districts to proclaim a day in each year as Six Hour Day. In the county of Cumberland, the first Monday in October is Six Hour Day.

ANNUAL HOLIDAYS WITH PAY.

In New South Wales, an annual holiday with full pay has for long been customary in some classes of employment, *e.g.*, governmental services, banking and insurance, and in many commercial and industrial occupations. The High Court of Australia decided in 1912 that the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Industrial Arbitration might award holidays with pay, and a number of current Commonwealth awards contain provision for annual leave with pay, usually for from one to two weeks.

In 1915 the Court of Industrial Arbitration in New South Wales decided, upon appeal, that an industrial board in a proper case might grant a claim for annual holidays. The Annual Holidays Act, passed by the State Government in December, 1944, entitles every worker, including rural and domestic workers and those not covered by awards (but excluding workers under Commonwealth awards), to two weeks' holiday on full ordinary pay after twelve months' continuous service. The holidays must be taken within six months of becoming due (unless in exceptional circumstances the Industrial Registrar otherwise approves) in two consecutive weeks, or by arrangement between employer and employee, in two separate periods, but not otherwise. Employers may not pay, and workers may not accept, money in lieu of holidays, and the worker must be given a week's notice of, and be paid in advance for, the holiday period. Should employment endure less than twelve months, the worker must be paid holiday pay when his employment is terminated in an amount equal to one-twenty-fifth of ordinary pay for the period of employment. Subsisting rights to holidays conferred otherwise than under the Act are preserved where such rights are more favourable to the worker than those which the Act provides.

LONG SERVICE LEAVE.

In certain employments provision is made for long service leave on full pay. For example, State public servants are entitled to three months' long service leave after fifteen years' service, a further three months after twenty years, and for subsequent service, at the rate of three months for each ten years, to a maximum of twelve months in all. In 1949 the Coal Industry Tribunal awarded long service leave in the coal mining industry as indicated in the chapter "Mining Industry" of this volume.

PREFERENCE TO UNIONISTS AND EX-SERVICEMEN.

Both State and Commonwealth industrial tribunals have authority to embody the principle of preference to unionists in their awards, etc., but this may not operate to prevent the employment of discharged Service men and women to whom preference in employment is given under the Re-establishment and Employment Act, 1945.

The State industrial tribunals may prescribe by award that, as between members of a specified union and other persons offering or desiring employment at the same time, preference of employment be given to members of the union, other things being equal. It is a general rule to grant preference to a union which substantially represents the trade concerned.

The Commonwealth Court is authorised to grant preference to members of registered organisations, but in the exercise of the authority the Court adheres to the general principle that only in case of strong necessity should there be any interference with the employer's discretion in choosing his employees. Usually it refuses to order preference if the respondents undertake not to discriminate against unionists. In 1932, however, preference to unionists was awarded in respect of women and girls in clothing factories with the object of preventing the exploitation of labour of this class.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

Records relating to industrial disputes in all classes of industry in New South Wales are kept by the Department of Labour and Industry. The statistics do not measure the extent of all industrial dislocations attributable to industrial disputes. Dislocations caused to firms by industrial disputes in which they are not directly involved are not recorded.

In compiling the statistics, it is the rule to count as one dispute a stoppage by a section of employees in an industry and its subsequent extension to other employees in that industry in the same or in other localities. On the other hand, if employees in other industries cease work in sympathy with the striking unions, the sympathy strikes are counted as another dispute, that is, in addition to the original dispute.

The number involved in a dispute in a coal mine is counted as the number who cease work, or as the full complement of the mine, according to whether the mine is not, or is, obliged to cease operations because of the dispute. In any year some workers may be involved in more than one dispute and the total for each year is the sum of the workers involved in each separate dispute.

In calculating the duration of the disputes, only working days (days on which work would ordinarily be performed) are counted. It is also assumed that work would have been continuous if the dispute had not

occurred; where this assumption is not valid, because of intermittency of work and (particularly in the coal mining industry) the incidence of absenteeism, the duration of the disputes as shown tends to be overstated.

In analysing statistics of industrial disputes, especially in comparing them with those of other countries, careful consideration should be given to the method of computation and the definition of terms, as shown herein, because the practices vary greatly in different countries.

The following statement shows, so far as can be ascertained, the number of workers involved and the time lost in industrial disputes in each of the last eleven years. Particulars are shown separately regarding disputes which originated during the year specified, and those which commenced at an earlier date. Corresponding information in respect of the years 1929 to 1938 is given in Table 488 of the 1940-41 edition of the Year Book.

Table 284.—Industrial Disputes, New South Wales.

Year.	Disputes.			Workers Involved.			Duration—Working Days.		
	An- terior.	New.	Total.	An- terior.	New.	Total.	An- terior.	New.	Total.
1939	1	532	533	50	211,565	211,615	850	445,633	446,483
1940	2	434	436	253	227,252	227,505	1,596	1,074,118	1,075,714
1941	2	766	768	1,755	342,722	344,477	22,165	889,870	912,035
1942	1	667	668	169	193,221	193,390	169	417,560	417,729
1943	5	812	817	1,037	355,597	356,634	10,710	903,536	914,246
1944	3	994	997	291	312,211	312,502	1,566	732,425	733,991
1945	...	1,158	1,158	...	324,491	324,491	...	1,878,753	1,878,753
1946	3	983	986	960	262,195	263,155	17,020	898,731	915,751
1947	2	1,326	1,328	7,650	291,276	298,926	379,000	747,560	1,126,560
1948	...	1,506	1,506	...	276,551	276,551	...	775,055	775,055
1949	3	1,300	1,303	627	215,405	216,032	39,128	978,391	1,017,519

A classification of the disputes according to mining and non-mining industries reveals that disputes leading to a suspension of work occur more frequently and are more extensive in the mining industry than in any other. Moreover, as a general rule, the time lost in coal-mining exceeds the aggregate loss in other industries.

The following statement shows the particulars of the disputes in mining and in other industries which commenced in 1929 and in each of the last eleven years. The working days during each dispute have been assigned to the year in which the cessation of work occurred, and for this reason

the figures differ from those in the previous table, which show the working days lost in the year specified, irrespective of the year in which disputes originated.

Table 285.—Industrial Disputes According to Year of Commencement.

Year of Commencement.	Disputes.			Workers Involved.			Duration—Working Days.		
	Mining.	Non-mining.	Total.	Mining.	Non-mining.	Total.	Mining.	Non-mining.	Total.
1929	300	30	330	94,692	5,984	100,676	3,689,891	746,486	4,436,377
1939	497	35	532	202,621	8,944	211,565	382,458	64,771	447,229
1940	385	49	434	206,022	21,230	227,252	977,744	118,539	1,096,283
1941	618	148	766	219,715	123,007	342,722	410,213	479,826	890,039
1942	540	127	667	139,501	53,720	193,221	228,129	200,141	428,270
1943	668	144	812	181,863	173,734	355,597	344,822	560,280	905,102
1944	780	214	994	205,660	106,551	312,211	450,165	282,260	732,425
1945	945	213	1,158	222,344	102,147	324,491	653,264	1,245,499	1,898,763
1946	878	105	983	180,852	81,343	262,195	299,570	992,301	1,291,871
1947	1,183	143	1,326	220,570	70,706	291,276	392,091	355,469	747,560
1948	1,379	127	1,506	228,630	47,921	276,551	532,900*	281,283	*814,183
1949	1,186	114	1,300	166,379	49,026	215,405	733,474	244,917	978,391

*Revised.

Disputes which originated in 1929 involved 100,676 workers and caused the loss of 4,436,377 working days, of which 3,689,891 days were in respect of 94,692 mine workers. In seven of the eleven years from 1930 to 1940, the loss from originating disputes was less than 500,000 working days, but in 1940 the loss reached 1,096,283 working days, mainly due to unrest in the coal-mining industry. During the ten years 1939 to 1948, losses of man-working days from originating disputes averaged 925,000 and were greatest (1,899,000) in 1945 and least (428,000) in 1942. Over the ten years, the losses were shared about equally by mining and non-mining industries, averaging 467,000 and 458,000 man-working days a year, respectively.

The general coal strike which affected all mines in the State from 27th June to 15th August was by far the most disruptive industrial dislocation experienced during 1949. Directly it involved 16,007 workers and the loss of 548,422 man-working days. In the engineering industry, a dispute involving 1,017 workers in one establishment caused the loss of 112,879 man-working days, but otherwise 1949 was a year of relatively small loss by industrial disputes in non-mining industries.

Information is given in the following table regarding the duration of the disputes which originated during the last six years:—

Table 286.—Industrial Disputes: Duration.

Duration in Working Days.	Year of Commencement.	Mining.			Non-mining.			All Industries.		
		Dis-putes.	Workers Involved.	Working Days Lost.	Dis-putes.	Workers Involved.	Working Days Lost.	Dis-putes.	Workers Involved.	Working Days Lost.
Under 1	...	1944 75	12,521	2,815	37	15,449	6,662	112	27,970	9,477
		1945 27	6,674	3,536	26	6,323	1,770	53	12,997	5,306
		1946 44	5,804	2,989	1	3,500	1,750	45	9,304	4,739
		1947 46	5,780	3,891	...	...	...	46	5,780	3,891
		1948 90	19,202	4,264	...	...	...	99	19,202	4,264
		1949 103	22,569	3,145	13	1,744	938	116	24,313	4,083
1	...	1944 478	123,928	123,768	64	47,916	47,931	542	171,844	171,699
		1945 523	120,441	120,441	55	29,980	29,980	578	150,421	150,421
		1946 623	129,048	129,048	35	42,060	42,060	658	171,108	171,108
		1947 806	148,357	148,357	34	26,641	26,641	840	174,998	174,998
		1948 780	121,374	123,472	36	20,851	20,851	816	142,225	144,323
		1949 760	97,050	97,050	43	27,073	27,073	803	124,123	124,123
Over 1 to 10...		1944 216	63,511	214,106	97	37,523	140,072	313	101,034	354,178
		1945 361	87,670	340,093	80	45,118	195,271	441	132,788	535,364
		1946 204	44,125	136,441	40	17,116	113,006	244	61,241	249,447
		1947 323	64,951	203,069	93	35,717	154,664	416	100,668	362,733
		1948 471	81,560	268,472	62	19,310	66,382	533	100,870	334,854
		1949 180	30,753	91,157	43	16,873	53,607	223	47,626	144,764
Over 10 to 50		1944 11	5,700	109,476	16	5,663	87,595	27	11,363	197,071
		1945 30	5,658	94,562	40	16,059	558,610	70	21,717	653,172
		1946 7	1,875	31,092	16	9,477	142,552	23	11,352	173,644
		1947 8	1,482	31,774	14	7,073	86,614	22	8,555	118,388
		1948 28	6,094	81,620	25	7,493	186,586	53	13,587	268,206
		1949 143	16,007	542,122	13	2,219	44,320	156	18,226	586,442
Over 50 to 100		1945 4	1,909	94,632	10	3,977	374,768	14	5,886	469,400
		1946 ...	...	...	7	7,376	431,990	7	7,376	431,990
		1947 ...	...	...	2	1,275	87,550	2	1,275	87,550
		1948 ...	...	...	4	267	7,464	4	267	7,464
		1949 ...	...	...	1	100	6,100	1	100	6,100
Over 100	...	1945 ...	...	...	2	690	85,100	2	690	85,100
		1946 ...	...	...	6	1,814	260,943	6	1,814	260,943
		1948 1	400	55,072	...	...	...	1	400	55,072 ²
		1949 ...	...	...	1	1,017	112,870	1	1,017	112,870
Total	...	1944 780	205,060	450,165	214	106,551	282,260	994	312,211	732,425
		1945 945	222,352	653,264	213	102,147	1,245,499	1,158	324,499	1,898,763
		1946 878	180,852	299,570	105	81,343	992,301	983	262,195	1,291,871
		1947 1,183	220,570	392,091	143	70,708	355,469	1,326	291,276	747,560
		1948 1,379	228,680	532,900*	127	47,921	281,283	1,506	276,551	814,183*
		1949 1,186	166,379	733,474	114	49,026	244,917	1,300	215,405	978,391

*Revised.

Many disputes are of short duration, but frequently these involve workers in large numbers and the resultant loss in working time is very considerable. For example, of the working days lost in 1948, about 60 per cent. were through disputes which endured for periods up to 10 days and a further 33 per cent. were lost in disputes lasting for over 10 and up to 50 days. In the five years 1945 to 1949, about 26 per cent. of the working days lost were in disputes which endured for more than 50 days, but disputes lasting not more than 10 days accounted for 42 per cent. of the man-days lost.

Because of the general coal strike, about 60 per cent of the working days lost in 1949 were in respect of disputes of over 10 and up to 50 days duration.

The causes as classified by the Department of Labour and Industry, and the working days lost in respect of each cause, of the disputes which commenced in the years 1944 to 1949, distinguishing disputes in the mining

industries and in the non-mining group, are shown in the following statement. Disputes regarding the employment of non-union labour are included in the category "employment of persons, etc." Those pertaining to the recognition of a union and the enforcement of union rules are classified under the head of "trade unionism." Disputes involving more than one cause are allocated to the cause which appears to be the principal issue. The general coal strike of 1949, however, was not treated in this way; claims related to wages, hours, and long service leave, and arbitrary allocation to any one of these causes could not reasonably be made.

Table 287.—Industrial Disputes: Causes—Working Days Lost.

Year of Commencement.	Wages.	Hours.	Working Conditions.	Employment of Persons or Classes of Persons.	Trade Unionism.	Sympathy.	Miscellaneous.	Not Stated.	Total, All Causes.
MINING INDUSTRY.									
1944	76,797	5,754	152,109	59,045	10,089	82,612	60,186	3,573	450,165*
1945	78,477	3,155	136,250	62,317	16,110	289,001	55,042	12,012	653,204
1946	49,720	1,212	110,217	53,735	15,119	7,037	49,017	13,513	299,570
1947	97,553	1,526	71,184	34,310	30,417	51,046	82,453	23,602	392,091
1948	139,116*	5,209	79,523	66,389	75,149	77,487	61,721	28,301	532,900
1949	55,488	8,597	22,627	23,040	1,186	10,468	590,737†	14,731	733,474
INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN MINING.									
1944	54,169	39,699	93,076	56,574	84	8,497	29,370	791	282,260
1945	109,667	116,806	47,852	142,679	15,713	746,647	56,688	9,547	1,245,499
1946	657,093	57,990	91,876	124,160	676	43,671	16,835	..	992,301
1947	200,941	88,772	14,850	12,441	21,671	490	15,604	700	355,469
1948	98,255	21,447	2,860	41,409	103,406	1,469	10,937	1,500	281,283
1949	170,786	1,119	2,564	29,396	4,772	19,018	17,242	20	244,917
ALL INDUSTRIES.									
1944	130,966	45,453	245,185	115,619	10,173	91,109	89,556	4,364	732,425
1945	188,044	119,961	184,102	204,996	31,823	1,035,648	111,730	22,450	1,898,763
1946	706,813	59,202	202,093	177,895	15,795	50,708	65,852	13,513	1,291,871
1947	298,494	90,298	86,034	46,751	52,088	51,536	98,067	24,302	747,560
1948	237,371*	26,666	82,388	107,798	178,555	78,956	72,658	29,801	814,183*
1949	226,274	9,716	25,191	53,036	5,953	25,486	607,979†	14,751	978,391

* Revised. † Includes general coal strike, 548,422 working days; claiming long-service leave, 35-hour week, and 30s. per week wage increase.

A review of the disputes which arose in all industries in the five years ended 1948 according to causes shows that the loss of working time was greatest in respect of disputes concerning wages (28.4 per cent. of the total), closely followed by stoppages in sympathy with other disputants (23.9 per cent.); those regarding working conditions (14.9 per cent.) and the employment of persons or classes of persons (11.9 per cent.) were next in order of magnitude, and the loss in disputes classified to all causes other than the foregoing was 21.2 per cent. of the total. In this period the order of importance of disputes by causes (measured in working days lost) in the mining industry was working conditions, sympathy, and wages. In industries other than mining, the order was wages, sympathy, and employment of persons or classes of persons.

Of the losses in working days from disputes which arose in 1949, those regarding wages, hours, and working conditions (for this purpose, including the general coal strike in that group of causes), accounted for about 72½ per cent., and those respecting trade unionism and employment of persons for approximately 6 per cent. In the non-mining industries, over 69 per cent. of the working days lost in disputes which arose in 1949 were about wages; a further 12 per cent. were lost in disputes concerning employment of persons or classes of persons, and rather less than 8 per cent. in sympathy stoppages.

WAGES

Wages paid to industrial workers in New South Wales are regulated for the most part by the industrial arbitration tribunals and special authorities described in the preceding chapter.

CONTROL OF WAGES.

A review of the provisions made by various regulations under the National Security Act for the control and regulation of wages during the war of 1939-45 and the following two years is given on pages 790 to 792 of the Official Year Book No. 50, and are traced in greater detail in the Labour Reports published by the Commonwealth Statistician.

Briefly, wages either higher or lower than award rates (except for merit, special ability, etc. under prescribed conditions) might not be paid; special measures governed women's wages largely to encourage women to enter employment in fields furthering the war effort; and from February, 1942 wage rates were stabilised, except for correction of anomalies or as regards promotion, incremental progression, and automatic cost of living adjustments.

Wage pegging was relaxed in March, 1946 to the extent of permitting of variation by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration of standard hours, the basic wage, and the principles of its determination. From December, 1946, industrial authorities were permitted to raise wage rates in certain circumstances, within limits prescribed by a "formula" which allowed increases in male marginal rates of up to 25 per cent. over pre-war rates; to award to females rates of wages up to 75 per cent. of the male rates; to adjust marginal rates to relate them to those ruling in other occupations; and to adjust piece, penalty, and shift rates. Subject to the Chief Arbitration Judge or the Joint Coal Board first certifying that the national interest was not prejudiced thereby, industrial authorities were given freedom to alter remuneration in any type of case as from 9th April, 1947.

The industrial provisions (Part V) of the National Security (Economic Organisation) Regulations were repealed in October, 1947 upon proclamation of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1947, but new regulations under that Act prescribed award rates as the maximum as well as the minimum rates payable, and permitted variations by "consent" awards to be made only if certified, after review by an industrial authority, as not opposed to the national interest. It is reserved to the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration to determine and alter basic wage rates and the principles for their determination, and to fix standard hours of work, but in all other respects wage-fixing tribunals are unrestricted in regulating wages, hours, and conditions of employment in their several jurisdictions.

THE LIVING WAGE.

In determining minimum rates of wages, the industrial tribunals apply the principle of a living wage which is sufficient to enable the lowest-paid worker to live according to a reasonable standard of comfort.

THE LIVING WAGE IN STATE AWARDS.

Within the State jurisdiction, the Court of Industrial Arbitration adopted the practice of fixing a living wage for the guidance of the wage-fixing tribunals in 1914, and in 1918 the living wage determined by the chief industrial tribunal after inquiry into the cost of living became a statutory right of men and women working under industrial awards. Information relating to the standard of living and living wage determinations up to April, 1937, the date of the last declaration by the State tribunal, is given on page 670 of the Year Book for 1938-39. In October, 1937, the basic wages determined by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration were adopted by the State for the sake of uniformity.

The following statement shows the variations in the living wages from February, 1914 to April, 1937, as determined by the Court of Industrial Arbitration in the years 1914 to 1916, by the Board of Trade from 1918 to 1925, and later by the Industrial Commission (subsequent changes are shown in Table 289):—

Table 288.—Living Wages Declared by New South Wales Industrial Authority.

Date of Declaration.	Living Wage, per week.		Date of Declaration.	Living Wage, per week.	
	Adult Males.	Adult Females.		Adult Males.	Adult Females.
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
1914—Feb., 16	48 0	...	1923—Apr., 10	79 0	40 0
1915—Dec., 17	52 6	...	—Sept., 7	82 0	41 6
1916—Aug., 18	55 6	...	1925—Aug., 24	84 0	42 6
1918—Sept., 5	60 0	...	1927—June, 27	85 0	46 0
—Dec., 17	...	30 0	1929—Dec., 20	82 6	44 6
1919—Oct., 8	77 0	...	1932—Aug., 26	70 0	38 0
—Dec., 23	...	39 0	1933—Apr., 11	68 6	37 0
1920—Oct., 8	85 0	...	—Oct., 20	66 6	36 0
—Dec., 23	...	43 0	1934—Apr., 26	67 6	36 6
1921—Oct., 8	82 0	...	1935—Apr., 18	68 6	37 0
—Dec., 22	...	41 0	1936—Apr., 24	69 0	37 6
1922—May, 12	78 0	...	—Oct., 27	70 0	38 0
—Oct., 9	...	39 6	1937—Apr., 24	71 6	38 6

The family unit covered by the living wage for men consisted of a man, wife, and two children from 1914 to 1925, inclusive; a man and wife only in 1927; and a man, wife, and one child in 1929 and later. Men's wages were supplemented (subject to income qualifications) by family allowances paid by the State for dependent children under statutory school leaving age from June, 1927, one child in each family being excluded from endowment from December, 1929.

The living wage determinations of the Industrial Commission applied generally throughout the State to all industries within its jurisdiction. When the Commonwealth Court's method of determining basic wages was adopted by the State in October, 1937, provision was made for assessing different rates for certain districts, according to the practice of the Commonwealth Court. As explained later, the basic wages under the Commonwealth jurisdiction is not related to a defined family unit, and consists of the "needs basic wage", which is subject to periodical adjustment, and a constant loading addition. The "needs basic wage" fixed by the Court for the Metropolitan area and the districts of Newcastle and Port Kembla-Wollongong is adjusted according to the retail price index numbers for Sydney, the rate for the County of Yancowinna according to the index numbers for Broken Hill, and the rate for other localities is 3s. per week

less than the Metropolitan rate. The usual fixed loading addition is 6s. a week, but in awards based on index numbers for "five towns" it is 5s. a week.

The basic wages per week for the various districts and for Crown employees in New South Wales at intervals from 1937 to 1943, and by subsequent adjustments are shown below (rates for all quarters, 1938 to 1943 were shown in Table 703 of the 50th edition):—

Table 289.—Wages* (per week) in N.S.W. Awards and Agreements.

Date.	Sydney, Newcastle, Wollongong— Port Kembla.		County of Yancoo- winna.	Other Districts.		Crown Employees (all Districts).	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1937—December	78 0	42 0	79 0	75 0	40 6	77 0	41 6
1938—December	81 0	43 6	82 0	78 0	42 0	80 0	43 0
1939—December	82 0	44 0†	82 0	79 0	42 6	80 0	43 0
1940—November	85 0	45 6†	85 0	82 0	44 0†	84 0	45 0†
1941—November	89 0	48 0	91 0	86 0	46 0†	88 0	47 6
1942—November	97 0	52 6	99 0	94 0	50 6†	96 0	52 0
1943—November	99 0	53 6	101 0	96 0	52 0	98 0	53 0
1944—Feb., May & August	99 0	53 6	101 0	96 0	52 0	97 0	52 6
November	99 0	53 6	102 0	96 0	52 0	98 0	53 0
1945—February	99 0	53 6	102 0	96 0	52 0	97 0	52 6
May & Aug.	98 0	53 0	102 0	95 0	51 6	97 0	52 6
November	99 0	53 6	103 0	96 0	52 0	97 0	52 6
1946—Feb. & May	99 0	53 6	103 0	96 0	52 0	98 0	53 0
August	100 0	54 0	105 0	97 0	52 6	99 0	53 6
November	101 0	54 6	105 0	98 0	53 0	99 0	53 6
December‡	108 0	58 6	112 0	105 0	56 6	106 0	57 0
1947—February	108 0	58 6	112 0	105 0	56 6	107 0	58 0
May	110 0	59 6	113 0	107 0	58 0	108 0	58 6
August	110 0	59 6	114 0	107 0	58 0	109 0	59 0
November	112 0	60 6	115 0	109 0	59 0	111 0	60 0
1948—February	114 0	61 6	119 0	111 0	60 0	113 0	61 0
May	116 0	62 6	121 0	113 0	61 0	115 0	62 0
August	120 0	65 0	125 0	117 0	63 6	118 0	63 6
November	122 0	66 0	127 0	119 0	64 6	121 0	65 6
1949—February	124 0	67 0	129 0	121 0	65 6	123 0	66 6
May	127 0	68 6	133 0	124 0	67 0	126 0	68 0
August	130 0	70 0	137 0	127 0	68 6	129 0	69 6
November	132 0	71 6	141 0	129 0	69 6	131 0	70 6
1950—February	135 0	73 0	145 0	132 0	71 6	134 0	72 6
May	138 0	74 6	146 0	135 0	73 0	137 0	74 0
August	142 0	76 6	149 0	139 0	75 0	141 0	76 0

* Family allowances are not included in the rates stated in this table. † 6d. higher in some awards.

‡ Special increase (Males, 7s.) from December, 1946, under Interim Judgment of Commonwealth Court.

The "needs basic wage" for Crown employees, *i.e.*, employees of the State Government and statutory bodies, is uniform in all districts. It is derived from the index numbers (weighted average) for five towns, Sydney, Newcastle, Broken Hill, Crouburn, and Bathurst, and the fixed loading is 5s. a week—the amount applied by the Commonwealth Court in its award for employees of the railways of New South Wales.

The basic wages for women are, as a general rule, 54 per cent. (calculated to the nearest 6d.) of the corresponding rates for men.

Except where an award or agreement provides otherwise, the basic wages are subject to adjustment at quarterly intervals according to the retail price index numbers of the preceding quarter. From December, 1937 to December, 1939 inclusive, the adjustments were made in March, June, September, and December, and since February, 1940, the rates have been adjusted a month earlier—in February, May, August, and November. Provision is made, however, for uniformity—according to the Commonwealth award—in regard to basic wages and periods of adjustment where there are both State and Commonwealth awards for the same industry.

BASIC WAGES IN COMMONWEALTH AWARDS.

In the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, the basic wage or the principles to be adopted for its determination are not defined, though it is prescribed that cases relating to alterations in the basic wage or the principles on which it is computed are to be decided by the Chief Judge and at least two other Judges.

The general principles observed by the Court were stated in 1941 by the Chief Judge in the following terms: "The Court has always conceded the 'needs' of an average family should be kept in mind in fixing the basic wage. But it has never, as the result of its own inquiry, specifically declared what is an average family or what is the cost of a regimen of food, clothing, shelter, and miscellaneous items necessary to maintain it in frugal comfort, or that a basic wage should give effect to any such finding. In the end, economic possibilities have always been the determining factor. . . . What should be sought is the independent ascertainment and prescription of the highest basic wage that can be sustained by the total of industry in all its primary, secondary, and ancillary forms. . . . More than ever before wage fixation is controlled by the economic outlook".

A system of family allowances was introduced by the Commonwealth Government on 1st July, 1941, and the New South Wales system of child endowment was abolished from that date. (See the chapter "Social Condition".) The allowances paid are in respect of each dependent child under the age of 16 years, except one in the family, at a flat rate, originally 5s. but raised to 7s. 6d. per week from June, 1945 and to 10s. from November, 1948. From July, 1950, an allowance of 5s. per week is paid for the first child in every family. These provisions have rendered the size of the family unit a potential consideration of lessened importance in relation to the basic wage.

The major decisions which governed basic wage determinations between 1908 and 1947, traced below, are reviewed in greater detail on pages 795 to 797 of the 50th edition of the Year Book.

Adoption by the Court in 1908 of the "Harvester rate", apparently based on the needs of a family "of about five persons", as the standard wage was followed somewhat later by its periodical adjustment to accord with changes as indicated by retail price index numbers. In 1921, the "Powers 3s." was added to the Harvester equivalent to cover possible increases in prices in intervals between adjustments. During the depression, from February, 1931, rates of wages (including basic and margin elements) were reduced by 10 per cent. by order of the Court.

In April, 1934, the Court abolished the "Powers 3s.", restored the 10 per cent. to margins and simplified method of assessment and adjustment. It was then that the "All Items" "C" series index numbers (described on page 307) became the basis of adjustments, and separate rates were prescribed for certain provincial towns and in certain industries.

Since June, 1937, the basic wage has comprised (a) the needs basic wage, which is varied with movements in retail price index numbers, and (b) a fixed loading (6s. in New South Wales, with some exceptions), known as the "Prosperity loading" added by the Court at that time. Then, too, the Court introduced its own quarterly index numbers for the periodical adjustments, known as the "Court series," based upon the Commonwealth Statistician's "All Items" "C" series. Adjustments prior to February, 1940 were made two months after the end of each quarter, and after that date, from the first pay period in February, May, August, and November. The minimum variation in the basic wage was 2s. from April, 1934 until June, 1937, when it became 1s., with the weekly rates adjusted to the nearest shilling.

An application by the combined unions for an increase in the basic wage heard between August, 1940 and February, 1941 was stood over for later consideration on account of the uncertain outlook under conditions of warfare. The question was revived in October, 1946, and on 13th December, 1946 the Court gave an interim judgment directing an increase of 7s. in the basic wage and continuing unchanged the existing loadings. Existing relationships between male, female, and juvenile award rates were preserved, but rates for females whose remuneration was as fixed by the Women's Employment Board or under National Security (Women's Minimum Wage) Regulations were not affected by the judgment. The basic wage case was again before the Court during 1949 and 1950 but had not been concluded in July, 1950.

In fixing basic rates in an award in a particular industry, the Court may have regard to special circumstances affecting the industry and the cost of living in places of its location; consequently basic rates in various Commonwealth awards may differ considerably.

A statement of the basic rates per week for adult males for each capital city of Australia at intervals from February, 1929 to August, 1943 and quarterly since 1944 is given in Table 290. The Harvester equivalent for Sydney was at its pre-depression peak in February, 1930, then fell heavily, but has shown an uninterrupted upward trend since 1934.

Table 290.—Basic Wages* (per week), Commonwealth Awards—Australian Capitals.

Date.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Average Six Capital Cities.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1929—February	91 0	86 0	80 0	84 0	85 0	83 0	87 0
1930—February	95 6	90 0	81 0	87 0	83 6	86 6	90 6
1931—February	76 6	70 2	60 9	66 2	66 2	70 2	71 1
1932—February	68 10	63 5	58 6	58 1	60 9	64 10	64 4
1933—February	66 7	60 4	55 10	55 4	58 1	63 5	61 8
1934—May	67 0	64 0	61 0	61 0†	66 0	65 0†	65 0
1937—June	72 0	69 0	68 0	69 0	71 0	69 0	70 0
October	78 0	76 0	73 0	73 0	75 0	75 0	75 0
1939—September	81 0	81 0	76 0	78 0	77 0	77 0	79 0
1940—May	83 0	82 0	78 0	78 0	77 0	78 0	80 0
August	85 0	84 0	79 0	80 0	79 0	80 0	82 0
1941—February	88 0	86 0	82 0	82 0	81 0	83 0	85 0
1942—February	91 0	89 0	86 0	86 0	86 0	87 0	88 0
August	95 0	94 0	89 0	91 0	89 0	91 0	93 0
1943—February	98 0	98 0	91 0	93 0	92 0	94 0	96 0
August	100 0	99 0	94 0	94 0	94 0	95 0	98 0
1944—Feb. & May	99 0	97 0	93 0	93 0	93 0	94 0	96 0
August	99 0	98 0	93 0	93 0	93 0	93 0	96 0
November	99 0	98 0	93 0	93 0	94 0	94 0	96 0
1945—February	99 0	98 0	93 0	93 0	93 0	94 0	96 0
May	98 0	98 0	93 0	93 0	93 0	93 0	96 0
August	98 0	98 0	93 0	93 0	94 0	93 0	96 0
November	99 0	98 0	93 0	93 0	94 0	94 0	96 0
1946—February	99 0	98 0	93 0	94 0	94 0	95 0	96 0
May	99 0	98 0	94 0	94 0	94 0	95 0	97 0
August	100 0	99 0	94 0	95 0	95 0	96 0	98 0
November	101 0	99 0	94 0	95 0	95 0	97 0	98 0
December‡	108 0	106 0	101 0	102 0	102 0	103 0	105 0
1947—February	108 0	107 0	103 0	102 0	103 0	104 0	106 0
May	110 0	107 0	104 0	103 0	103 0	104 0	106 0
August	110 0	108 0	104 0	104 0	104 0	105 0	107 0
November	112 0	109 0	105 0	106 0	106 0	107 0	109 0
1948—February	114 0	113 0	107 0	108 0	107 0	110 0	111 0
May	116 0	115 0	110 0	111 0	110 0	112 0	114 0
August	120 0	117 0	113 0	114 0	112 0	115 0	116 0
November	122 0	120 0	115 0	116 0	116 0	118 0	119 0
1949—February	124 0	123 0	118 0	119 0	118 0	121 0	122 0
May	127 0	125 0	119 0	121 0	120 0	124 0	124 0
August	130 0	128 0	122 0	124 0	126 0	127 0	127 0
November	132 0	130 0	125 0	126 0	129 0	128 0	129 0
1950—February	135 0	134 0	127 0	129 0	131 0	131 0	133 0
May	138 0	137 0	129 0	131 0	133 0	131 0	135 0

* Not including Child Endowment in N.S.W. (from 23rd July, 1927) and Family Allowances in Australia (from 1st July, 1941).
† Actual rates payable; further increase (3s. Adelaide, 2s. Hobart) to be made in stages.
‡ Increase by Interim Judgment (see preceding page).

Female Basic Wages—Commonwealth Awards.

When necessary for an award, the Commonwealth Court or the appropriate Conciliation Commissioner assessed a minimum wage for women with regard to the needs of the employees in the industry concerned, and the ratio between the minimum wage for the women and the minimum for the men was preserved in periodical adjustments during the currency of the award. Although the determination of award rates of wages became the function of the Conciliation Commissioners under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment Act, 1947, the Act preserved to the Court the power to determine the living wage and to alter the minimum rate of remuneration for adult females in an industry. However, there had never been a general Commonwealth basic wage for females, and in a judgment given in July, 1948, the Arbitration Court held that this provision referred only to the basic element or factor, and that where that element or factor was not disclosed in the award rate, the appropriate Conciliation Commissioner alone had power to alter the rate. To meet this situation and to ensure uniformity, the Court was empowered by an amending Act of 1948 to fix, as well as to alter, basic rates of wages for female workers. Late in 1949 a further amendment empowered the Court to determine general basic wages for adult females.

Women working under Commonwealth awards are employed mainly in the clothing and printing industries.

BASIC WAGE DETERMINATION IN THE VARIOUS STATES.

Basic wages are determined by State industrial tribunals in Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia under State laws. Since October, 1937, basic wages as determined by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration have been applied in New South Wales; formerly the State Industrial Commission determined State basic wages (see page 364). The Industrial Court of Queensland has adjusted basic wage rates according to the Commonwealth Statistician's "All Items" index numbers since March quarter, 1942. Victorian wages boards must adopt Commonwealth award rates where applicable, and in Tasmania the standard of the Commonwealth Court is observed to a large extent.

The Western Australian Arbitration Court determines a basic wage in June of each year, which it may review whenever quarterly data relating to the cost of living supplied by the State Statistician reveals a change of 1s. or more a week. Special provision was made to increase the South Australian living wage in line with the Commonwealth Court's interim judgment of December, 1946, without abrogating the power of the State Board of Industry to declare a living wage.

The State basic wage determinations are related to family units of a man and wife with three children in Queensland and South Australia, and with two children in Western Australia. Family allowances (see page 366) are not taken into account in determining basic wages.

Wage declarations by New South Wales, Queensland, South Australian, and Western Australian industrial tribunals in the years 1928 to 1947 are given in Table 705 of the 50th edition of the Official Year Book. When last determined before the Commonwealth Court's determinations were adopted for State purposes in New South Wales (Sydney) in October, 1937 and in Queensland (Brisbane) in May, 1942, the State basic wages were 78s. and 91s., respectively, per week.

Declarations of basic wage per week by the Board of Industry in South Australia (for Adelaide) and the Arbitration Court of Western Australia (for Perth) in the years 1948 and 1949 were operative as follows:—

Adelaide—

1948—To 6th July, 106s.; 7th July, 117s.

1949—To 14th May, 117s.; 15th May, 125s.

Perth—

1948—To 25th Apr., 110s. 9d.; 26th Apr., 115s. 9d.; 26th July, 117s. 5d.; 1st Nov., 121s. 7d.

1949—To 8th Feb., 121s. 7d.; 9th Feb., 124s. 9d.; 2nd May, 127s. 1d.; 21st July, 133s. 2d.; 24th Oct., 135s. 11d.

SECONDARY WAGES.

The basic rates of wages apply to unskilled labour and the assessment of the secondary wages or marginal rates is considered separately in connection with each occupation. Under the State system in New South Wales, it is the usual practice when varying wages on account of an increase or decrease in the retail price index numbers, to preserve unaltered the recognised margin between the skilled and the unskilled workmen in an industry and to vary all rates of wages by the amount by which the basic wage has been increased or reduced.

The appropriate Commonwealth Conciliation Commissioner determines in each case a marginal amount which he considers to be the fair value, as at the date of the award, of the skill required. The 10 per cent. reduction in operation by order of the Court from February, 1931 to May, 1934 was applied to the secondary as well as the basic wages.

RATES OF WAGES.

The rates of wages for, as distinct from actual earnings in, various occupations at the close of 1921, 1929, and of certain years since 1939 are shown in the following statement. Corresponding information for certain of the years 1911 to 1938 is given in Table 496 of the 1940-41 edition of the Year Book. Except where specified, the figures indicate the minimum amounts payable for a full week's work on the basis of the weekly, daily, or hourly rates fixed by industrial awards and agreements, and for occupations not subject to industrial determination the ruling or predominant rates are stated. The table contains particulars of a few occupations only, but similar information relating to a large number of callings is published annually in the "Statistical Register of New South Wales".

Table 291.—Rates of Wages in Various Occupations, N.S.W.

Occupation.	1921.	1929.	1939.	1942.	1943 1944 and 1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Manufacturing—									
Cabinetmaker ...	101 9	108 6	108 0	127 0	133 0	142 0	146 0	172 0	182 0
Boilermaker ...	107 6	123 0	112 0	133 0	135 0	144 0	164 0	174 0	184 0
Coppersmith ...	109 6	118 6	113 0	133 0	136 0	145 0	165 6	175 6	185 6
Fitter ...	107 6	118 6	112 0	133 0	135 0	144 0	164 0	174 0	184 0
Fitter, electrical...	108 6	118 6	118 0	139 0	141 0	150 0	176 0	186 0	196 0
Baker, bread ...	100 6	128 6	120 0	137 0	139 0	148 0	167 0	177 0	187 0
Bootmaker ...	98 6	102 6	105 0	125 6	127 6†	135 6	140 0	156 0	166 0
Tailor (ready-made) ...	102 6	108 0	101 0	125 0	128 0†	136 0	139 0	172 0	181 0
Compositor(jobbing,hand)	105 0	116 0	109 0	129 0	133 0†	141 0	156 0	171 6	190 0
Building—									
Bricklayer ...	108 0	126 6	126 6	141 6	143 6‡	155 0	178 0	188 0	198 0
Carpenter...	110 0	125 0	126 6	141 6	143 6‡	156 6	178 0	188 0	198 0
Painter ...	104 0	116 0	115 6	134 6	136 6	145 6	167 9	177 9	190 0
Plumber ...	110 0	127 0	125 6	143 0	145 0	154 0	179 0	194 0	199 0
Mining—									
Coalwheeler per day.*	15 7	18 3	18 8	25 0	25 6	27 3	31 1	33 1	35 1
Transport—									
Railway loco-driver	106 0	114 0	108 6	127 6	132 6§	143 6	161 0	171 0	181 0
Wharf-labourer per hour	130 0	139 0	144 0	163 0	168 0§	179 0	204 0	214 0	224 0
	2 9	2 11	2 10	3 8	3 8½	4 0	4 1½	4 11	5 3
Rural Industries—									
Shearer per 100 sheep	40 0	41 0||	35 6	40 3	41 3¶	46 9	51 3	62 3	71 6
Station-hand, with keep	48 0	54 8	45 6	57 6	60 3	64 9	70 2	88**4	107**8
Standard minimum wage	82 0	82 6	82 0	97 0	99 0	108 0	112 0	122 0	132 0

*Northern District.

† Less 1s. in 1944 and 1945.

‡ Plus 2s. 6d. in 1945.

§ Plus 2s. in 1945.

¶ Plus 3s. 9d. in 1945.

|| Less 2s. 3d. per week.

**Rate for work at or about the homestead other than on domestic duties.

The wages of coalminers are based on contract rates, which vary according to the condition of the seams or places where the coal is mined. Particulars of the award rates of wages for various classes of workers in the rural industries are given in the chapter "Rural Industries".

AVERAGE NOMINAL WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES.

The average nominal weekly rates of wage payable to adult males and adult females in various groups of industries and the weighted average for all groups in New South Wales are compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician. For the computations, particulars are obtained in respect of 874 male and 85 female occupations. The industrial awards and agreements are the main sources of information, and for the few occupations not subject to industrial determinations, the ruling or predominant rates are ascertained from employers and from secretaries of trade unions.

The occupations are classified into fourteen industrial groups, and the averages are calculated on the basis of the weekly rates payable to adult male employees in the metropolitan district, except in regard to the mining, shipping, and rural industries, which are conducted for the most part outside the metropolitan area.

In determining the average wage in each group, an arithmetic mean is taken (that is, the sum of the rates is divided by the number of occupations), no detailed system of weights being applied owing to the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory data as to the number of persons employed in each occupation. In computing the average for all the industries combined, the average for each industrial group is weighted in accordance with the relative number of workers engaged in that group.

The average rates are nominal, and as they take no account of payments in excess of award rates, for overtime, or as bonuses, etc., they are not a measure of average weekly earnings of wage-earners. Moreover, the weekly rates do not measure changes in the nominal cost of labour in terms of wages because of variations from time to time and as between industries in the normal working week. Consequently, the average nominal hourly rates provide a better basis of comparison for certain purposes.

Index numbers of average weekly and hourly nominal rates of wages at the close of certain years since 1914 for adult males and adult females, as calculated by the Commonwealth Statistician, are given below. These are in course of revision to meet changes in industrial structure and are to be regarded as illustrating trends in wage rates rather than their absolute level.

Table 292.—Index Numbers of Average Nominal Rates of Wages in N.S.W.

At 31st December.	Adult Males.		Adult Females.	
	Weekly Rates.	Hourly Rates.	Weekly Rates.	Hourly Rates.
	Base : Weighted average for Australia on date shown = 1,000.			
	1911. (51s. 3d.)	April 30, 1914. (13-06d.)	April 30, 1914. (27s. 2d.)	April 30, 1914. (6-64d.)
1914	1,096	998*	984*	980*
1929	2,007	2,011	1,983	2,218
1936	1,668	1,731	1,677	1,875
1937	1,797	1,878	1,848	2,066
1938	1,854	1,935	1,907	2,134
1939	1,885	1,963	1,960	2,193
1940	1,943	2,038	2,016	2,256
1941	2,056	2,133	2,133	2,387
1942	2,308	2,339	2,350	2,630
1943	2,366	2,401	2,501	2,978
1944	2,367	2,405	2,622	2,934
1945	2,377	2,408	2,623	2,989
1946	2,554	2,593	2,956	3,307
1947	2,757	2,974	3,103	3,646
1948	3,117	3,399	3,681	4,518
1949	3,354	3,653	3,979	4,894

* At 30th June, 1914.

The table reveals a material reduction in the margin between the average nominal rates of wages of men and women since before the 1939-45 war. During the war years (September, 1939 to December, 1945), the weekly rates increased 26.3 per cent. for adult males and 37.2 per cent. for adult females; in the four years ended December, 1949, the increases were 42 per cent. for men and 49.6 per cent. for women; and thus, in December, 1949, the average nominal weekly wage for men was 79.4 per cent. and for women 105.2 per cent. higher than in September, 1939. Over the whole period 1939 to 1949 the average nominal hourly rates showed increases for adult males of 86.1 per cent. and for adult females of 123.2 per cent.

The increases in the years 1938 to 1942 reflect the increases in the basic wage as shown in Tables 289 and 290 with the addition of war loadings in some industries. Wage pegging rendered movements negligible from

1942 to 1945, but relaxation of war-time controls, the increase in the basic wage under the interim judgment of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court in December, 1946, and the general post-war rise in prices have resulted in a significant increase in wages rates since 1945. The greater increases in hourly rates in 1947 and 1948 are attributable to the introduction of the forty-hour week under State tribunals as from July, 1947, and under Commonwealth awards as from 1st January, 1948.

The average nominal weekly wages in the various groups at the end of selected years since 1929 are shown below. In the shipping, pastoral, and domestic industries, where food and lodgings are supplied, the value of such has been added to the rates of wages. The amounts shown are to be regarded as an index of changes expressed in money terms rather than as actual current averages, and are subject to revision.

Table 293.—Average Nominal Weekly Wages* in Industries, Adult Males.

Industrial Group	1929.	1939.	1943.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1. Wood, Furniture, Sawmill, Timber Works, etc. ...	107 9	102 9	125 10	125 10	134 10	139 8	160 0	170 9
2. Engineering, Shipbuilding, Smelting, Metal Works, etc....	103 10	100 10	122 5	123 0	132 0	143 1	158 0	168 0
3. Food, Drink, and Tobacco, Manufacture and Distribution ...	101 2	99 4	120 2	120 9	129 8	137 0	152 1	166 4
4. Clothing, Hats, Boots, Textiles, Rope, Cordage, etc. ...	96 10	92 3	117 11	117 4	125 9	131 7	149 2	160 10
5. Books, Printing, Bookbinding, etc. ...	123 6	120 9	136 1	135 7	154 3	163 7	190 5	205 6
6. Other Manufacturing ...	103 7	99 1	120 8	120 9	130 0	137 0	155 10	166 5
7. Building ...	114 7	110 0	132 0	132 10	142 11	160 11	175 3	185 7
8. Mining, Quarries, etc. ...	112 9	113 1	128 5	128 4	137 4	142 11	162 8	175 3
9. Railway and Tramway Services	107 8	97 4	124 2	124 4	133 7	137 0	159 9	170 1
10. Other Land Transport ...	97 1	96 10	114 6	117 8	126 8	130 8	153 3	163 3
11. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc. ...	106 2	99 1	123 4	122 11	132 2	136 3	180 2	190 6
12. Pastoral, Agricultural, Rural, Horticultural, etc. ...	100 9	80 2	119 7	121 6	129 3	133 8	162 1	175 10
13. Domestic, Hotels, etc.† ...	92 7	92 1	111 0	111 9	121 4	125 4	148 2	161 8
14. Miscellaneous ...	96 5	95 2	116 7	116 9	125 9	132 1	153 3	165 6
All Industries ...	102 11	96 7	121 3	121 10	130 11	137 7	159 9	171 11

* See comment above Table 292.

† Average rates include estimated value of board and lodging where supplied.

The average nominal weekly wages payable to adult females for a full week's work in New South Wales at the close of certain years since 1929, calculated in similar manner to those for males, in industry groups in which women are mainly employed are as follows:—

Table 294.—Average Nominal Weekly Wages* in Industries, Adult Females.

Industrial Group.	1929.	1939.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3. Food, Drink, etc....	48 8	49 7	65 1	72 0	79 4	90 3	100 0
4. Clothing, Textiles, etc. ...	54 5	50 8	74 7	84 11	87 8	100 6	108 10
1, 2, 5 } All Other							
and 6 } Manufacturing ...	53 4	49 11	70 5	78 9	91 9	101 11	110 9
13. Domestic, Hotels, etc.† ...	52 9	52 6	65 4	70 10	75 3	88 0	94 9
14. Shop Assistants, Clerks, etc. ...	55 1	60 5	77 0	81 11	84 0	110 4	118 7
All Groups ...	53 11	53 3	72 7	80 4	84 3	100 0	108 1

* See comment above Table 292.

† Average rates include estimated value of board and lodging where supplied.

INDEX NUMBERS—NOMINAL AND EFFECTIVE WAGES.

The foregoing tables relate to the nominal rates of wages, that is the actual amounts of money payable in return for labour, and in order to show the effective value of these amounts it is necessary to relate them to the purchasing power of money as in the following statement. For this purpose the average rates of wages have been reduced to index numbers and these index numbers have been divided by index numbers of retail prices in Sydney computed from the Commonwealth Statistician's "All Items" index numbers, "C" series (see page 307). The results indicate very approximately the changes in the effective wage.

The nominal wage for each of the years ended June, as shown in the table, represents the mean of the average rates at the end of the four quarters. Index numbers, calculated on the foregoing basis, are as follows:—

Table 295.—Nominal and Effective Wages in New South Wales.

Year. ended June.	Average Nominal Wage for a Full Week's Work.—Adult Males.		Index Number of Retail Prices, Sydney, "All Items." †	Index Number of Effective Wages (Full Work).
	Amount.	Index Number.		
	s. d.			
1923-27*	96 0	1000	1000	1000
1928	102 1	1063	1020	1042
1929	102 10	1071	1034	1036
1930	102 11	1072	1042	1029
1931	98 2	1023	954	1072
1932	93 3	971	872	1114
1933	85 0	885	827	1070
1934	82 10	863	819	1054
1935	83 2	866	826	1048
1936	84 2	877	845	1038
1937	85 9	893	860	1038
1938	91 9	956	881	1085
1939	95 2	991	910	1089
1940	96 9	1008	929	1085
1941	101 1	1053	984	1070
1942	107 6	1120	1039	1078
1943	118 0	1229	1120	1078
1944	121 5	1265	1124	1097
1945	121 3	1263	1120	1128
1946	121 10	1269	1128	1125
1947	129 6	1349	1160	1163
1948	143 3	1493	1234	1210
1949	160 7	1672	1351	1238

* Calendar years. † Mean of the Commonwealth Statistician's index number for Sydney (base, average six Capital cities in 1923-27=1000) for the four quarters of each financial year expressed in ratio to the index number for Sydney (1020) for the base period 1923-27.

The rates of wages, nominal and effective, as stated in the foregoing tables, are based on the rates payable to employees under awards or agreements or predominant rates for work without intermittency or overtime, and not on actual earnings.

WAGES PAID IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Particulars of the actual amount of wages paid in New South Wales are not available. Estimates based upon the information available appeared in issues of the Year Book up to 1940-41 (see page 592 of that edition). The Commonwealth Statistician publishes estimates in the "Monthly Review of Business Statistics" based upon employment and wages as recorded in payroll tax returns (which cover about 80 per cent. of total employment) and estimates of the unrecorded balance, but not including pay of members of the armed forces. The figures are not adjusted seasonally, but a seasonally adjusted monthly index of average weekly earnings in Australia is computed and published in the "Monthly Review."

The amount of average weekly total wages paid in New South Wales as compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician for financial years since 1941-42 and for each quarter since 1946 is as follows:—

Table 296.—Average Weekly Total Wages Paid, New South Wales.*

Year ended June.	Amount.	Quarter ended—	Amount.	Quarter ended—	Amount.
	£thous.		£thous.		£thous.
1941-42	4,202	1946—Mar.	4,817	1948—Mar.	6,753
1942-43	4,617	June	5,384	June	7,419
1943-44	4,757	Sept.	5,495	Sept.	7,759
1944-45	4,721	Dec.	5,949	Dec.	8,436
1945-46	4,980	1947—Mar.	5,713	1949—Mar.	7,730
1946-47	5,851	June	6,246	June	8,493
1947-48	6,970	Sept.	6,480	Sept.	7,982
1948-49	8,105	Dec.	7,229	Dec.	9,394

* Including Australian Capital Territory.

The increase between 1941-42 and 1945-46 was due mainly to the greater number in employment and in part to overtime earnings during the war years; in these years there was rigid pegging of wage rates. Both employment and rates of wages subsequently tended upward strongly, resulting in an increase in total wages paid per week of nearly 72 per cent. between December quarters of 1945 and 1948, and of 11.4 per cent. during 1949. Over this period of four years, the basic wage for adult males in Sydney rose by 33 per cent.

Average Weekly Earnings per Male Unit.

Trends in average weekly earnings of wage and salary earners are illustrated in the next table in which totals of wages paid have been divided by the numbers in civil employment expressed in male units, using for

the latter, total male employment plus 45 per cent. of female employment. The female to male ratio used is not precise, but the averages derived in this way are serviceable for comparative purposes.

Table 297.—Average Weekly Earnings per Male Unit, New South Wales.

Quarter ended—	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.
	Average per week (£).					
September	6·67	6·73	6·69	7·40	8·58	9·01
December	6·89	6·90	7·09	8·15	9·24	10·06
March	6·54	6·35	6·72	7·58	8·41	9·40
June	6·86	6·76	7·23	8·25	9·24	10·23
Average for year ...	6·74	6·69	6·93	7·85	8·87	9·68

Actual average weekly earnings (which include overtime, bonus, etc., payments) considerably exceeded the average nominal weekly wage rates of adult males shown in Table 293, notwithstanding that juniors and their earnings are included in the averages, and that there are losses of working time through sickness, absenteeism, adverse weather, and other causes.

Wage Earnings in Industries.

There are records of actual wage payments in the manufacturing and mining industries and of the payments made to New South Wales and Commonwealth Government employees, but the amount of wages paid to persons employed on rural holdings has not been collected since 1940-41. At no time has it been practicable to ascertain with precision the total wages paid in private commercial, trading and transport enterprises, the professions, and building and construction industries, etc.

The greater proportion of wage and salary earners in New South Wales is covered by the Workers' Compensation Act (see page 334), and as shown on page 339, the estimated amount of wages paid to such workers was £189,877,888 in 1945-46, £242,067,811 in 1946-47, £297,268,490 in 1947-48, and £323,958,748 in 1948-49. The amount of salaries and wages paid in factories (distinguishing Government and private establishments) is shown on page 188 and in mines on page 237 of this volume. Certain, but incomplete, information regarding wages paid in rural industries is given in the chapter "Rural Industries". The following statement shows the amount of salaries and wages paid in New South Wales to employees

of the New South Wales and Commonwealth Governments in each year (excluding 1941-42) since 1937-38:—

Table 298.—Salaries and Wages Paid to Government Employees in N.S.W.

Year ended June.	New South Wales Government.	Commonwealth Government.	Total.	Year ended June.	New South Wales Government.	Commonwealth Government.	Total.
	£thousand.				£thousand.		
1938	28,383	5,178	33,561	1944	41,063	20,675	61,738
1939	29,526	5,844	35,370	1945	41,265	18,971	60,236
1940	30,364	6,726	37,090	1946	43,535	17,030	60,565
1941	32,587	8,597	41,184	1947	49,867	17,558†	67,425†
1942	*	*	*	1948	60,261†	22,323†	82,584†
1943	42,023	19,717	61,740	1949	67,284	27,027	94,311

* Not available.

† Revised since last issue.

PRODUCTION

The value of production, as shown in this section, relates to the primary industries—pastoral, agricultural, dairying and farmyard, mining, forestry, fisheries, and trapping—and to the manufacturing industries. Values of many important industries, such as building, railway construction, commercial and other pursuits are not included.

The values of rural production as stated in Table 299 are gross values as at the place of production. They have been ascertained by applying to recorded production the average annual wholesale prices in metropolitan markets and then deducting costs of marketing. The net values shown in Table 304 have been obtained by making allowance for the cost of items used in the process of production, such as seed, fertilisers, fodder consumed by stock, dips and sprays, and water for irrigation.

The value of agricultural production does not include the value of produce grown on holdings which are less than one acre in extent and from which returns are not collected. This deficiency would be considerable only for some types of vegetables produced.

The figures showing the estimated value of mining production in each year from 1911 to 1919-20 inclusive are based on the records of the Department of Mines, of which details are stated in the chapter of this volume relating to the mining industry. The values shown for 1921 and subsequent years are those supplied by the mine-owners in returns collected under the Census Act, and they indicate the estimated value at the mines of the minerals raised during each year. The values for 1925-26 and later years include the production from all quarries; in earlier years only the output from quarries held under mining title was included.

The value of the manufacturing production is taken as the value at the factory of the manufactured goods less the cost of materials, water, fuel, and electricity, and containers used, and of tools replaced. Returns are not collected as to the production in small establishments employing less than four hands where manual labour only is used, nor from butchers' smallgoods factories. (See page 163 of this volume.)

The values of production shown do not include the value added by reason of transportation to market and distribution to the consumer.

ESTIMATED GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION.

The following statement shows the estimated value of production of the specified industries, at the place of production, at intervals since 1911. The values for mines and quarries as stated for the years 1915-16 to 1931-32 relate to the calendar years 1916 to 1932, and for 1932-33 to 1947-48 to the calendar years 1932 to 1947, respectively.

Table 299.—Value of Primary and Manufacturing Production.

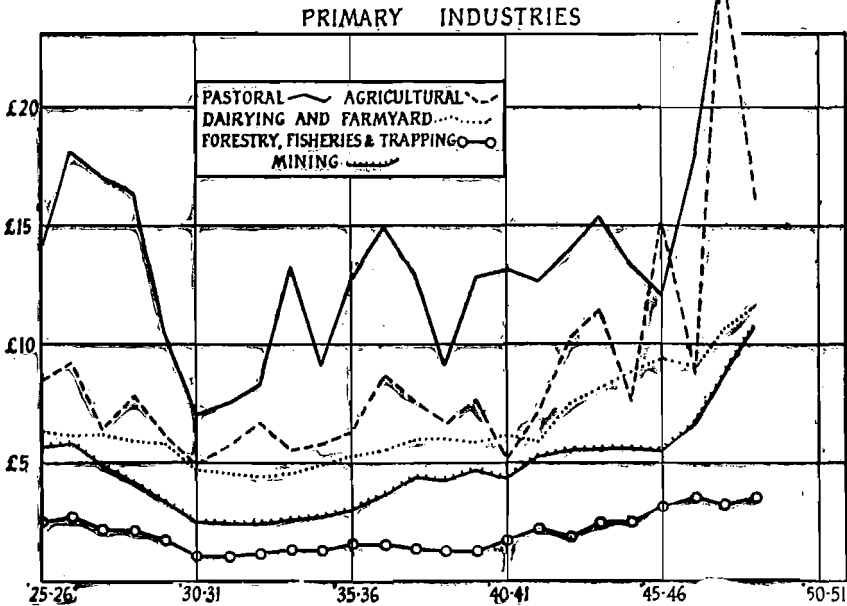
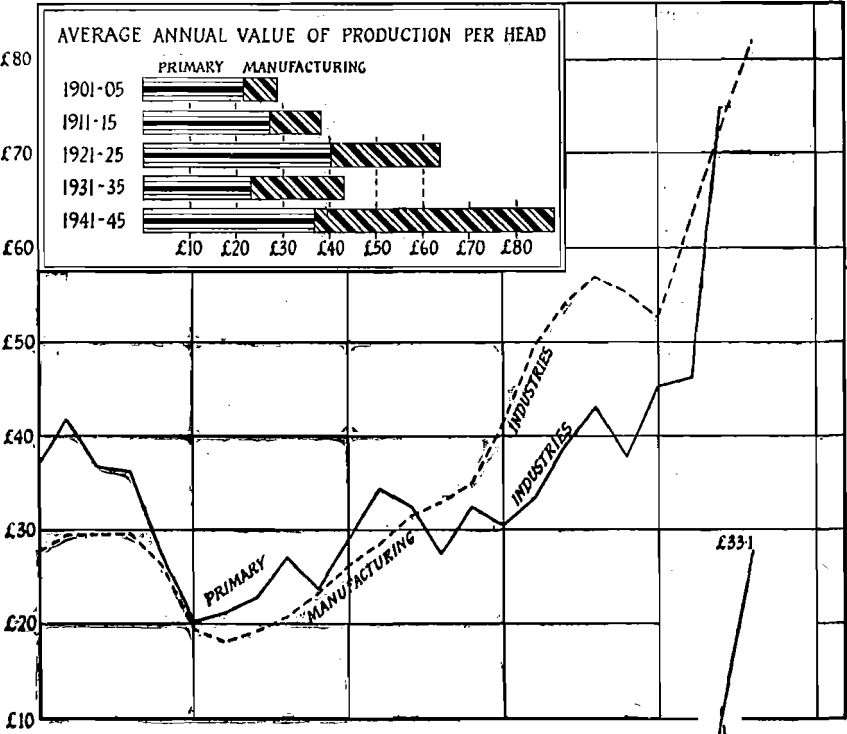
Season.	Primary Industries.							Manu- facturing Industries	Total, Primary and Manu- facturing Indus- tries.
	Rural Industries.				Forestry, Fisheries, and Trap- ping.	Mines and Quarries. •	Total, Primary Indus- tries.		
	Pastoral.	Agri- cultural.	Dairying and Farm- yard.	Total, Rural Indus- tries.					
Value in £ thousand at Place of Production.									
1911†	20,586	9,749	6,534	36,869	2,213	7,392	46,474	19,432	65,906
1913†	21,555	12,378	7,063	40,996	2,644	8,712	52,352	23,764	76,116
1920-21	20,336	32,373	16,447	69,156	4,089	10,192	83,437	43,128	126,565
1928-29	40,679	19,356	14,559	74,594	5,298	10,207	90,099	73,627	163,726
1930-31	17,835	12,328	12,039	42,202	2,669	6,341	51,212	49,524	100,736
1931-32	19,331	14,547	11,525	45,403	2,578	6,227	54,208	46,653	100,861
1935-36	33,641	16,796	14,112	64,549	4,165	8,045	76,759	69,470	146,229
1936-37	40,306	23,416	14,592	78,314	4,196	9,690	92,200	76,754	168,954
1937-38	35,257	20,430	16,113	71,800	3,853	12,014	87,667	85,168	172,835
1938-39	24,894	18,459	16,359	59,712	3,485	11,702	74,899	90,266	165,165
1939-40	35,550	21,254	16,188	72,992	3,710	12,914	89,616	96,600	186,225
1940-41	36,718	14,279	16,825	67,822	4,667	12,297	84,786	115,044	199,830
1941-42	35,506	20,308	16,558	72,372	6,052	14,766	93,190	138,790	231,980
1942-43	39,507	29,144	21,384	90,035	5,519	15,481	111,035	153,582	264,617
1943-44	44,136	32,750	23,544	100,430	7,039	15,929	123,398	162,726	286,124
1944-45	38,697	21,995	25,403	86,095	7,071	16,004	109,170	159,875	269,045
1945-46	35,426	44,719	27,308	107,453	8,933	16,046	132,432	153,179	285,611
1946-47	53,869	26,150	27,048	107,067	10,442	19,807	137,316	186,546	323,862
1947-48	77,965	87,764	31,916	197,645	9,493	26,187	233,325	218,611	451,936
1948-49	101,535	49,150†	35,409	186,094†	10,769	32,870	229,733†	251,199	480,932†

* See context above.

† Calendar Year.

‡ Subject to revision.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION PER HEAD OF POPULATION, N.S.W.
PRIMARY AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES



NOTE: Graphs not amended to take account of revisions to Agricultural and Total Primary industries for 1947-48 made subsequent to their preparation.

Apart from seasonal influences, fluctuations in the value of pastoral production are mainly the result of variations in the prices of wool.

In agriculture, wheat is the outstanding product. Seasonal conditions which affect the extent of cultivation and the size of the harvests are the cause of frequent fluctuations in the annual values of agricultural production, apart from the variations in the price of this cereal, which depends upon the state of oversea markets rather than upon local supply and demand. When the influence of both factors—season and price—bears in the same direction, up or down, the fluctuations are considerable.

A comparative statement of the quantity and value of wool, wheat and butter produced in various years since 1911 is shown in Table 301.

In the mining industry, coal is the principal product. The production in 1948 was estimated as follows:—coal mines, £14,938,000, other mines, £16,183,000, and quarries, £1,749,000.

In the following table, the estimated value of production, as at place of production in each year, is shown in relation to the population:—

Table 300.—Value of Production per Capita.
(Valued at Place of Production.)

Season.	Primary Industries.							Manufacturing Industries.	Total Primary and Manufacturing Industries.																		
	Rural Industries.				Forests, Fisheries, and Trapping.	Mining.	Total, Primary Industries.																				
	Pastoral.	Agricultural.	Dairying and Farm-yard.	Total, Rural Industries.																							
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.										
1911*	12	7	3	5	17	1	3	18	6	22	2	10	1	6	7	4	8	9	27	18	2	11	13	5	39	11	7
1913*	11	16	11	6	16	0	3	17	7	22	10	6	1	9	1	4	15	8	28	15	3	13	1	2	41	16	5
1920-21	9	14	8	15	9	11	7	17	5	33	2	0	1	19	1	4	17	7	39	18	8	20	12	10	60	11	6
1928-29	16	7	6	7	15	10	5	17	2	30	0	6	2	2	8	4	2	9	36	5	4	29	12	9	65	18	1
1930-31	7	0	2	4	16	11	4	14	7	16	11	8	1	1	0	2	2	9	20	2	6	19	9	2	39	11	8
1931-32	7	10	7	5	13	3	4	9	10	17	13	8	1	0	1	2	8	6	21	2	3	18	3	4	39	5	7
1935-36	12	13	3	6	6	5	5	6	3	24	5	11	1	11	4	3	0	7	28	17	10	26	2	11	55	0	9
1936-37	15	0	8	8	14	8	5	8	10	29	4	2	1	11	3	3	12	4	34	7	9	28	12	6	63	0	3
1937-38	13	0	3	7	10	9	5	18	11	26	9	11	1	8	5	4	8	9	32	7	1	31	8	7	63	15	8
1938-39	9	2	0	6	15	0	5	19	7	21	16	7	1	5	6	4	5	7	27	7	8	32	19	11	60	7	7
1939-40	12	17	2	7	13	9	5	17	2	26	8	1	1	6	10	4	13	6	32	8	5	34	19	0	67	7	5
1940-41	13	3	2	5	2	4	6	0	8	24	6	2	1	13	5	4	8	2	30	7	9	41	4	8	71	12	5
1941-42	12	12	5	7	4	4	5	17	9	25	14	6	2	3	0	5	5	0	33	2	6	49	6	7	82	9	1
1942-43	13	17	8	10	4	10	7	10	3	31	12	9	1	18	9	5	8	10	39	0	4	53	19	4	92	19	8
1943-44	15	7	5	11	8	1	8	4	0	34	19	6	2	9	1	5	10	11	42	19	6	56	13	5	99	12	11
1944-45	13	6	9	7	11	8	8	15	1	29	13	6	2	8	8	5	10	4	37	12	6	55	2	1	92	14	7
1945-46	12	1	7	15	5	0	9	6	4	36	12	11	3	0	11	5	9	5	45	3	3	52	4	9	97	8	0
1946-47	18	3	7	8	16	6	9	2	7	36	2	8	3	10	6	6	13	8	46	6	10	62	19	2	109	6	0
1947-48	25	18	8	29	3	10	10	12	4	65	14	10	3	3	2	8	14	2	77	12	2	72	14	3	150	6	5
1948-49	33	2	9	†16	0	10	11	11	2	†60	14	9	3	10	3	10	14	7	†74	19	7	81	19	8	†156	19	8

* Calendar year. † Subject to revision.

WOOL, WHEAT, AND BUTTER—PRODUCTION AND FARM VALUES.

Season to season variations in the quantity and value of wool, wheat, and butter, the chief rural products, are the predominant causes of fluctuation

in the value of primary production. Particulars regarding these major products are given in the next statement; those for value may be compared with the total values of pastoral, agricultural, and dairy and farmyard production shown in Table 299.

Butter production in seasons since 1934-35, as stated in the following table, is the quantity produced from New South Wales milk and cream used for making butter in this or other States, and excludes butter produced in New South Wales factories from Victorian or Queensland milk or cream. Prior to 1934-35 the production shown is the actual quantity made on farms or in factories in New South Wales. (In 1934-35 total production from New South Wales milk or cream was 147,962,646 lb. of butter, of which 2,695,051 lb. was made in Victoria and Queensland, and in that year New South Wales factories produced 828,733 lb. of butter from Victorian and Queensland milk or cream.) The figures nevertheless illustrate fairly the fluctuations in value due to variations in production.

In valuing production, all receipts in respect of each product—market realizations and governmental assistance—are taken into account. Accordingly, the average value to the farmer per bushel of wheat or per lb. of butter are stated on this basis also. The amount of governmental assistance, the seasons affected, and the equivalent value per unit of production of these payments are shown in Tables 302 and 303. Woolgrowers have not received any corresponding assistance, and the average value per lb. quoted is the average price paid for greasy wool at auctions, in which manner the bulk of the clip is sold. During the war years (1939-45), however, the entire wool clip was sold to the United Kingdom Government, and for seasons 1939-40 to 1945-46 the values shown are those obtained on appraisal, inclusive of end-of-season equalisation payments. The estimated net returns to wheat growers is the weighted average price of wheat delivered at country railway sidings, less the net cost of bags, and for butter is the average per lb. paid to the farmer at butter factories for milk and cream supplied, stated as per lb. of butter made therefrom.

Market receipts of wheatgrowers were augmented by bounty or other direct governmental assistance in the seasons 1931-32 to 1935-36, in 1938-39 and 1940-41, and again from 1944-45 to 1946-47. In addition, wheat pool distributions included part of the proceeds of the Flour Tax which ceased as from 22nd December, 1947. In years of great seasonal adversity, growers were assisted on the basis of sown acreage which yielded no grain or only a few bushels per acre. Consequently the average values shown in the table for seasons such as 1944-45 and 1946-47, derived by relating all proceeds of assistance to the very small harvests, do not reflect the real unit values of wheat produced in those seasons.

Table 301.—Production of Wool, Wheat, and Butter.

Season.	Wool.			Wheat (Grain).			Milk for Butter.*		
	Quantity.	Value to Grower.		Quantity	Value to Farmer.		Quantity in terms of Butter.	Value to Farmer.	
		Amount.	Av. price per lb. (greasy) at Auctions.		Amount (Incl. Govt. Assistance).	Av. per bus. at Country Railway.		Amount (Incl. Govt. Assistance).	Av. per lb. of Butter.
thous. lb.	£thous.	d.	thous. bus.	£thous.	s. d.	thous. lb.	£thous.	d.	
1911	404,655	12,421	8-1	25,088	4,113	3 8-0	83,205	3,631	10-5
1913-14	379,450	13,143	9-1	38,020	5,988	3 2-0	77,779	3,450	10-3
1920-21	275,269	13,023	12-5	55,625	20,164	7 3-0	84,268	8,411	24-0
1925-26	402,490	26,223	16-5	33,806	8,590	5 1-0	106,968	7,045	15-8
1928-29	482,920	30,879	16-5	49,257	9,851	4 0-0	96,244	6,779	17-1
1929-30	459,970	18,099	10-5	34,407	5,448	3 2-0	105,022	6,842	15-8
1930-31	427,220	13,705	8-7	65,877	5,215	1 7-0	114,202	5,931	12-6
1931-32	501,648	15,233	8-3	54,966	8,130	2 11-5	123,847	5,750	11-2
1932-33	532,080	16,659	8-5	78,870	9,800	2 6-0	128,931	5,018	9-4
1933-34	484,390	29,951	15-8	57,057	7,013	2 5-8	148,868	5,167	8-4
1934-35	494,981	18,045	9-7	48,678	7,150	2 11-5	147,963	5,800	9-4
1935-36	472,585	25,408	14-0	48,822	8,137	3 3-8	126,031	5,486	11-4
1936-37	508,616	32,091	16-4	56,668	12,989	4 8-0	110,746	5,630	12-2
1937-38	495,027	24,060	12-7	55,104	9,229	3 5-0	121,507	5,582	13-0
1938-39	437,141	17,076	10-3	59,898	6,695	2 3-3	119,542	6,489	13-0
1939-40	546,273	28,283	13-4†	76,552	11,451	2 11-9	117,883	6,666	13-6
1940-41	536,907	27,127	13-1†	23,933	4,286	2 11-9	110,058	6,241	13-6
1941-42	547,000	27,458	13-1†	48,500	8,011	3 3-6	90,553	5,119	13-6
1942-43	497,538	29,154	15-1†	51,693	10,273	3 11-7	99,636	6,607	16-0
1943-44	537,410	31,703	15-3†	47,500	11,391	4 9-6	93,197	7,130	18-6
1944-45	448,683	26,112	15-1†	17,134	4,485	5 2-8	77,117	6,106	19-3
1945-46	431,549	25,234	15-1†	62,520	21,790	6 11-6	79,309	6,618	20-3
1946-47	432,621	40,277	23-6	15,682	8,091	10 3-8	65,828	5,504	20-3
1947-48	422,280	63,713	37-9	95,227	64,758	13 7-2	81,439	8,030	23-9
1948-49	463,208	86,457	46-8	64,704	29,661‡	9 2-0‡	79,888	8,533	25-9

* See explanation in penultimate paragraph preceding this table. † Based upon price paid by agreement by United Kingdom Government. ‡ Subject to revision.

Particulars showing the extent of governmental assistance to wheat growers since 1938-39 and the extent to which the value of wheat (grain) production in New South Wales was increased thereby are as follows:—

Table 302.—Governmental Assistance in Relation to Value of Production of Wheat (grain).

Season.	Governmental Assistance.		Av. Value of Wheat per Bushel excluding Government Assistance.	Season.	Governmental Assistance.		Av. Value of Wheat per Bushel excluding Government Assistance.
	Amount.	Equivalent per Bushel of Wheat.			Amount.	Equivalent per Bushel of Wheat.	
	£	d.	s. d.		£	d.	s. d.
1938-39	1,329,180	5-3	1 10-0	1943-44	814,956	4-1	4 5-5
1939-40	306,788	1-0	2 10-0	1944-45	1,360,840	19-1	3 7-7
1940-41	583,853	5-8	3 1-2	1945-46	442,900	1-7	6 9-9
1941-42	297,372	1-5	3 2-1	1946-47	1,508,380	23-1	8 4-7
1942-43	353,560	1-6	3 10-1	1947-48	124,820	0-3	13 6-9

The subsidising of butter commenced in the season 1942-43. Subsidy is distributed through the factories and the price paid for milk or cream

for butter since that season has included subsidy, with the effect upon value of production in New South Wales as indicated in the following statement:—

Table 303.—Governmental Assistance in Relation to Value of Production of Butter.

Season.	Governmental Assistance.		Av. Value per lb. excluding Government Assistance.	Season.	Governmental Assistance.		Av. Value per lb. excluding Government Assistance.
	Amount.	Equivalent per lb. of Butter.			Amount.	Equivalent per lb. of Butter.	
	£	d.	d.		£	d.	d.
1942-43	483,245	1-24	14-75	1946-47	785,981	3-12	17-20
1943-44	1,460,983	3-99	14-60	1947-48	1,335,054	4-21	19-73
1944-45	1,382,409	4-63	14-70	1948-49	1,013,822	3-29	22-59
1945-46	1,175,984	3-80	16-47				

Wool production reached a record in 1941-42, and clips were heavy from 1939-40 to 1943-44, but severe drought subsequently caused heavy losses of sheep, and clips were about 20 per cent. below that level from 1945-46 to 1947-48, and about 15 per cent. below it in 1948-49. Nevertheless, as the result of the sharp and progressive rise in wool prices following the re-introduction of auctions in 1946-47, the value to woolgrowers in 1947-48 and 1948-49, exceeded by far, the greatest ever before recorded.

In the past ten seasons, although three wheat crops were severely effected by drought, two of the three largest harvests ever recorded were obtained. The 1947-48 crop surpassed the previous record (1932-33) by 20 per cent. The effect upon the return to farmers in adverse seasons was cushioned to some extent by relatively high unit values and governmental assistance. The value of wheat production in 1947-48 was unprecedented, attaining within 5 per cent. of the aggregate value during the preceding five seasons.

The quantity of milk used for making butter declined considerably after 1940-41 season and reached its lowest point in 1946-47 (a very dry season), when the output of butter was only 55 per cent. of the quantity in 1938-39. Production increased in 1947-48 and in 1948-49, and in the latter season, as a result of higher market prices, the value to dairy farmers was the greatest on record.

The factors affecting the production and value of these major products are reviewed in more detail in the chapters of this volume relating to the rural industries.

ESTIMATED NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION—PRIMARY INDUSTRIES.

The foregoing estimates of the value of primary production represent gross values (at the place of production), including such costs as fodder consumed by farm stock, seed, fertilisers, spraying, and water used in

irrigating, etc. By deducting the estimated cost of these items from the gross values, without deduction for depreciation of capital, machinery or plant, the net values of primary production have been estimated for the year 1928-29 to 1948-49 as follows:—

Table 304.—Net Value of Primary Production.

Season.	Pastoral.	Agricultural.	Dairying and Farm-yard.	Total Rural Industries.	Forestry, Fisheries, Trapping.	Mining.	Total Primary.
Valued in £thousand at Place of Production.							
1928-29	40,356	15,631	12,092	68,079	5,241	8,722	82,042
1930-31	17,592	9,776	10,383	37,751	2,608	5,249	45,608
1931-32	19,024	12,969	9,624	41,617	2,527	5,074	49,218
1935-36	32,799	14,139	11,466	58,404	4,117	6,792	69,313
1936-37	39,300	20,515	11,357	71,172	4,145	8,350	83,667
1937-38	33,939	16,260	12,480	62,679	3,798	10,416	76,893
1938-39	23,613	13,401	13,147	50,161	3,429	9,948	63,538
1939-40	34,562	18,093	13,266	65,921	3,658	10,927	80,506
1940-41	35,305	11,215	13,368	59,888	4,646	10,233	74,767
1941-42	34,121	16,043	12,834	62,998	6,045	12,403	81,446
1942-43	38,212	24,444	17,070	79,726	5,507	12,897	98,130
1943-44	42,580	27,916	18,112	88,608	7,026	13,158	108,792
1944-45	37,452	17,499	20,080	75,031	7,048	13,137	95,216
1945-46	34,043	39,345	21,596	94,984	8,908	13,116	117,008
1946-47	52,666	20,351	21,179	94,196	10,338	16,503	121,040
1947-48	76,622	79,308	25,692	181,622	9,284	22,285	213,191
1948-49	99,746	41,468*	28,991	170,205*	10,623	28,198	209,026*

* Subject to revision.

Details regarding deductions from the gross values are published in the chapters of this volume relating to the rural industries.

OVERSEA TRADE

CONTROL OF OVERSEA TRADE.

The Commonwealth Parliament makes laws with respect to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States of Australia.

The first Commonwealth Act relating to customs came into operation by proclamation on 4th October, 1901. The Act, with amendments, provides administrative machinery in relation to customs, prescribes the manner in which duties are to be computed and paid, and authorises the inspection of imports and exports.

Prior to federation, a different tariff was in operation in each State, and interstate trade was subject to the same duties as overseas trade. On 8th October, 1901, when the Customs Tariff Act of 1902 was introduced in the Commonwealth Parliament, a uniform tariff for all the States was imposed, trade and commerce between the States became free, and the power of the Commonwealth to impose duties of customs and excise became exclusive, except that the State of Western Australia was given the right to levy duty on interstate imports for a period of five years.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND CUSTOMS.

Matters relating to trade and customs are administered by the Commonwealth Department of Trade and Customs, which is under the direction of a Commonwealth Minister.

Under the Customs Act, the import of certain goods is prohibited, and the prohibition may be extended to other commodities by regulation. The conditions under which goods for export are prepared may be prescribed by regulation, and the exportation of goods which do not conform to the required standards may be prohibited. In terms of the Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act, 1905-1933, the importation or exportation of any goods may be prohibited by regulation unless they bear a prescribed trade description.

Regulations under the Banking Act, 1945, prohibit the export of goods except under a license issued by the Department of Trade and Customs.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND AGRICULTURE.

The Commonwealth Department of Commerce and Agriculture supervises matters relating to the overseas marketing of Australian produce. Its functions include the collection and dissemination of commercial and industrial data, the supervision of the grade and quality of goods exported, the investigation of matters affecting trade, commerce and industry, and the control of the Trade Commissioner service abroad. The department is under the control of a minister of the Crown and is assisted by an Export Advisory Committee, consisting of representatives of Australian exporters and of various Commonwealth Departments, including Trade and Customs.

Under the Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act, official control is exercised over the preparation, manufacture, quality, grading, packing and labelling of practically all foodstuffs exported.

A number of marketing organizations has been constituted by the Commonwealth to control the export and distribution abroad of certain Australian commodities.

Trade representation abroad is conducted by Trade Commissioners who have been appointed for service in the United Kingdom, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Malaya, Hong Kong, Egypt and the United States of America, and by Commercial Counsellors in France and Japan. The Agent-General is the official representative of the Government of New South Wales in London.

TARIFF BOARD.

The Tariff Board was appointed to assist the Minister under an Act which came into operation in March, 1922. The Board consists of four members, including an administrative officer of the Department of Trade and Customs, who is chairman. The Tariff Board Act, 1921-1934, prescribes that the Minister shall refer to the Board for investigation such matters as appeals against the decisions of the Comptroller-General in respect of the interpretation of the tariff; the necessity for new, increased, or reduced duties or for bounties; the effect of bounties; proposals for applying preferential tariffs to any country; and questions such as whether undue advantage is being taken of tariff protection by charging unnecessarily high prices. In addition, the Minister may require the Board to inquire into the classification of goods under by-law items in the tariff or the determination of the value of goods for duty, and he may request it to report as to the effect of the customs and excise tariffs and of the customs laws on the industries of the Commonwealth, and on other matters affecting the encouragement of industries in relation to the tariff.

WAR-TIME REGULATIONS AND MUTUAL AID AGREEMENTS.

A description of war-time Mutual Aid Agreements and an outline of war-time regulations relating to overseas trade are given in earlier issues of the Year Book (see No. 50, page 118).

In June, 1950, there were no restrictions on trade with former enemy countries except Germany and Japan, trade with which was still subject to the issue of a license under the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1939-47.

POST-WAR CONTROL OF OVERSEA TRADE.

Since the war, Australian overseas trade has been seriously affected by a continuous adverse balance of payments between countries of the sterling group and the dollar countries (United States and Canada). Partly in order to conserve dollar exchange and reduce the adverse balance, and partly to ensure a sufficient supply of essential commodities in Australia, the Commonwealth Government has retained strict control of foreign exchange and overseas trade.

Control of Imports.

Imports into Australia are controlled under the Customs (Import Licensing) Regulations, promulgated on 1st December, 1939. These regulations were primarily designed to conserve non-sterling exchange for war purposes, but in December, 1941, they were extended to sterling goods. After the war, in January, 1946, the control of imports of sterling origin was considerably relaxed. In January, 1947, almost all goods of United Kingdom origin, and in January, 1950, practically all goods from the rest of the sterling area, were released from control. Import restrictions have also been relaxed in respect of goods from those non-sterling (or

"easy currency") countries with which Australia has no balance of payments problem.

In June, 1950, the sterling area still had a balance of payments problem with a small number of non-sterling ("hard currency") countries, chiefly the United States and Canada. The policy of the Commonwealth Government is to restrict imports from these countries to essential goods unobtainable from sterling or "easy currency" sources.

Control of Exports.

Under the Banking (Foreign Exchange) Regulations, which came into force in January, 1947, foreign exchange transactions are subject to control by the Commonwealth Bank, primarily for the purpose of controlling the export of capital in the form of goods. The Regulations prescribe that a license must be obtained from the Department of Trade and Customs for the export of any goods not specially exempted from control. Foreign currency arising from the sale of Australian products overseas is placed at the disposal of the Commonwealth Bank, which pays the exporter an equivalent amount in Australian currency.

In addition, the export of certain commodities is prohibited by the Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations and by proclamations under the Customs Act. The principal objects are to safeguard supplies of essential commodities in Australia, to control the export of goods which are the subject of Empire Marketing Agreements, and to strengthen the control over the export of capital in the form of goods.

CUSTOMS TARIFF.

The Australian Customs Tariff is based on the policy of protection of Australian industries and preference to goods of British origin. The principles for determining margins of preference in the case of goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom are laid down in the United Kingdom and Australia Trade Agreement Act, 1932, and in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (see page 391). Under the Act of 1932, Australia is to maintain minimum margins of preference between the British Preferential Tariff and either the Intermediate or General Tariff. The General Agreement establishes maximum margins of preference.

There are three scales of customs duty, as follows:—

The British Preferential Tariff applies to goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, provided that they have been shipped from the United Kingdom without transshipment. It also applies to the majority of goods of Canadian or New Zealand origin, and to certain exports of non-self-governing British Colonies and Protectorates.

The Intermediate (or "Most-Favoured Nation") Tariff, which became effective from 1st January, 1937, applies to countries with which Australia has negotiated trade agreements (including agreements negotiated under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade), and to countries which accord Australia reciprocal most-favoured-nation tariff treatment by reason of agreements between those countries and the United Kingdom.

The General Tariff applies to all goods other than those to which the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff or Intermediate Tariff have

been extended, or which are not entitled to special rates of import duty under Acts of Parliament.

RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS.

A reciprocal trade agreement, under which special tariff rates are applicable to certain goods of New Zealand origin, has been in force since 1922; all other New Zealand goods are subject to the British Preferential Tariff. A new agreement was made in 1933 and reviewed in 1934 and 1938.

An agreement, according preference to almost all goods of Canadian origin, was concluded between Australia and Canada in 1931. The agreement was amended in 1934, 1936, 1938 and 1939. A separate agreement with Newfoundland, dating from 1939, lapsed on 1st April, 1949, when that country became a province of Canada.

A trade agreement with Southern Rhodesia, concluded in April, 1941, provides for concessional tariff rates on Southern Rhodesian tobacco, and exemption from primage duty on raw asbestos and chrome ore. In return, Southern Rhodesia accords tariff concessions on a wide range of Australian primary and manufactured products.

Under the Customs Tariff (Papua and New Guinea) Act, 1936, certain products of Papua and the Mandated Territory of New Guinea are admitted into Australia free of duty. All other imports from these territories are subject to the British Preferential Tariff.

In addition, reciprocal trade agreements have been concluded with South Africa, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Switzerland, Brazil and Greece.

THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATION.

In December, 1945, the United States of America made proposals for the drafting of a charter containing rules for the conduct of international trade, to be submitted to a World Conference on Trade and Employment. In February, 1946, these proposals were considered at the first meeting of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations Organization. The Council resolved to call an International Conference on Trade and Employment, and set up a Preparatory Committee to prepare a draft agenda for the Conference.

After discussions in London, New York and Geneva, the Committee formulated a "Charter for an International Trade Organization" for consideration by a World Conference on Trade and Employment, which was held at Havana from 21st November, 1947 to 21st March, 1948. The Conference was attended by the representatives of 56 nations, of whom 54 agreed to submit a revised text of the Charter to their governments.

The Charter provides for the establishment of an International Trade Organization as an agency of the United Nations, and it contains rules for the conduct of international trade based on the principle of multilateral trade. It covers an extensive range of subjects connected with international trade, such as the maintenance of full employment, promotion of economic development, non-discriminatory tariffs, subsidies, State trading, and restrictive business practices.

Up to June, 1950, the Charter had not come into operation, as it had not been accepted by the requisite minimum number of countries. Many

countries were delaying acceptance pending action by the United States, where the matter was still under consideration in June, 1950. In 1948 the Commonwealth Parliament passed the International Trade Organization Act, which authorises Australia to accept the Charter after the United Kingdom and the United States have done so.

The Preparatory Committee considered that action towards tariff reduction could be taken before completion of the Charter. Accordingly, at Geneva between April and August, 1947, twenty-three countries (including Australia) conducted a series of negotiations designed to reduce tariffs, and the results are incorporated in the "General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade."

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The Schedules to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade contain the tariff concessions which each country undertook to accord to the products of all other parties to the Agreement. In addition to granting concessions in its own tariff, Australia undertook to forego certain concessions in British Commonwealth markets, and in return received direct and indirect benefits in foreign markets for many export products. The Agreement is being provisionally operated by all countries (except China) which took part in the negotiations at Geneva, *viz.*, Australia, United Kingdom, New Zealand, South Africa, United States, France, Belgium, and fifteen other countries.

Apart from the tariff schedules, the General Agreement comprises 35 articles relating to such matters as subsidies, internal taxation, and State trading. These articles will be suspended when the Charter comes into force.

A second series of tariff negotiations was concluded at Annecy, in France, in August, 1949, and, as a result, an additional nine countries (including Italy, Sweden and Greece) accepted the Agreement. Australia granted certain concessions from May, 1950, in return for benefits in export markets. A further series of tariff negotiations commenced at Torquay, England, in September, 1950.

PRIMAGE DUTIES.

Under the Customs Tariff (Primage Duties) Act, 1934, *ad valorem* primage duties at rates of 4 per cent., 5 per cent., or 10 per cent. are levied on imports according to the origin and type of goods. Goods the produce or manufacture of Norfolk Island, New Zealand, Fiji, Papua, and the Territory of New Guinea, and a number of specified goods for use by primary producers are exempt from primage duty; also exempt are many machines, tools of trade, and raw materials not manufactured or produced in Australia. Primage duties at the rates applicable to the British Preferential Tariff are imposed on Canadian goods admissible under the British Preferential Tariff, and on proclaimed commodities from British non-self-governed colonies and protectorates. Primage duties at concessional rates (in most cases at the rate equivalent to the British Preferential Tariff rate) are payable on a limited number of goods the product of certain countries, including the United States. Revenue from primage duties in New South Wales is shown in Table 327.

SPECIAL WAR DUTY.

An additional (war-time) customs duty, representing 10 per cent. of the sum of customs and primage duties, was payable on all goods except

un-manufactured tobacco, petrol and similar petroleum and shale products from 3rd May, 1940, to 15th November, 1946. Collections are shown in Table 327.

EXCHANGE ADJUSTMENT.

The Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act, 1933, and subsequent amendments, provided for adjustments to be made in ordinary customs duties because of the depreciation of Australian currency in relation to the currencies to which the benefit of the British Preferential Tariff extended. The Acts were repealed in November, 1947, when the basis of valuation of goods for duty purposes was changed from British to Australian currency. An outline of these Acts was given in earlier issues of the Year Book (see No. 50, page 137).

SALES TAX.

Since 1st August, 1930, certain goods imported into Australia, as well as local secondary products, have been subject to the Sales Tax. Where the sales tax is payable on imports, it is collected by the customs authorities at ports of entry, unless the importer is a manufacturer or wholesaler registered under the Sales Tax Assessment Act. It is payable on the sum of the following:—(a) the value of the goods for duty purposes; (b) the customs duty payable; and (c) 20 per cent. of the sum of (a) and (b). Certain imports from Fiji, New Zealand, Papua, New Guinea and Norfolk Island are exempt. Particulars as to rates of sales tax, etc., are published in the chapter, "Public Finance."

The total amount of sales tax paid in New South Wales in 1948-49 was £16,646,190, and of this sum £1,035,463 or 6.2 per cent. was collected by the Trade and Customs Department.

STATISTICS OF OVERSEA TRADE.

SOURCE OF STATISTICS.

Statistics relating to the overseas trade of the various States of Australia are compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician from records of the Department of Trade and Customs. The particulars of imports as shown in this chapter include those re-exported for consumption in other States or elsewhere. Exports classified as "Australian Produce" include products of other Australian States which have been shipped overseas at ports in New South Wales, but they do not include products of New South Wales despatched abroad from ports in other States.

The values, as shown in the following tables relating to goods imported and exported overseas, are based on the values recorded by the Department of Trade and Customs.

Valuation of Imports.

The values of goods imported from overseas, as shown in this chapter, are expressed in Australian currency free on board at port of shipment. This basis was adopted, as from 15th November, 1947, for the valuation of goods for *ad valorem* duty, in terms of the Customs Amendment Act, 1947. Conversion to Australian currency is based on the commercial rates of exchange.

In the 50th and earlier issues of the Year Book, the values of overseas imports were shown, as recorded, in British currency, and represented the sum of the following:—(a) The actual price paid by the Australian importer

plus any special deduction, or the current domestic value in the country of export at the date of exportation, whichever was the higher; (b) all charges for placing the goods free on board at the port of export; and (c) 10 per cent. of the amounts (a) and (b).

Valuation of Exports.

The value of goods exported is recorded in Australian currency and includes the cost of containers. Until 1st July, 1937, most commodities were assessed at their value in the principal markets in Australia, though a different method, as described in the Official Year Book, 1938-39, was adopted at various dates for sugar, wool, wheat, flour and butter.

Since 1st July, 1937, the values of exports generally have been assessed as follows:—

- (1) Goods sold to overseas buyers before export—the f.o.b. equivalent of the price at which the goods were sold, *e.g.*, as regards wool, the actual price paid by the overseas buyer plus the cost of all services incurred by him in placing the wool on board ship.
- (2) Goods shipped on consignment—the Australian f.o.b. equivalent of the current price offering for similar goods in the principal markets of the country to which the goods were despatched for sale. As regards wool, the f.o.b. equivalent of the current price ruling in Australia normally provides a sufficient approximation of the f.o.b. equivalent of the price ultimately received.

Overseas Trade in the War Years.

An account of "civil" and Government overseas trade during the war years is given on pages 121 and 122 of Official Year Book No. 50.

During the war (1939-1945), lend-lease and mutual aid agreements resulted in heavy imports on Commonwealth Government account. In 1943-44, imports of merchandise into New South Wales free of duty for the Commonwealth Government amounted to £70,141,000 or 62 per cent. of total imports of merchandise. In the same year, exports of merchandise on Government account from New South Wales were valued at £18,757,000 or 35 per cent. of total exports. Thereafter there was a gradual decline (except for a slight increase in the proportion of Government exports in 1944-45), and in 1947-48 the proportion of imports and exports on Government account in New South Wales trade was only 3 per cent.

The statistics of New South Wales trade in this chapter exclude certain unentered exports from Australia on Government account which cannot be apportioned amongst the States. These exports are estimated at £12,600,000 in 1941-42, £2,500,000 in 1942-43, £10,000,000 in 1943-44, and £2,000,000 in 1944-45.

The amounts payable for imports or receivable for exports during the war years are not indicated accurately by the recorded trade figures. Exports to Australian Forces and imports and exports under Lend-Lease and mutual aid arrangements required no current payment, and payments were made under contracts by the United Kingdom Government for wool and some minor items irrespective of actual shipment of these, as well as for some unrecorded exports of war material. Moreover, certain war material was recorded in trade statistics in years later than those in which payment was made for it by Australia.

Goods imported or exported direct by Allied Forces temporarily resident in New South Wales are excluded from the trade statistics of the war years.

Oversea Imports and Exports—Total Value.

The following table shows the total value of the oversea imports and exports of New South Wales relative to those of Australia, during various years from 1920-21 to 1948-49. The figures do not include the value of exports in the form of ships' stores.

In the total oversea trade of Australia in 1948-49, the share of New South Wales was 37.0 per cent.; exports were 32.6 per cent. and imports 42.9 per cent. of the Commonwealth totals. A relatively high share of imports is usual; Sydney is the port of entry for some merchandise destined ultimately for other States.

Table 305.—Oversea Imports and Exports, New South Wales and Australia, Including Bullion and Specie.

Year ended 30th June.	N.S.W. Overseap Imports.	N.S.W. Oversea Exports.			N.S.W. Total Trade Overseas.	Australia. Total Trade Overseas.
		Australian Produce.	Other Produce.	Total.		
VALUE IN £ AUSTRALIAN, F.O.B.						
1921	65,944 413	48,302,717	4,299,089	52,601,806	118,546,219	281,218,574
1929	57,776,922	47,170,407	2,118,483	49,288,890	107,035,812	272,334,992
1931	28,115,820	30,346,929	1,517,998	31,864,927	59,980,747	170,230,006
1939	52,898,424	41,527,687	4,375,393	45,903,080	98,801,504	257,250,341
1940	62,841,614	67,370,087	3,023,660	70,393,747	133,235,361	307,454,994
1941	55,587,024	61,435,967	1,991,738	63,427,705	119,014,729	285,168,465
1942	63,990,298	62,426,210	1,711,704	64,138,014	128,127,212	342,570,525
1943	98,360,580	51,779,355	2,483,970	54,263,325	152,623,855	371,319,454
1944	116,113,320	51,845,268	2,243,615	54,088,883	170,202,203	391,031,656
1945	115,402,289	58,220,694	2,616,194	60,836,888	176,239,177	370,279,118
1946	87,714,058	73,650,963	3,190,312	76,841,275	164,555,333	402,144,708
1947	94,021,260	143,073,930	3,506,042	146,579,972	210,601,222	518,513,455
1948	151,916,904	131,730,413	3,020,035	134,750,448	286,667,352	749,700,457
1949	178,118,744	173,316,025	3,437,807	176,753,832	354,872,576	957,866,908

VALUE PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1921	31 11 3	23 2 4	2 1 2	25 3 6	56 14 9	51 19 7
1929	23 5 2	18 19 9	0 17 1	19 16 10	43 2 0	42 17 5
1931	11 0 11	11 18 6	0 11 11	12 10 5	23 11 4	26 4 0
1939	19 6 9	15 3 8	1 12 0	16 15 8	36 2 5	37 2 1
1940	22 14 8	24 7 5	1 1 14	25 9 4	48 4 0	43 48 0
1941	19 18 6	22 0 5	0 14 3	22 14 8	42 13 2	40 5 11
1942	22 14 11	22 3 9	0 12 2	22 15 11	45 10 10	47 19 0
1943	34 11 3	18 3 11	0 17 6	19 1 5	53 12 8	51 10 10
1944	40 8 9	18 1 1	0 15 8	18 16 9	59 5 6	53 15 7
1945	39 15 6	20 1 4	0 18 0	20 19 4	60 14 10	50 7 10
1946	29 18 3	25 2 4	1 1 9	26 4 1	56 2 4	54 2 8
1947	31 14 8	38 3 3	1 3 8	39 6 11	71 1 6	68 19 3
1948	50 10 7	43 16 4	1 0 1	44 16 5	95 7 0	98 2 6
1949	58 2 8	56 14 4	1 2 5	57 13 9	115 16 5	122 16 5

Recovery of oversea trade from the effects of the economic depression of the early nineteen-thirties began in 1932-33. Thereafter there was a steady annual increase in the value of imports and exports until 1937-38, when the value of the oversea trade of New South Wales was approximately equivalent to that of the year 1928-29. There was a decline of about 7 per cent. in 1938-39; followed by an increase of 35 per cent. in 1939-40.

Apart from minor fluctuations, the values of imports and exports have continued to increase since 1941-42. Up to 1945-46 this was partly due to

the expanded volume of trade caused by the war, but increases of 103 per cent. in the value of imports and 130 per cent. in the value of exports in 1948-49 as compared with 1945-46 were largely due to the continuous upward trend of import and export prices.

Products of the primary industries comprise the bulk of the exports from New South Wales, and seasonal conditions cause great variation in the quantities available for shipment overseas. Wide fluctuations in prices of the principal export commodities, added to changes in volume, normally render the total value of exports liable to sharp increase or decrease from year to year. The export of manufactures and semi-manufactures, such as tinned foods, textiles and clothing, iron and steel, electrical and other machinery, has become of considerable importance in recent years.

Particulars of the quantity and value of the principal commodities imported and exported are shown in Tables 312 to 318, and further particulars are published in the Statistical Register of New South Wales.

Oversea Imports and Exports—Merchandise and Bullion and Specie.

The annual values of imports and exports shown in Table 305, include consignments of bullion and specie (mainly gold), which relate to the trade of the Commonwealth rather than that of New South Wales. Particulars of merchandise and bullion and specie exported are given in the following statement.

Table 306.—Imports and Exports of Merchandise and Bullion and Specie (N.S.W.).

Year ended 30th June.	Imports.		Exports.					
	Mer- chandise.	Bullion and Specie.	Merchandise.			Bullion and Specie.		
			Aus- tralian Produce.	Other.	Total.	Aus- tralian Produce.	Other.	Total.
£A thousand, f.o.b.								
1921	65,918	26	44,533	4,283	48,816	3,770	15	3,785
1929	57,585	192	46,994	2,089	49,083	177	29	206
1931	27,859	257	28,885	1,289	30,174	1,462	229	1,691
1939	49,907	2,991	36,320	1,367	37,687	5,208	3,008	8,216
1940	58,517	4,324	51,654	1,350	53,004	15,716	1,674	17,390
1941	52,335	3,252	48,129	1,493	49,622	13,307	499	13,806
1942	61,590	2,400	54,100	1,457	55,557	8,325	255	8,580
1943	96,738	1,623	51,776	2,482	54,258	3	2	5
1944	112,588	3,525	51,842	2,237	54,079	3	7	10
1945	112,814	2,588	58,211	2,616	60,827	10	...	10
1946	86,076	1,638	73,530	2,860	76,390	121	330	451
1947	93,030	991	113,043	3,476	116,519	31	30	61
1948	150,352	1,565	131,655	3,007	134,662	75	13	88
1949	177,211	908	173,195	3,414	176,609	121	24	145

OVERSEA TRADE BY PORTS.

The great bulk of the overseas trade of New South Wales is handled at the port of Sydney; in 1948-49 only 3.5 per cent. of the imports and 13.2 per

cent. of the exports passed through other ports. Particulars of the overseas trade of the principal ports of New South Wales in 1938-39 and the last six years are given in the following table:—

Table 307.—Oversea Trade of N.S.W. by Ports, including Bullion and Specie.

Year ended 30th June.	Sydney.*	Newcastle.	Port Kembla.	Other Ports.	Total.
£ Australian, F O.B.					
IMPORTS.					
1939	50,961,778	1,849,186	87,460	.....	52,898,424
1944	114,836,311	941,371	335,638	.....	116,113,320
1945	114,161,635	914,818	324,762	1,074	115,402,289
1946	86,048,182	1,166,068	499,808	.....	87,714,058
1947	91,885,423	1,568,052	567,775	.....	94,021,250
1948	147,434,673	2,718,734	1,763,497	.....	151,916,904
1949	171,809,562	3,740,974	2,568,208	.....	178,118,744
EXPORTS.					
1939	42,203,489	2,893,563	724,277	81,751	45,903,080
1944	51,145,259	1,852,951	1,030,773	59,900	54,088,883
1945	56,917,354	2,502,792	1,379,618	37,124	60,836,888
1946	69,758,921	5,769,684	1,250,887	61,783	76,841,275
1947	105,555,202	9,411,965	1,601,464	11,341	116,579,972
1948	120,745,665	12,785,022	1,219,297	464	134,750,448
1949	153,479,002	22,294,384	838,153	142,293	176,753,832

* Including trade by air; imports by air in 1948-49 amounted to £392,175.

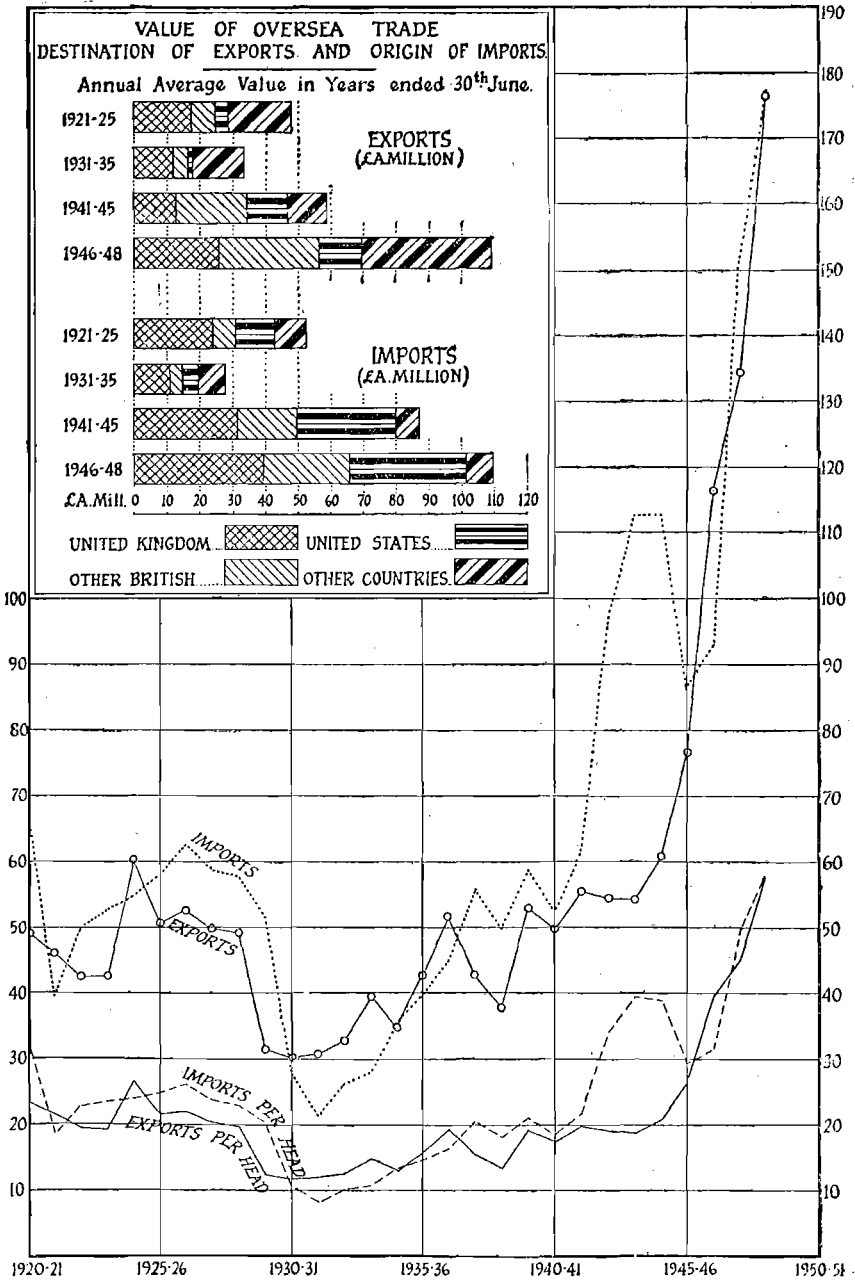
The proportion of total overseas imports handled at Newcastle was 3.5 per cent. in 1938-39 and 2.1 per cent. in 1948-49, and the proportion of exports was 5.1 per cent. and 12.6 per cent. respectively. Of the imports in 1948-49, £1,537,000 or 41 per cent. consisted of petrol and oils. Exports from Newcastle in 1948-49 included wool £11,781,192, wheat and flour £7,601,190, iron and steel £1,170,381, and eggs £664,181.

Overseas imports at Port Kembla were valued at £2,568,208 in 1948-49, as compared with £1,763,497 in 1947-48 and £87,460 in 1938-39; in 1948-49 they included copper and copper-base alloys £1,883,990, petrol and kerosene £422,639, and phosphatic rock £80,711. Overseas exports from Port Kembla reached a maximum of £1,601,464 in 1946-47, and in 1948-49 they were only slightly more than half that amount and only slightly greater than in 1938-39. Overseas exports from ports other than Sydney, Newcastle and Port Kembla in 1948-49 were valued at £142,293, and consisted entirely of timber for New Zealand; the ports of export were Coff's Harbour £100,890, Byron Bay £26,010, Eden £12,707, and Clarence Heads £2,686.

DIRECTION OF TRADE.

Trade between New South Wales and other British countries usually shows a pronounced excess of imports from the United Kingdom, Canada, India and Ceylon, and an excess of exports to New Zealand and the Pacific Islands. The excess of imports in trade with the United Kingdom was approximately £17,800,000 in 1947-48 and £21,710,000 in 1948-49, and in trade with Canada it was about £6,300,000 and £4,544,000, respectively.

OVERSEA TRADE, NEW SOUTH WALES.



Numbers at side of graph represent the value in £A million of Exports and of Imports and the corresponding per capita values in £A.

In the inset the section "Other Countries" includes values of packages, etc. and items of unstated origin or destinations; these were inconsiderable except in 1940-41 to 1944-45 when the average annual values were exports, £A6.47 million, and imports £A1.52 million.

With India, Pakistan and Ceylon, there was an excess of imports of about £7,200,000 in 1947-48, as compared with £4,901,000 in 1948-49. Exports to New Zealand exceeded imports therefrom by about £5,700,000 in 1947-48 and by £6,934,000 in 1948-49. Total imports of merchandise from British countries exceeded exports by £18,627,000 or 18 per cent. in 1948-49, as compared with £16,607,000 or 22 per cent. in 1947-48 and £7,126,000 or 33 per cent. in 1938-39.

In trade with most European countries there is a substantial excess of exports; for instance, exports of merchandise to France exceeded imports therefrom by £13,383,000 in 1947-48, and by £16,210,000 in 1948-49. In normal years, imports considerably exceed exports in the case of Persia, Netherlands Indies and the United States of America; imports of merchandise from the United States exceeded exports by £20,566,000 in 1947-48 and by £10,134,000 in 1948-49. Total exports of merchandise to foreign countries exceeded imports by £4,511,000 in 1947-48 and £22,199,000 in 1949-49, as compared with an excess of imports amounting to £3,979,000 in 1938-39.

The direction of the overseas trade of New South Wales is indicated in the following statement, which shows the value of imports from and of exports to the principal countries in 1938-39 and the last two years. Particulars of the imports relate to the country of origin.

Table 308.—Direction of Oversea Trade of N.S.W.

Country.	Imports.			Exports.		
	1938-39.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1938-39.	1947-48.	1948-49.
	£ Australian, f.o.b.					
	MERCHANDISE.					
United Kingdom ...	20,218,700	56,990,349	85,069,748	13,107,027	39,224,310	63,359,930
Canada and Newfoundland...	3,879,354	7,315,636	5,781,882	607,853	1,017,874	1,237,465
New Zealand ...	732,811	1,953,273	2,026,109	4,270,151	7,680,686	8,959,730
India, Pakistan and Ceylon ...	2,167,357	15,208,228	14,834,787	382,601	8,032,739	9,933,777
Malaya and Singapore ...	435,181	1,746,886	2,606,310	767,162	2,835,569	4,046,715
Hong Kong ...	23,939	154,481	407,179	217,533	2,809,253	1,930,555
Union of South Africa ...	147,036	1,651,133	1,524,209	158,739	1,001,281	2,593,767
New Guinea and Papua ...	261,055	1,001,155	1,509,299	805,384	3,185,106	3,578,713
Other Pacific Islands ...	311,697	313,194	522,794	878,230	2,985,381	3,585,581
Other British Countries	404,239	6,080,803	7,735,386	320,830	7,035,557	4,164,240
Total, British ...	28,641,369	92,415,138	122,017,703	21,515,510	75,807,756	103,390,473
European Countries—						
Belgium ...	532,208	2,389,396	2,017,409	2,306,136	9,726,139	9,488,272
France ...	690,447	1,550,966	2,047,414	4,205,074	14,944,274	18,257,526
Italy ...	388,556	1,254,958	1,738,430	568,885	4,058,905	10,845,917
Other ...	4,369,344	8,179,279	13,957,345	2,345,648	8,665,481	11,278,787
Asiatic Countries—						
Persia (Iran) ...	296,359	2,619,706	2,239,005	34	92,834	592,267
China ...	314,490	1,007,038	1,605,925	1,753,644	1,151,620	612,368
Japan ...	2,027,865	774,014	861,528	2,005,194	1,966,739	4,480,715
Other ...	324,464	2,434,230	2,435,153	183,672	2,826,973	3,091,733
Netherlands Indies	2,961,698	908,282	3,133,224	505,970	41,967	436,836
Egypt ...	46,017	435,165	276,484	129,913	1,609,744	3,368,678
United States ...	8,005,671	30,778,595	18,170,910	1,396,934	10,212,774	8,036,621
Other Foreign Countries	293,211	2,011,289	2,535,763	770,377	3,557,107	2,758,322
Total, Foreign ...	20,150,330	54,342,977	51,018,590	16,171,481	58,854,557	73,218,062
*Country not stated ...	1,115,589	3,594,331	4,174,317	.....	.....	.....
Total, All Countries	49,907,288	150,352,446	177,210,610	37,686,991	134,662,313	176,608,535
BULLION AND SPECIE.						
British Countries ...	2,990,213	1,562,151	902,776	169,509	85,713	142,125
Foreign Countries ...	923	2,307	5,358	8,046,580	2,422	3,172
Total ...	2,991,136	1,564,458	908,134	8,216,089	88,135	145,297

* Includes "outside packages and containers."

In recent years, the relative importance of trade with certain countries has undergone considerable change. For instance, in merchandise trade with British countries, 12.2 per cent. of the imports came from India, Pakistan and Ceylon in 1948-49, as compared with 7.5 per cent. in 1938-39; exports to those countries comprised 9.6 per cent. and 1.8 per cent. in the respective years. In 1948-49, imports from and exports to South Africa were about ten and seventeen times their respective values in 1938-39. Between 1938-39 and 1947-48 the United States' share in exports of merchandise from New South Wales to foreign countries grew from 8.6 per cent. to 17.3 per cent., and in foreign imports from 39.7 per cent. to 56.6 per cent.; in 1948-49, however, there was a decline to 10.9 per cent. in respect of exports and 35.6 per cent. in respect of imports.

The following table shows the value of imports of merchandise from British and foreign countries in each year since 1938-39:—

Table 309.—Origin of Oversea Imports of Merchandise, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June.	Country of Origin.							Total Imports.	
	British.			Foreign.					Not Stated.
	United King- dom.	Other.	Total.	Europe.	U.S.A.	Other.	Total.		
VALUE IN £A THOUSAND, F.O.B.									
1939	20,210	8,422	28,641	5,880	8,006	6,264	20,150	49,007	
1940	21,313	11,890	33,203	4,273	11,523	8,219	24,015	58,517	
1941	22,608	12,298	34,906	698	8,507	7,037	16,242	52,335	
1942	26,270	14,137	40,407	293	13,234	6,486	20,013	61,501	
1943	36,021	20,155	56,176	196	36,799	2,387	39,382	96,738	
1944	31,753	23,854	55,607	177	51,402	3,214	54,793	112,588	
1945	40,648	20,924	61,572	187	41,600	7,530	49,323	112,814	
1946	29,993	16,773	46,766	805	22,751	7,964	31,520	86,076	
1947	30,884	26,108	57,052	5,369	18,896	6,486	30,751	93,030	
1948	56,990	35,425	92,415	13,375	30,779	10,189	54,343	150,352	
1949	85,070	36,948	122,018	19,761	18,171	13,087	51,019	177,211	
PROPORTION PER CENT. OF TOTAL IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.									
1939	40.5	16.9	57.4	11.8	16.0	12.5	40.3	100	
1940	36.4	20.3	56.7	7.3	19.7	14.0	41.0	100	
1941	43.3	23.5	66.8	1.3	16.2	13.5	31.0	100	
1942	42.6	23.0	65.6	0.5	21.5	10.5	32.5	100	
1943	37.2	20.9	58.1	0.2	38.0	2.5	40.7	100	
1944	28.2	21.2	49.4	0.1	45.7	2.9	48.7	100	
1945	36.0	18.6	54.6	0.1	36.9	6.7	43.7	100	
1946	34.9	19.5	54.4	0.9	26.4	9.2	36.5	100	
1947	33.2	28.1	61.3	5.8	20.3	7.0	33.1	100	
1948	37.9	23.6	61.5	8.9	20.5	6.7	36.1	100	
1949	48.0	20.9	68.9	11.1	10.3	7.4	28.8	100	

During the war years, the value of imports of merchandise from Europe declined to negligible proportions, and imports from other countries underwent considerable fluctuation. Before the war, the proportion of imports from the United Kingdom averaged between 38 and 40 per cent. per annum; the proportion fell to 28.2 per cent. in 1943-44 but rose to 37.9 per cent. in 1947-48 and 48 per cent. in 1948-49. The share of other British countries in imports rose from 16.9 per cent. in 1938-39 to 23 per cent. in the early war years, but declined to 18.6 per cent. in 1944-45; in 1948-49 the proportion was 20.9 per cent., which compares with an annual average of about 12 per cent. in the ten years 1926-27 to 1935-36, and 16 per cent. in the five years 1936-37 to 1940-41.

Since the end of the war, the proportion of imports of merchandise from Europe has risen to the pre-war average of about 11 per cent. During the war years, the bulk of foreign imports came from the United States; imports from that country reached a peak of 94 per cent. of all foreign imports in 1943-44. The proportion of imports from the United States was 20.5 per cent. in 1947-48, but in 1948-49 it declined to 10.3 per cent., which is less than the pre-war average of 16 per cent. Imports from foreign countries other than Europe and the United States comprised 7.4 per cent. of total imports in 1948-49 as compared with 12.5 per cent. in 1938-39.

The value and proportion of exports to British and foreign countries in 1948-49 and the preceding ten years are shown in the following table:—

Table 310.—Destination of Oversea Exports of Merchandise from New South Wales.

Year ended 30th June.	Country of Destination.							Total Exports.
	British.			Foreign.				
	United Kingdom	Other.	Total.	Europe.	U.S.A.	Other.	Total.	
								Not Stated.
VALUE IN £A. THOUSAND, F.O.B.								
1939	13,107	8,408	21,515	9,426	1,397	5,349	16,172	37,687
1940	28,065	10,494	38,559	5,710	2,114	6,365	14,189	53,004
1941	13,742	11,634	25,376	30	11,582	9,857	21,475	49,622
1942	10,632	13,861	24,493	581	19,585	5,000	25,766	55,557
1943	12,293	23,513	35,806	1	10,408	2,517	12,926	54,259
1944	11,942	21,519	33,461	114	9,303	4,359	13,776	54,079
1945	15,294	19,575	34,869	654	9,645	3,743	14,042	60,823
1946	15,621	22,684	38,305	7,619	11,790	7,624	26,933	76,390
1947	22,843	32,313	55,156	30,021	17,720	13,622	61,363	116,519
1948	39,224	36,584	75,808	37,395	10,213	11,246	58,854	134,662
1949	63,360	40,031	103,391	40,871	8,037	15,310	73,218	176,609
PROPORTION PER CENT. OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.								
1939	34.7	22.4	57.1	24.9	3.6	14.4	42.0	100
1940	52.9	19.3	72.7	10.8	4.0	12.0	26.8	100
1941	27.7	23.4	51.1	...	23.3	19.9	43.2	100
1942	19.1	25.0	44.1	1.0	35.2	10.2	46.4	100
1943	22.7	43.2	65.9	...	19.2	4.7	23.9	100
1944	22.8	39.1	61.9	...	17.2	8.3	25.5	100
1945	25.1	37.8	62.9	1.1	15.9	6.1	23.1	100
1946	20.4	29.7	50.1	9.9	15.4	9.9	35.2	100
1947	19.6	27.7	47.3	25.8	15.2	11.7	52.7	100
1948	29.1	27.2	56.3	27.1	7.6	9.0	43.7	100
1949	35.9	22.6	58.5	28.2	4.6	8.7	41.5	100

During the war, the proportional distribution by countries of exports of merchandise from New South Wales fluctuated rather more than that of imports. The United Kingdom's share fell sharply from 52.9 per cent. in 1939-40 to 19.1 per cent. in 1941-42; it rose to 29.1 per cent. in 1947-48, and 35.9 per cent. in 1948-49, but it was still below the annual average (about 40 per cent.) of the nineteen-thirties. The share of other British countries rose from 22.4 per cent. in 1938-39 to 43.2 per cent. in 1942-43, but has since declined to 22.6 per cent.

Exports to Europe had virtually ceased by 1940-41, but in 1948-49 the proportion (28.2 per cent.) was higher than in 1938-39. The bulk of the merchandise exported to foreign countries during the war years was sent to the United States; its share in the total exports of merchandise

was 3.6 per cent. in 1938-39, 35.2 per cent. in 1941-42 and 4.6 per cent. in 1948-49. The years 1940-41 to 1945-46 were marked by a high proportion (reaching 14 per cent. in 1944-45 and 14.7 per cent. in 1945-46) of exports not recorded by country of destination. The proportion of merchandise exported to foreign countries other than Europe and the United States was 8.7 per cent. in 1948-49, as compared with 14.4 per cent. in 1938-39.

CLASSIFICATION OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

A classification of overseas imports and exports (New South Wales) in the last three years is shown in the following table. The items are grouped in accordance with a statistical classification adopted by the Department of Trade and Customs.

Table 311.—Classification of Oversea Imports and Exports, N.S.W.

Classification.	Imports.			Exports.		
	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
	Value in £A. thousand, f.o.b.					
I. Foodstuffs of Animal Origin ...	672	1,766	1,813	9,706	9,616	12,509
II. Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin, Beverages (non-alcoholic), etc. ...	4,790	7,779	6,570	17,402	35,138	49,567
III. Spirituous and Alcoholic Liquors ...	238	477	616	400	368	272
IV. Tobacco and Preparations thereof ...	2,520	4,554	4,820	210	205	223
V. Live Animals ...	292	220	278	80	174	134
VI. Animal Substances not Foodstuffs ...	1,254	1,548	1,354	58,925	62,691	83,368
VII. Vegetable Substances and Fibres ...	4,005	5,519	6,843	281	331	331
VIII. (a) Yarns and Manufactured Fibres ...	3,603	9,507	10,222	574	544	533
(b) Textiles ...	17,623	31,743	32,719	2,029	1,536	672
(c) Apparel ...	1,470	2,824	4,178	2,013	1,079	681
IX. Oils, Fats, and Waxes ...	8,129	12,483	16,045	1,187	1,191	1,531
X. Pigments, Paints and Varnishes ...	595	916	994	318	566	374
XI. Rocks and Minerals (including Ores and Concentrates) ...	947	1,260	1,115	1,465	1,532	1,453
XII. (a) Metals and Metal Manufactures (except Electrical Appliances and Machinery) ...	10,488	18,659	27,254	0,121	8,686	11,427
(b) Dynamo Electrical Machinery and Appliances ...	2,852	5,063	8,019	610	784	1,215
(c) Machines and Machinery (except Dynamo Electric) ...	6,426	10,935	15,316	1,943	2,699	2,986
XIII. (a) Rubber and Rubber Manufactures ...	2,830	2,326	2,827	633	159	77
(b) Leather and Leather Manufactures ...	65	147	126	796	615	676
XIV. Wood and Wicker ...	2,088	2,379	3,471	561	839	1,176
XV. Earthenware, China, Glass, etc. ...	1,707	3,299	3,307	558	419	313
XVI. (a) Paper and Board, incl. Pulp ...	4,492	8,542	7,547	192	41	203
(b) Paper Manufactures and Stationery ...	1,605	2,373	2,215	535	510	496
XVII. Fancy Goods, Jewellery, Timepieces ...	1,572	2,113	2,430	323	222	232
XVIII. Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments ...	1,831	2,893	3,841	444	521	679
XIX. Drugs, Chemicals, and Fertilisers ...	3,932	4,996	4,909	2,401	1,842	1,762
XX. Miscellaneous ...	7,350	6,031	8,382	3,092	2,354	3,719
Less Currency Adjustments not allocated to classes ...	355	...	...	...	...	...
Total Merchandise ...	93,030	150,352	177,211	116,519	134,682	176,609
XXI. Bullion and Specie ...	901	1,565	908	61	88	145
Total ...	94,021	151,917	178,119	116,580	134,750	176,754

Machinery, metals and metal manufactures form the most important class of imports, their value in 1948-49 being £50,589,000 or 28.6 per cent. of total imports of merchandise, as compared with £15,293,000 and 30.6 per cent. in 1938-39. Imports of yarns, textiles and apparel in 1948-49 amounted to £47,119,000 or 26.6 per cent. of the total. Other important classes, with the proportion of all imports of merchandise in 1948-49 shown

in brackets, are as follows: oils, fats and waxes (mainly petroleum oils), £16,045,000 (9.1 per cent.); paper, £7,547,000 (4.3 per cent.); foodstuffs and beverages of vegetable origin (mainly tea), £6,570,000 (3.7 per cent.); vegetable substances and fibres, £6,843,000 (3.9 per cent.); and tobacco, etc., £4,820,000 (2.6 per cent.).

Foodstuffs and animal substances (mainly wool and skins) form the bulk of the merchandise exported; together, these classes were valued at £27,871,000 or 73.9 per cent. of all merchandise exported in 1938-39, and £107,445,000 or 79.8 per cent. of the total in 1947-48. In 1948-49 the value and proportion rose to £145,444,000 and 82.3 per cent., largely owing to the increased price of wool.

Exports of metals, metal manufactures and machinery in 1948-49 were valued at £15,628,000 or 9 per cent. of the total, as compared with £5,199,000 or 13.8 per cent. in 1938-39. Other important classes of exports in 1948-49 were yarns, textiles and apparel (£1,886,000), drugs and chemicals (£1,762,000), and rocks and minerals (£1,453,000).

ARTICLES IMPORTED.

Particulars of the more important articles imported in the last three years are given in Tables 312 to 316 inclusive. The following statement shows the principal items of food, beverages and tobacco imported into New South Wales in those years:—

Table 312.—Oversea Imports, N.S.W.—Food, Beverages and Tobacco.

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
	thousands.			£A thousand, f.o.b.		
Tinned Fish lb.	3,192	9,169	8,073	245	1,050	1,045
Tea lb.	26,399	26,481	21,860	3,256	4,928	4,115
Coffee lb.	4,036	3,066	2,547	181	201	191
Cocoa Beans lb.	11,171	11,886	8,936	454	1,064	897
Whisky pt. gal.	118	204	138	210	332	269
Tobacco and Cigarettes ... lb.	13,042	20,850	17,893	2,520	4,554	4,820
Other Items ... ..	...	...	...	1,363	2,447	2,482
Total, Classes I to IV Inclusive	...	...	...	8,229	14,576	13,819

In 1948-49 the value of imports of articles in the food, beverages and tobacco group was 68 per cent. greater than in 1946-47. Imports of tea and tobacco, the principal items in this group, were both considerably greater in respect of value in 1948-49 than in 1946-47, although the quantity of tea imported was slightly less. Since 1946-47 there has been a considerable increase in the quantity of tinned fish imported, and a substantial decline in imports of coffee and cocoa beans.

The following table shows the principal items of skins, fibres, textiles, etc., imported. Most items in this group were substantially greater both in quantity and value than in 1946-47. The value of piecegoods imported was £14,982,000 in 1946-47, and £27,190,000 in 1948-49. Imports of raw cotton increased from £913,000 in 1946-47 to £1,497,000 in 1948-49, and cotton and rayon yarns from £1,262,000 to £4,266,000. In respect of quantities imported, cotton and linen piecegoods increased by 93 per cent., rayon piecegoods by 11 per cent. and raw cotton by 17 per cent., as

compared with 1946-47. In the same period, the quantities of certain imports more than doubled, viz., copra, cotton and rayon yarns, bags and sacks, woollen piecegoods, linoleum and carpets.

Table 313.—Oversea Imports, N.S.W.—Skins, Fibres, Textiles, etc.

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
	thousands.			£A thousand, f.o.b.		
Goatskins No.	1,124	1,085	908	471	526	455
Linseed cwt.	253	225	284	651	693	1,087
Copra cwt.	179	470	583	227	789	1,396
Cotton, Raw lb.	12,629	14,919	14,745	413	1,351	1,497
Plastics, Gums and Resins ^a ... ..	...	...	...	980	1,313	1,141
Cotton Yarns lb.	2,264	6,465	5,080	542	1,844	1,621
Rayon Yarns lb.	2,745	6,521	6,574	720	2,213	2,645
Bags and Sacks doz.	1,209	2,631	2,192	1,876	4,637	4,342
Piecegoods—						
Not Knitted or Lockstitched—						
Cotton and Linen sq. yds.	53,837	100,775	104,179	5,632	13,346	14,645
Rayon sq. yds.	24,613	32,816	27,323	6,007	8,450	6,398
Woollen sq. yds.	740	1,086	2,046	232	572	1,547
Other ... ..	...	...	...	3,051	4,126	4,600
Apparel and Attire ... ..	...	...	...	389	838	1,429
Trimnings and Ornaments ... ..	...	...	...	753	1,161	868
Linoleum sq. yds.	1,360	3,404	3,686	217	761	802
Carpets sq. yds.	927	2,240	2,002	847	2,270	2,176
Other Items ... ..	...	...	...	4,387	6,251	6,067
Total, Classes VI to VIII incl. ...	...	...	...	27,955	51,141	55,316

The next statement shows the quantity and value of oils, pigments and minerals imported. Petroleum oils constitute by far the largest item in this group; their value in 1948-49 was £13,806,000 or 76 per cent. of the total for the group. Between 1946-47 and 1948-49 imports of petroleum and shale spirit declined slightly, but the quantity of crude petroleum almost doubled and the quantity of residual oil increased by 47 per cent. The quantity of linseed oil imported in 1948-49 was 1,593,000 gallons, as compared with 75,000 gallons in 1946-47.

Table 314.—Oversea Imports, N.S.W.—Oils, Pigments and Minerals.

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
	thousands.			£A thousand, f.o.b.		
Petroleum Oils—						
Crude Petroleum* gal.	44,793	61,029	88,980	921	2,184	3,217
Petroleum and Shale Spirit gal.	125,579	106,303	117,605	3,138	8,538	4,597
Kerosene (Power and Other) gal.	20,134	27,794	28,625	442	879	1,026
Residual Oil gal.	62,278	68,461	91,497	1,619	1,844	2,419
Lubricating Oil gal.	10,283	9,375	12,093	980	1,080	1,398
Other ... ..	...	...	...	836	851	1,149
Total... ..	...	...	...	7,436	10,376	13,806
Linseed Oil gal.	75	889	1,593	63	886	1,418
Colour Pigments for Paints cwt.	150	201	227	557	827	938
Asbestos, Crude and Fibre cwt.	186	138	164	352	287	307
Other Items ... ..	...	...	...	1,263	2,283	1,690
Total, Classes IX, X and XI ...	...	...	...	9,671	14,659	18,154

* Including once-run Distillate from Crude Petroleum.

Particulars of metals and metal manufactures (including machinery), rubber and timber imported in the last three years are as follows:—

Table 315.—Oversea Imports, N.S.W.—Metals, Metal Manufactures, Rubber and Timber.

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
	thousands.			£A thousand, f.o.b.		
Iron and Steel—						
Plate and Sheet ... cwt.	537	610	733	1,332	1,734	2,316
Other ... cwt.	70	102	228	311	485	986
Aluminium and Alloys ... cwt.	95	58	126	472	376	876
Copper and Alloys ... cwt.	17	195	284	157	1,502	2,306
Cutlery and Safety Razor Blades ...	...	...	...	631	990	684
Hand Tools ...	...	...	...	462	1,067	981
Aircraft and Parts ...	...	...	...	249	282	1,738
Motor Vehicles and Parts ...	...	...	...	5,190	9,236	14,188
Tractors and Parts ...	...	...	...	664	1,255	2,145
Electrical Cable and Wire ... cwt.	28	97	170	304	1,077	2,415
Telephone and Telegraph Equipment	...	...	...	647	542	1,180
Electrical Equipment, Other ...	...	...	...	1,901	3,444	4,424
Office Machinery ...	...	...	...	792	921	1,058
Textile Machinery ...	...	...	...	889	1,338	2,100
Metal-working Machinery ...	...	...	...	711	1,669	1,262
Rubber, Crude ... cwt.	275	230	240	2,194	1,294	1,413
Timber, Undressed ... sup. ft.	65,835	72,097	108,712	1,745	2,036	2,879
Other Items ...	...	...	...	6,098	10,261	13,972
Total, Classes XII to XIV incl. ...	...	...	...	24,749	39,509	57,013

The quantities imported were greater in 1948-49 than in 1946-47 for all items shown quantitatively other than crude rubber. The quantity of iron and steel imported in 1948-49, *viz.*, 48,000 tons, was 58 per cent. more than in 1946-47, but the value, £3,302,000, was 101 per cent. greater. Imports of motor vehicles, tractors and parts increased from £5,854,009 in 1946-47 to £16,333,000 in 1948-49, and in the same period the value of electrical machinery and equipment imported increased from £2,852,000 to £8,019,000. Imports of office, textile and metal-working machinery were valued at £2,392,000 in 1946-47 and £4,510,000 in 1948-49. The quantity and value of undressed timber imported in 1948-49 were both 65 per cent. greater than in 1946-47. In the latest year, imports of metals, metal manufactures, rubber and timber comprised 32 per cent. of the total imports of merchandise, as compared with 27 per cent. in 1946-47.

The principal items of miscellaneous merchandise imported are shown in Table 316. Most of the items recorded in respect of quantity in this group show an increase in volume since 1946-47, but printing paper and fertilizers

declined by 32 per cent. and 9 per cent., respectively. All items increased in value in 1948-49 as compared with 1946-47, except drugs and medicines, fertilizers, and arms and ammunition. In 1948-49 paper constituted 23 per cent. of the miscellaneous group, and the group itself, 19 per cent. of all imports of merchandise.

Table 316.—Oversea Imports, N.S.W.—Principal Miscellaneous Items.

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
	thousands.			£A thousand, f.o.b.		
Crockery, Glass and Glassware ...	...	...	...	1,266	2,463	2,195
Paper—Pulp ton	8	11	13	247	478	641
Printing ton	90	61	61	2,021	3,556	3,503
Writing and Typewriting cwt.	95	191	97	424	1,079	612
Wrapping cwt.	97	292	242	536	1,549	1,389
Other ... ..	...	...	...	664	1,880	1,402
Total, Paper ... ..	...	...	...	4,492	8,542	7,547
Books and Periodicals ... ..	...	...	...	924	963	950
Jewellery and Timepieces ... ..	...	...	...	803	1,303	1,493
Cinematograph Films ... ..lin. ft.	74,523	57,447	95,769	591	683	946
Surgical and Dental Instruments, etc.	...	...	...	525	722	625
Drugs and Medicines ... ..	...	...	...	1,110	1,375	902
Fertilizers cwt.	1,924	1,907	1,749	299	315	218
Salts of Acids ... ..	...	...	...	620	1,034	1,168
Arms, Ammunition and Explosives ... ..	...	...	...	3,834	1,060	1,954
Outside Packages of all Imports ... ..	...	...	...	1,769	2,786	3,189
Other Items ... ..	...	...	...	6,548	9,212	11,721
Total, Classes V and XV to XX incl.	...	...	...	22,781	30,467	32,909

ARTICLES EXPORTED.

Exports are recorded statistically in the month in which the entries are passed by the Department of Trade and Customs; normally this is within a few days of shipment. In the case of some major items, especially wool and wheat, export is sometimes considerably delayed. Consequently, the exports as recorded for a particular period are not necessarily related to production in that period.

Raw materials and foodstuffs form the great bulk of the oversea exports of Australian produce from New South Wales. In regard to wool, wheat, butter, etc., the quantities available for export depend mainly on local seasonal conditions, but during the war, restrictions on shipping, etc., impeded the flow of exports, particularly of wool.

The next table shows the quantity and value of the principal commodities in the food, beverages and tobacco group exported from New South Wales in the last three years.

Table 317.—Oversea Exports, N.S.W.—Australian Produce—Food, Beverages and Tobacco.

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
	thousands.			£A thousand, f.o.b.		
Butter lb.	4,093	15,247	9,967	402	1,693	1,349
Butter Substitutes lb.	13,820	3,371	14,254	702	309	1,279
Honey lb.	973	2,925	8,754	46	109	333
Processed Milk lb.	14,208	12,679	12,688	686	869	1,048
Eggs in Shell doz.	7,121	5,197	7,099	012	566	880
Eggs not in Shell lb.	12,199	6,939	9,170	1,488	750	875
Meats and Soups—						
Frozen Beef and Veal lb.	16,856	10,266	7,458	519	346	291
" Mutton and Lamb lb.	29,774	16,107	22,252	777	548	819
" Poultry prs.	360	726	1,012	442	760	1,212
" Rabbits prs.	149	1,069	6,193	22	172	1,120
" Offals lb.	6,538	8,288	7,351	208	292	290
Tinned Meats lb.	35,532	30,296	11,613	2,295	1,882	1,048
Soups lb.						
Other Meats ... ..	...	...	...	536	468	636
Total Meats and Soups ... ..	...	...	...	4,799	4,468	5,791
Wheat bush.	3,386	19,322	35,322	1,730	18,353	28,614
Flour cntls.	5,423	4,362	5,910	7,418	9,296	11,435
Total Wheat and Flour (as bushels of Wheat)	16,402	29,791	49,505	9,148	27,649	40,049
Rice ... ..	...	...	...	610	755	1,028
Other Prepared Grains ... ..	...	...	...	773	713	1,573
Biscuits lb.	3,279	2,567	1,457	142	115	72
Vegetables and Pulse—						
Dried or Concentrated lb.	10,079	3,055	195	904	346	8
Preserved in Liquid or Pulped lb.	15,861	11,550	8,471	560	371	347
Other ... ..	...	...	...	337	312	200
Total Vegetables and Pulse ... ..	...	...	...	1,861	1,029	555
Fruits—Fresh lb.	12,222	14,921	10,469	316	324	313
Dried lb.	2,187	821	1,439	95	48	101
Preserved lb.	24,707	14,370	15,029	717	461	565
Total Fruits ... ..	...	...	...	1,128	833	979
Jams lb.	28,852	22,000	17,614	993	804	673
Confectionery (incl. cakes, chocolate, etc.) lb.	8,612	4,407	9,204	635	340	810
Alcoholic Beverages ... ..	...	...	...	431	347	245
Tobacco and Cigarettes, etc. lb.	507	372	306	203	141	133
Other Items, Classes I to IV ... ..	...	...	...	2,586	3,528	4,465
Total, Classes I to IV ... ..	...	...	...	27,245	45,018	62,137
All Other Merchandise ... ..	...	...	...	85,798	86,037	111,058
Total Exports of Merchandise (Aust. Produce) ... ..	...	...	...	113,043	131,655	173,195

The total value of exports in the food, beverages and tobacco group in 1948-49, *viz.*, £62,137,000, represented 36 per cent. of all exports of Australian origin from New South Wales, as compared with 34 per cent. in 1947-48 and 25 per cent. in 1938-39. In 1948-49 wheat and flour comprised 64 per cent. of the value of this group of commodities, meats and soups 9 per cent., and butter and substitutes 4 per cent.

Since 1946-47 exports of certain foodstuffs have expanded while others have declined. As the result of an exceptional harvest in 1948, wheat and flour exports increased from 16.4 million bushels in 1946-47 to 49.5 million bushels in 1948-49, and the value increased from £9,148,000 to £40,049,000. Exports of frozen poultry increased from 360,000 to 1,012,000 pairs, and frozen rabbits from 149,000 to 6,193,000 pairs, but frozen beef and veal declined in quantity by 56 per cent., mutton and lamb by 25 per cent., and tinned meats and soups by 31 per cent. Other commodities exported in reduced volume as compared with 1946-47 were biscuits, vegetables and jams. The quantity of butter and butter substitutes exported in 1948-49 was 35 per cent. greater than in 1946-47.

The following table shows the quantity and value of the principal articles of merchandise, other than food, beverages and tobacco, exported from New South Wales in the last three years.

Table 318.—Oversea Exports, N.S.W.—Australian Produce—Articles other than Food, Beverages and Tobacco.

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
	thousands.			£A thousand, f.o.b.		
Hides and Skins—						
Rabbit and Hare lb.	7,459	5,340	5,209	3,684	1,868	1,719
Sheepskins No.	5,920	3,613	3,145	2,026	2,294	2,052
Other ... ..	...	...	...	934	424	873
Total...	...	...	...	6,644	4,586	4,644
Wool—Greasy lb.	471,335	349,402	381,185	42,982	48,636	68,426
Scoured and Carbonized ... lb.	55,433	46,908	43,454	7,316	7,706	8,846
Tops, Noils, etc. lb.	6,430	5,792	5,679	1,778	1,553	1,282
Total Wool (as in Grease) ... lb.	605,400	463,600	487,600	52,076	57,895	78,554
Yarns lb.	703	608	452	411	379	378
Blankets ... ..	...	...	...	506	144	17
Woollen Piecegoods (not knitted) sq. yd.	1,799	947	454	790	356	230
Cotton Piecegoods (not knitted) sq. yd.	2,289	1,335	1,740	279	102	110
Apparel ... ..	...	...	...	1,844	645	638
Animal Oils and Fats ... ..	...	...	...	345	523	743
Stearine lb.	400	1,429	3,745	13	77	230
Paints and Varnishes ... ..	...	...	...	315	564	371
Coal ton	44	59	31	55	91	82
Zinc and Zinc Concentrates ... ..	...	...	...	820	901	720
Iron and Steel cwt.	3,964	1,541	1,202	3,132	1,981	1,931
Pig Lead cwt.	623	778	1,031	2,093	3,796	6,881
Electrical Machinery and Equipment ... ..	...	...	...	577	738	978
Machinery Other than Electrical ... ..	...	...	...	1,597	2,383	2,597
Wire ... ..	...	...	...	193	266	182
Hand Tools ... ..	...	...	...	273	336	220
Vehicles and Parts ... ..	...	...	...	1,011	498	478
Rubber Tyres and Tubes ... ..	...	...	...	486	80	32
Leather and Manufactures ... ..	...	...	...	718	574	674
Glass and Glassware ... ..	...	...	...	233	369	160
Timber, Undressed sup. ft.	13,510	23,890	30,663	337	651	982
Books and Periodicals ... ..	...	...	...	268	278	264
Stationery ... ..	...	...	...	251	210	205
Drugs, Chemicals and Fertilizers ... ..	...	...	...	2,336	1,773	1,674
Arms, Ammunition and Explosives ... ..	...	...	...	1,347	576	973
Other Items, Classes V to XX ... ..	...	...	...	6,848	5,857	6,110
Total, Classes V to XX ... ..	...	...	...	85,798	86,637	111,058
Food, Beverages and Tobacco ... ..	...	...	...	27,245	45,018	62,137
Total Exports of Merchandise (Aust. Produce) ... ..	...	...	...	113,043	131,655	173,195

Wool comprised 47 per cent. of the value of all Australian merchandise exported from the State in 1938-39 and 45 per cent. in 1948-49. The quantity of wool exported in each of the last three years included stocks accumulated during the war years; for this reason, the post-war figures considerably exceed the quantity exported in 1938-39, *viz.*, 379,200,000 lb., as in the grease.

Since 1946-47, exports of certain commodities shown in Table 318 have declined both in quantity and value. Exports of hides and skins, an important item, declined from £6,644,000 to £4,644,000 or by 30 per cent. The quantities of woollen and cotton piecegoods exported in 1948-49 represented only 25 per cent. and 76 per cent., respectively, of the quantities exported in 1946-47. Over the same interval, iron and steel exports fell from 198,000 tons to 60,000 tons. There was a substantial decline in the export of items such as blankets, apparel, vehicles and parts, tyres and tubes, and drugs and chemicals.

The value of pig lead exported in 1948-49 was three times the value in 1946-47, although the quantity was only 65 per cent. greater. Exports of undressed timber increased from 14 million super. feet in 1946-47 to 31 million in 1948-49. The value of electrical and other machinery exported in 1948-49 was £3,575,000, as compared with £2,174,000 in 1946-47.

OVERSEA IMPORTS BY CLASSES AND COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.

Of the textiles, metal manufactures, machinery and some other classes of manufactured goods imported into New South Wales, a larger proportion comes from the United Kingdom than from any other country, but important quantities of metal manufactures and machinery are imported from the United States. Tobacco comes mainly from the United States, and, in recent years, large quantities of cigarettes have been imported from the United Kingdom. Most of the tea comes from India and Ceylon. The bulk of the petroleum oils is imported from the Bahrein Islands, Persia and the United States. India supplies most of the raw cotton, hessian and jute goods, and bags and sacks.

In 1948-49, the United Kingdom supplied textiles valued at £22,088,000 and metals, metal manufactures, and machinery, valued at £35,115,000 representing 68 per cent. and 79 per cent., respectively, of all imports of these goods; in 1947-48 these proportions were 46 per cent. and 62 per cent., respectively. Other imports from the United Kingdom in 1948-49 were yarns £3,519,000, earthenware, china, etc., £2,294,000, paper and stationery £3,682,000, scientific instruments, etc., £2,675,000, and drugs and chemicals, £2,490,000. Imports of tobacco, etc., £1,635,000, consisted mainly of cigarettes.

Imports from Canada in 1948-49 included metals, metal manufactures and machinery £2,385,000, timber £1,441,000, and textiles £601,000; these items together comprised 77 per cent. of all imports from Canada. Imports from India, Pakistan and Ceylon included foodstuffs of vegetable origin (mainly tea), £4,260,000 or 28 per cent., and yarns, manufactured fibres and textiles (mainly raw cotton and jute goods), £8,710,000 or 58 per cent. Imports from New Zealand are mainly primary products; £1,557,000 or 71 per cent. of the merchandise imported from that country in 1948-49 consisted of foodstuffs, animals, animal and vegetable substances, and timber. Imports of rubber come mostly from Malaya.

The following table shows overseas imports in classes in 1948-49, according to the principal countries of origin.

Table 319.—Oversea Imports, N.S.W.—Classes and Countries of Origin, 1948-49.

Class.	United Kingdom.	India, Pakistan and Ceylon.	New Zealand.	Canada.	U.S.A.	Other Countries.	Total.
£A thousand, f.o.b.							
I. Foodstuffs of Animal Origin	287	...	371	25	182	948	1,813
II. Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin	432	4,260	93	...	66	1,719	6,570
III. Alcoholic Liquors... ..	421	...	1	...	...	194	616
IV. Tobacco, etc.	1,635	43	...	...	2,148	994	4,820
V. Live Animals	170	...	88	1	3	16	278
VI. Animal Substances not Foodstuffs	14	527	447	1	3	362	1,354
VII. Vegetable Substances and Fibres	663	2,041	117	81	435	3,506	6,843
VIII. (a) Yarns and Manufactured Fibres	3,519	4,338	...	4	76	2,285	10,222
(b) Textiles	22,088	2,331	12	601	1,072	6,615	32,719
(c) Apparel	3,600	11	1	1	15	550	4,178
IX. Oils, Fats and Waxes	215	1,074	21	5	2,168	12,562	16,045
X. Pigments, Paints, etc.	495	...	1	1	321	176	994
XI. Rocks and Minerals	111	41	25	109	177	652	1,115
XII. (a) Metals and Metal Manufactures (except Electrical Appliances and Machinery)	18,360	3	11	2,022	3,761	3,097	27,254
(b) Dynamo Electrical Machinery and Appliances	6,790	...	40	118	746	325	8,019
(c) Machines and Machinery (except Dynamo Electric)	9,965	...	92	245	3,990	1,024	15,316
XIII. (a) Rubber and Manufactures	1,038	7	1	5	140	1,636	2,827
(b) Leather and Manufactures	105	5	6	...	3	7	126
XIV. Wood and Wicker	171	7	441	1,441	501	910	3,471
XV. Earthenware, China, etc.	2,294	37	43	271	135	527	3,307
XVI. (a) Paper	1,774	...	26	534	122	5,091	7,547
(b) Stationery, etc.	1,908	2	20	5	218	53	2,215
XVII. Fancy Goods, Jewellery, etc.	1,253	62	20	...	23	1,072	2,430
XVIII. Optical, Surgical and Scientific Instruments... ..	2,675	2	5	185	674	300	3,841
XIX. Drugs, Chemicals and Fertilizers	2,490	13	12	60	795	1,539	4,909
XX. Miscellaneous	2,597	31	123	38	397	2,007	5,193
XXI. Bullion and Specie ... ..	...	...	167	...	5	736	908
Total	85,070	14,835	2,193	5,753	18,176	48,903	174,930

NOTE.—Imports of outside packages and containers are excluded.

Predominant among goods imported from the United States in 1948-49 were tobacco, etc., £2,148,000; textiles, £1,072,000; oils, £2,168,000; metals and metal manufactures, £3,761,000; and machinery, £4,736,000. These items together represented 75 per cent. of all imports from the United States.

OVERSEA EXPORTS BY CLASSES AND COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION.

Oversea exports of Australian produce in classes in 1948-49, according to the principal countries of destination, are shown below:—

Table 320.—Oversea Exports, N.S.W.—Australian Produce.—Classes and Countries of Destination, 1948-49.

Class.	United Kingdom.	India, Pakistan, and Ceylon.	New Zealand.	Canada.	U.S.A.	Other Countries.	Total.
£A thousand, f.o.b.							
I. Foodstuffs of Animal Origin	7,036	757	284	109	57	4,169	12,412
II. Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin	19,498	7,658	1,609	39	20	20,523	49,347
III. Alcoholic Liquors	94	9	32	8	...	102	245
IV. Tobacco, etc.	3	...	...	...	...	130	133
V. Live Animals	2	2	9	1	12	106	132
VI. Animal Substances not Foodstuffs	27,026	27	116	922	7,123	48,129	83,343
VII. Vegetable Substances and Fibres	23	17	137	1	47	55	280
VIII. (a) Yarns and Manufactured Fibres... ..	...	...	100	...	...	408	508
(b) Textiles	46	55	93	63	7	297	561
(c) Apparel	87	90	28	12	10	411	638
IX. Oils, Fats and Waxes	438	307	34	1	6	458	1,244
X. Pigments, Paints, etc. ... ..	...	3	182	...	...	185	371
XI. Rocks and Minerals	673	...	112	7	169	477	1,438
XII. (a) Metals and Metal Manufactures (except Electrical Appliances and Machinery)	6,699	310	2,195	3	186	1,724	11,117
(b) Dynamo Electrical Machinery and Appliances	24	101	423	...	28	402	978
(c) Machines and Machinery (except Dynamo Electric)	27	132	849	2	14	1,573	2,597
XIII. (a) Rubber and Manufactures	1	...	18	...	...	54	73
(b) Leather and Manufactures	254	29	36	1	16	338	674
XIV. Wood and Wicker	123	1	800	9	16	189	1,138
XV. Earthenware, China, etc.	4	3	170	...	1	121	290
XVI. (a) Paper ... ..	...	...	147	...	...	41	188
(b) Stationery, etc.	44	6	272	2	7	138	469
XVII. Fancy Goods, Jewellery, etc.	7	3	27	4	17	95	153
XVIII. Optical, Surgical and Scientific Instruments... ..	66	18	155	...	10	257	506
XIX. Drugs, Chemicals and Fertilizers	94	134	393	9	74	970	1,674
XX. Miscellaneous	377	70	242	11	69	1,908	2,677
XXI. Bullion and Specie	26	...	9	...	3	83	121
Total	62,673	9,732	8,472	1,204	7,892	83,343	173,316

Exports to the United Kingdom consist mainly of wool, foodstuffs and metals (chiefly lead). Of the total exports of Australian produce to the United Kingdom in 1948-49, viz., £62,673,000, foodstuffs comprised £26,534,000, or 42 per cent., animal substances (mainly wool) £27,026,000, or 43 per cent., metals and metal manufactures £6,699,000, or 11 per cent., and all other items £2,414,000, or 4 per cent.

In 1948-49, exports to Canada consisted mainly of wool and other animal substances (not foodstuffs), valued at £922,000, or 77 per cent. of the total. Of the exports to India, Pakistan and Ceylon, foodstuffs (mainly wheat and flour) comprised £8,415,000 or 86 per cent., and metal manufactures and machinery £543,000, or 6 per cent. The most important group of exports to New Zealand is metals, metal manufactures and machinery; in 1948-49 these items amounted to £3,467,000, or 41 per cent. of all Australian produce exported to that country from New South Wales. Other exports to New Zealand included foodstuffs (£1,893,000), timber (£800,000), paper and stationery (£419,000), and drugs and chemicals (£393,000). Of the State's exports of Australian produce to the United States in 1948-49, *viz.*, £7,892,000, wool, hides, and skins (chiefly rabbit furs) and other animal substances accounted for £7,123,000, or 90 per cent.

The wool, skins, etc., exported to "other countries" in 1948-49, *viz.*, £48,129,000, or 58 per cent. of the total, were sent mainly to European countries, including France (£17,288,000), Belgium (£8,199,000) and Italy (£10,235,000). The exports of foodstuffs of vegetable origin included £20,523,000, or 42 per cent. (consisting mainly of wheat and flour), shipped to countries not specified in the table.

In 1948-49, 35 per cent. of the yarns, textiles and apparel exported from New South Wales was sent to the countries listed, and most of the balance went to New Guinea, Papua, Fiji and Hong Kong. Exports of machinery not distributed amongst the principal countries amounted to £1,573,000, or 61 per cent. of the total; most of this was sent to South Africa, the Pacific Islands, and the countries north of Australia (particularly Malaya and Hong Kong).

EXPORTS OF STAPLE ITEMS—COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION.

Particulars are shown in the following statement regarding the destinations of the exports of the staple commodities in 1938-39 and each of the last three years:—

Table 321.—Destination of Principal Exports, N.S.W.—Australian Produce.

Country.	Quantity.				Value.			
	1938-39.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1938-39.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
WOOL.								
	thousand lb. (as in the grease).				£A thousand, f.o.b.			
United Kingdom ...	133,900	119,500	174,900	173,100	6,200	9,758	19,511	26,300
Canada	5,700	10,300	5,600	5,700	275	828	775	635
France	90,400	112,800	91,800	102,200	3,729	9,161	10,410	15,898
Belgium	55,900	108,400	77,900	64,800	2,225	7,766	8,201	8,072
Other European Countries	47,200	93,600	55,300	98,200	2,387	8,625	9,024	18,415
United States ...	10,100	135,400	48,200	24,100	596	12,920	7,438	5,289
Other Countries ...	36,000	25,400	14,900	19,500	1,809	3,018	2,536	3,945
Total	379,200	605,400	463,600	487,000	17,221	52,076	57,895	78,554

Table 321.—Destination of Principal Exports, N.S.W.—Australian Produce—continued.

Country.	Quantity.				Value.			
	1938-39.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1938-39.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.

HIDES AND SKINS.

					£A thousand, f.o.b.			
United Kingdom ... ..	...	...	...	...	314	820	529	690
France ... ..	...	...	...	...	456	843	1,714	1,388
United States ... ..	...	...	...	...	403	3,905	1,937	1,657
Other Countries ... ..	...	...	...	...	404	1,076	406	909
Total... ..	...	...	...	...	1,577	6,644	4,586	4,644

BUTTER.

					£A thousand, f.o.b.			
United Kingdom ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,177	24	1,118	789
Hong Kong ... ..	...	...	...	...	38	20	120	127
Japan ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	127	72	2
Pacific Islands ... ..	...	...	...	...	22	63	61	83
Other Countries ... ..	...	...	...	...	183	168	322	348
Total... ..	...	...	...	...	1,420	402	1,693	1,349

WHEAT AND FLOUR.

					£A thousand, f.o.b.			
United Kingdom ... ..	...	...	...	...	849	608	5,040	15,997
Continental Europe ... ..	...	...	...	...	225	...	5,456	2,521
China ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,497	451	...	21
India, Pakistan and Ceylon ... ..	...	...	...	...	53	3,232	5,645	6,926
Malaya and Singapore ... ..	...	...	...	...	219	1,871	410	1,410
New Zealand ... ..	...	...	...	...	221	871	115	1,126
Pacific Islands ... ..	...	...	...	...	118	759	1,023	1,006
Other Countries ... ..	...	...	...	...	712	1,356	9,060	11,042
Total... ..	...	...	...	...	3,894	9,148	27,649	40,049

IRON AND STEEL.

					£A thousand, f.o.b.			
United Kingdom ... ..	...	...	...	...	369	1,004	200	220
India, Pakistan and Ceylon ... ..	...	...	...	...	122	193	48	69
Malaya and Singapore ... ..	...	...	...	...	218	41	84	121
New Zealand ... ..	...	...	...	...	606	1,011	1,188	1,114
Other Countries ... ..	...	...	...	...	467	883	461	407
Total... ..	...	...	...	...	1,872	3,132	1,981	1,931

Of the total quantity of wool exported from New South Wales in 1948-49, 35 per cent. was sent to the United Kingdom, 54 per cent. to European countries, and 5 per cent. to the United States. In the same year, 35 per cent. of the hides and skins exported went to the United States and 30 per cent. to France, as compared with 26 per cent. and 29 per cent., respectively, in 1938-39.

The bulk of the butter is exported to the United Kingdom, the proportion in 1948-49 being 60 per cent. The proportion of wheat and flour exported to the different countries fluctuates from year to year according to the size of the Australian crop and the shortage or surplus of grain in the importing countries; in 1948-49 large quantities were sent to the United Kingdom (38 per cent.), India, Pakistan and Ceylon (16 per cent.), New Zealand (6 per cent.), and Europe (5 per cent.).

New Zealand took 29 per cent. of the total quantity of iron and steel (216,904 tons) exported from New South Wales in 1938-39, and the United Kingdom 22 per cent. In 1948-49, only 60,104 tons were exported, and of this quantity 60 per cent. was sent to New Zealand and 17 per cent. to the United Kingdom.

RE-EXPORTS.

The value of merchandise re-exported overseas from New South Wales was £1,366,956, or 3.6 per cent. of all merchandise exported in 1938-39 and £3,413,961, or 1.9 per cent., in 1948-49. The principal items re-exported in 1938-39 and each of the last four years are shown below.

Table 322.—Re-exports of Merchandise Oversea from New South Wales.

Commodity.	1938-39.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
	£A F.O.B.				
Petroleum and Shale Oils ...	77,647	1,059,861	584,488	376,706	254,448
Foodstuffs and Beverages ...	113,036	913,918	524,846	245,339	343,732
Textiles and Apparel ...	84,059	286,782	256,769	1,063,582	153,463
Machinery and Electrical Equipment ...	194,005	102,108	379,370	362,087	625,597
Metals and Metal Manufactures ...	143,985	129,035	548,729	231,330	310,413
Arms and Defence Stores and Equipment ...	18,975	21,465	584,229	51,166	920,550
All other Items ...	735,249	347,110	597,855	677,343	805,758
Total, Re-exports of Merchandise ...	1,366,956	2,860,279	3,476,286	3,007,553	3,413,961

In 1938-39 the largest item of re-exports was machinery; during the war, petroleum and shale oils comprised nearly half of the total, and in 1948-49 over one-quarter consisted of defence stores and equipment. Most of the civil merchandise re-exported was sent to countries near Australia, particularly New Guinea, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands. Most of the arms and defence stores re-exported in 1948-49 were destined for the United Kingdom or Singapore.

OVERSEA EXPORTS—SHIPS' STORES.

The figures relating to overseas exports, as shown in the foregoing tables, do not include exports in the form of ships' stores. This is an important

branch of the trade of the State, as may be seen from the following statement of the value of ships' stores exported from New South Wales in 1938-39 and the last six years.

Table 323.—Ships' Stores Exported Oversea from New South Wales.

Year ended 30th June,	Fuel Oil.	Bunker Coal.	Foodstuffs.	Other Items.	Total.
	£A F.O.B.				
1939	93,503	497,145	290,336	181,813	1,062,797
1944	2,608,576	216,258	451,292	426,919	3,703,045
1945	3,499,853	236,766	900,867	683,294	5,320,780
1946	1,123,281	253,697	1,236,603	795,830	3,409,411
1947	620,520	460,048	750,355	480,025	2,310,948
1948	1,125,373	431,327	656,212	497,785	2,710,697
1949	1,429,128	596,316	1,013,434	524,557	3,563,435

The amount of bunker coal exported as ships' stores in 1938-39 was 516,655 tons, and the value was £497,145, or 47 per cent. of the total; in 1948-49 the amount was only 232,661 tons, valued at £596,316, or 17 per cent. of the total. Fuel oil has increased in importance from 9 per cent. of all ships' stores exported in 1938-39 to 40 per cent. in 1948-49. Foodstuffs comprised 28 per cent. of the total in 1948-49, as compared with 27 per cent. in the pre-war year.

Australian produce comprised £895,899 or 84 per cent. of the ships' stores exported in 1938-39 and £2,104,136 or 57 per cent. in 1948-49. The bulk of the produce re-exported as ships' stores consists of fuel and other oils.

AUSTRALIAN IMPORT AND EXPORT PRICES.

The following table shows index numbers of Australian oversea import prices for the last five years, as compiled by the Commonwealth Bank of Australia. The base of the index is the weighted average prices of selected groups of commodities during the years 1936-37 to 1938-39, taken as 100.

Table 324.—Import Price Index Numbers, Australia.

Base: Average of 3 years ended 30th June, 1939 = 100.

Year ended 30th June.	Quarter ended—				Annual Average.
	September.	December.	March.	June.	
1937 to 1939	*	*	*	*	100
1945	196	201	199	203	199
1946	202	202	202	208	203
1947	216	230	237	253	234
1948	262	268	277	281	272
1949	285	286	286	284	285

* Not available.

The index shows that at the end of the war the general level of import prices was about double the pre-war average. Since 1945-46 import prices

have risen more rapidly than during the war, and in 1948-49 they were almost three times as high as before the war. Increases in the prices of certain groups of commodities have been much greater than in others; in 1948-49 the index numbers for vehicles and for secondary industry raw materials were only about two and a half times the pre-war average, as compared with nearly four times in the case of piecegoods and raw materials for primary industries. The index number for all items, as shown in Table 324, was fairly stable throughout 1948-49, although somewhat higher than the 1947-48 average.

The table below shows a series of Australian export price index numbers compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician from the prices of 20 commodities which constitute about 80 per cent. of all exports. The prices of the commodities are multiplied by the average annual exports (production in the case of gold) during the three years, 1933-34 to 1935-36. The percentage distribution of the base aggregate for "All Groups" is as follows: Wool, 45.6; Wheat, 17.0; Butter, 11.4; Metals, 6.9; Meats, 6.6; Gold, 7.0; and a group of items not shown in the table (Sugar, Dried Fruits, Tallow and Hides), 5.5.

Table 325.—Export Price Index Numbers, Australia.

Base of each section; Average of 3 years ended 30th June, 1939 = 100.

Period.	Wool.	Wheat.	Butter.	Metals. *	Meats. †	Gold.	All Groups (including Gold).
Year—							
1938-39	79	66	101	84	96	103	83
1939-40	98	82	108	92	102	118	98
1940-41	101	102	110	95	103	121	104
1941-42	101	105	110	101	109	120	106
1942-43	117	106	114	100	112	119	114
1943-44	117	116	114	113	113	119	117
1944-45	117	154	147	129	122	120	130
1945-46	117	213	147	196	123	122	146
1946-47	173	305	173	308	139	122	203
1947-48	287	419	194	372	146	122	283
1948-49	365	413	233	478	171	122	332

* Non-ferrous—Silver, Copper, Tin, Spelter, Lead.

† Beef, Lamb, Mutton, Pork.

During the war years, export price index numbers were comparatively stable at a level somewhat above the pre-war average, until the last year, 1944-45, when there were considerable increases in the case of wheat and butter. During the next four years, the index numbers for wool, wheat, butter and metals increased very rapidly. The index for wool moved from 117 in 1944-45 to 365 in 1948-49, wheat from 154 to 413, and metals from 129 to 478, but the index for gold has been stable since 1945-46 at 22 per cent. above pre-war average. The index number for all export items in 1948-49 was four times the number in 1938-39, and more than three times the pre-war average.

EXCISE TARIFF.

Excise duties are levied by the Commonwealth on a number of articles manufactured and consumed in Australia. Duties on stimulants and narcotics are the chief source of revenue. Rates of duty on most dutiable

commodities increased considerably between 1939 and September, 1942, since when there has been only slight alteration; duties on methylated spirits, carbonic acid gas and dry batteries and cells were abolished in November, 1946, and duties on petrol, matches and wireless valves were reduced in November, 1946, July, 1948, and September, 1949, respectively.

The following table shows at annual intervals the rates of duty on principal articles since 1939 and the gross amount collected in respect of each article in 1948-49.

Table 326.—Excise Tariffs—Rates of Duty and Duty Levied on Principal Articles.

Commodity.	Unit of Quantity.	Rate of Excise Duty at 31st December.						Year ended 30th June, 1949.	
		1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943 to 1948.	1949.	Quantity on which Excise was paid in N.S.W.	Gross Excise Duty Collected in N.S.W.*
		Shillings and Pence per Unit of Quantity.							
								£	
Beer	gallon	2-0	2-9	3-0	4-7	4-7	4-7	52,844,366	12,110,167
Spirits—									
Brandy	proof gal.	26-0	38-0	38-0	53-0	53-0	53-0	194,120	519,271
Gin	"	29-0	41-0	41-0	56-6	56-6	56-6	315,750	891,994
Whisky	"	27-0	39-0	39-0	54-0	54-6	54-6	150,028	408,826
Rum	"	29-0	41-0	41-0	56-0	56-6	56-6	398,048	1,124,486
Tobacco†	lb.	5-2	7-2	8-3	10-11	10-11§	10-11§	7,207,866	3,737,630
Cigarettes†	lb.	7-0	9-9	12-9	20-9	20-9§	20-9§	3,565,674	3,532,916
Cigarette papers and tubes ...	60 papers	0-1½	0-1½	0-1½	0-1½	0-1½	0-1½	45,344,446	330,637
Playing cards...	doz. packs	2-0	2-0	2-0	10-0	10-0	10-0	97,516	48,758
Coal	ton	...	...	...	...	...	0-6	...	...
Petrol—									
From Aust. shale ...	gallon	0-1	0-4	0-4	0-4	0-3½	0-3	||	2,481,140||
Other	"	0-6½	0-9½	0-9½	0-9½	0-8½†	0-8½	||	
Matches	gross boxes	0-6	2-0	4-0	8-0	7-3¶	7-3	||	
Wireless valves	each	1-9	1-9	3-9	3-9	3-9	2-9	||	

* See also Table 327. † Rates on imported leaf. ‡ From 15th November, 1946, only. § Less 4½ per cent. ¶ From 1st July, 1948, only. || Not available for publication separately.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REVENUE.

The following statement shows the net amount of customs and excise revenue (including Special War Duty) collected in New South Wales under each division of the tariff during 1938-39 and each of the last four years. The collections include receipts on account of goods which were

transferred for consumption in other States, but do not include duties on goods from other States consumed in New South Wales:—

Table 327.—Customs and Excise Revenue Collected in New South Wales.

Tariff Division.	1938-39.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Customs—	£	£	£	£	£
Stimulants, Ale, Beer, etc. ...	694,264	306,567	345,198	514,199	614,496
Narcotics (Tobacco) ...	2,233,312	3,197,323	4,999,835	6,411,015	7,894,756
Sugar ...	5,450	23	721	3,930	1,355
Agricultural Products and Groceries ...	667,764	484,371	501,323	651,987	611,420
Apparel and Textiles ...	1,219,018	654,122	1,704,115	2,707,767	2,799,006
Metals and Machinery ...	1,118,322	549,713	1,173,741	1,963,445	2,383,176
Oils, Paints, and Varnishes ...	3,453,278	4,131,585	5,430,885	4,477,246	4,808,521
Earthenware, etc. ...	252,547	159,108	275,333	501,120	473,246
Drugs and Chemicals ...	167,554	109,205	202,737	250,368	176,313
Wood, Wicker etc. ...	335,723	220,670	301,514	304,830	368,140
Jewellery and Fancy Goods ...	292,714	424,019	515,376	642,210	793,070
Hides, Leather and Rubber ...	230,767	98,141	327,324	368,952	426,989
Paper and Stationery ...	216,256	57,535	225,883	406,107	252,030
Vehicles ...	753,187	96,034	579,754	905,014	1,332,591
Musical Instruments ...	18,119	1,894	7,242	25,451	83,257
Miscellaneous ...	477,001	762,419	904,491	1,666,420	859,145
Primage Duty ...	1,788,802	1,464,705	2,837,210	3,063,365	2,141,522
Special War Duty *	.....	549,267	306,713	(—) 4,316	(—) 180
Other Receipts ...	141,431	127,251	168,207	548,267	172,550
Total, Customs ...	14,065,509	13,393,952	20,807,607	25,407,377	26,142,303
Excise—					
Beer ...	2,850,644	8,063,175	10,970,584	9,579,363	12,109,786
Spirits ...	709,799	3,153,485	2,852,037	3,222,745	3,289,216
Tobacco ...	1,646,079	5,162,326	6,081,510	3,713,685	3,737,630
Cigars and Cigarettes ...	1,246,318	5,113,168	6,071,100	3,414,794	3,546,826
Cigarette Papers ...	113,740	375,167	523,292	407,320	330,637
Licenses ...	3,687	4,855	6,501	5,842	5,928
Other Excise Duty † ...	409,109	1,057,973	1,444,830	2,142,553	2,502,509
Total, Excise ...	6,979,376	22,930,149	27,899,854	22,486,302	25,522,532
Total, Customs and Excise	21,044,885	36,324,101	48,707,461	47,893,679	51,664,835
Per Head of Population ...	£ s. d. 7 13 10	£ s. d. 12 7 0	£ s. d. 16 8 9	£ s. d. 15 18 7	£ s. d. 16 17 3

* Levied from 3rd May, 1940, to 15th November, 1946.

(—) Denotes excess of refunds.

† Principally petrol, matches and wireless valves; particulars of these items are not available for publication separately.

Customs duties collected in New South Wales in 1948-49 were 95 per cent. higher than in 1945-46, although rates of duty were practically unchanged. The increase, common to all classes of goods, was the result of higher prices and larger quantities imported. The latter included certain special imports, subject to heavy rates of duty, to overcome local shortages; *e.g.*, gross duty paid on cigarettes imported into New South Wales increased from £9,094 in 1945-46 to £2,105,630 in 1947-48, and to £3,611,244 in 1948-49.

Collections of excise duties in New South Wales rose substantially between 1938-39 and 1942-43, following steep increases in the rates of duty on stimulants and narcotics (see Table 326) and a further rise in collections in 1946-47 was due to increased output. Collections declined in 1947-48 as a result of decreased production of beer caused by an industrial dispute in breweries from February to May, 1948, and an alteration in the State of payment of excise duty on tobacco and cigarettes manufactured in New South Wales but consumed in other States of Australia. Although collections from tobacco and cigarettes in this State were substantially lower in 1947-48 and 1948-49 as compared with 1946-47, the quantity of these items manufactured in New South Wales was almost unchanged. Total excise collections in New South Wales in 1948-49 were 14 per cent. higher than in 1947-48, chiefly owing to an increase in collections on beer.

There is some variation from one period to another in the relationship between the quantity of dutiable goods consumed in any one State and the quantity in respect of which duty is paid in that State; a more satisfactory comparison of the incidence of customs and excise tariffs from year to year is therefore provided by collections in the Commonwealth. The following table shows net collections in Australia (including Special War Duty) of all customs and excise duties annually since 1938-39:—

Table 328.—Customs and Excise Revenue Collected in Australia.

Year ended 30th June.	Total Net Collections.			Per Head of Population.		
	Customs.	Excise.	Customs and Excise.	Customs.	Excise.	Customs and Excise.
	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1939	31,160,462	16,471,903	47,632,365	4 9 11	2 7 6	6 17 5
1940	34,830,306	18,994,600	53,824,906	4 19 6	2 14 3	7 13 9
1941	29,409,666	24,370,117	53,779,783	4 3 1	3 8 11	7 12 0
1942	25,208,806	31,572,002	56,780,808	3 10 7	4 8 5	7 19 0
1943	20,806,321	44,071,799	64,878,120	2 17 9	6 2 4	9 0 1
1944	20,606,703	46,684,713	67,291,416	2 16 8	6 8 5	9 5 1
1945	21,487,538	45,689,133	67,176,671	2 18 6	6 4 4	9 2 10
1946	28,893,682	49,066,962	77,960,644	3 17 16	6 12 1	10 9 11
1947	45,871,085	56,375,304	102,246,389	6 2 0	7 10 0	13 12 0
1948	57,597,154	58,007,486	115,604,640	7 10 9	7 11 10	15 2 7
1949	63,464,434	62,734,781	126,199,215	8 2 9	8 0 11	16 3 8

INTERSTATE TRADE BY SEA

Statistics of interstate trade were published in some detail in the 1939-40 and earlier issues of the Year Book. The figures were compiled from data obtained from the Maritime Services Board, the railway authorities of New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia, and persons and firms engaged in interstate trade. Statistics of goods moved interstate by the railways have not been available since 1939-40. The particulars given in this chapter have been obtained from the Commonwealth Statistician, from the Maritime Services Board of N.S.W., and from official statistics of Western Australia and Tasmania; they are incomplete in various respects and relate to the seaborne trade only.

Details of interstate cargoes discharged and shipped in New South Wales are compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician (see page 434). In 1948-49 there were 2,335,994 tons weight and 343,519 tons measurement of interstate cargoes discharged in New South Wales, and 3,089,060 tons weight and 346,703 tons measurement shipped. The interstate tonnage discharged was 5.9 per cent. less, and the interstate tonnage shipped was 50.2 per cent. greater than the oversea tonnage.

DIRECTION OF INTERSTATE TRADE.

An analysis of the direction of interstate trade handled at the port of Sydney in 1946-47 was published on page 540 of Official Year Book No. 51.

The interstate shipping trade is subject to considerable fluctuation, particularly in respect of agricultural and pastoral products. For instance, abnormal quantities of wheat were imported from Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia in 1946-47 and 1947-48, to supplement the very poor 1946-47 harvest in New South Wales.

Staple items of imports include sugar and molasses from Queensland, lead and ironstone from South Australia, and potatoes, fruit, copper and zinc from Tasmania. Exports from New South Wales to Western Australia and Tasmania include important quantities of iron and steel, and metal manufactures (including machinery).

The bulk of the interstate trade handled at Newcastle consists of ironstone brought from South Australia, and coal, which is exported to all States except Queensland. The proportion of interstate trade handled at other New South Wales ports is small.

INTERSTATE TRADE—PRINCIPAL ITEMS, SYDNEY AND NEWCASTLE.

The next table shows the principal items of interstate imports and exports handled at the port of Sydney in the last four years. Certain items are recorded in tons weight and others in tons measurement, and the totals

are the sum of both units. The statistics are compiled by the Maritime Services Board on a slightly different basis from that of the cargo statistics shown in Table 342.

Table 329.—Interstate Imports and Exports, Port of Sydney.

(Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.)

Commodity.	Unit.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.
INTERSTATE IMPORTS.					
Milk and Cream, Preserved ...	40 cubic ft.	9,258	10,077	7,077	6,636
Barley	tons	17,948	12,102	12,446	10,328
Wheat	"	106,818	95,596	...	...
Potatoes	"	71,559	73,433	65,470	56,208
Fruit—Fresh	40 cubic ft.	33,377	28,574	29,992	10,929
Canned, etc.	"	11,082	13,585	12,811	12,451
Jams	tons	3,300	5,018	4,013	3,950
Sugar	"	155,789	164,231	187,072	156,308
Molasses and Syrup	"	13,171	9,166	28,172	16,806
Wines and Spirits	40 cubic ft.	10,100	9,241	12,951	11,261
Hides and Skins	"	9,022	8,189	7,597	6,455
Wool	bales	43,675	45,300	47,220	32,175
Tallow	40 cubic ft.	14,030	24,118	23,136	28,536
Pig Iron	tons	17,226	31,799	36,742	27,009
Lead	"	24,581	25,768	25,084	25,213
Motor Vehicles and Parts ...	40 cubic ft.	57,499	62,635	58,888	72,316
Timber, Undressed	super feet	14,394,240	14,232,000	13,004,160	12,628,320
Salt, Refined	tons	28,556	25,852	28,215	25,098
Paper—Newsprint	"	17,646	14,178	13,125	14,416
Other	"	25,399	24,092	35,867	21,618
†Other Items	"	332,848	300,532	304,458	290,815
†Transshipments	"	72,122	59,357	69,416	69,189
†Total	tons	1,078,789	1,045,313	1,008,512	904,721
INTERSTATE EXPORTS.					
Wheat	tons	14	25	1,730	5,343
Margarine	"	1,889	2,286	3,252	3,751
Hides and Skins	40 cubic ft.	1,081	1,634	2,802	2,776
Wool	bales	55,632	47,400	58,972	85,542
Coke	tons	15,654	9,293	10,361	13,212
Timber, Undressed	super. feet	498,720	457,440	629,280	348,000
Cement	tons	3,888	1,564	3,968	14,543
Steel	"	7,928	10,390	8,938	12,041
†Other Items	"	428,556	466,485	477,653	485,374
†Total	tons	482,292	511,790	534,416	572,920

* Not available. † Includes tons measurement (1 ton measurement = 40 cubic feet).

In 1949-50 the tonnage of interstate imports handled at the port of Sydney was 16 per cent. less than in 1946-47, and the tonnage of exports was 19 per cent. greater. The volume of imports in 1949-50 was 58 per cent. greater than that of exports.

The interstate imports of New South Wales include large quantities of foodstuffs. Amongst the imports of such commodities handled at the port of Sydney in 1949-50 were sugar (156,308 tons), salt (25,098 tons), potatoes (56,208 tons), and fruit (23,380 measurement tons). Imports of wheat only occur as the result of a poor harvest in New South Wales. Other important items and the quantity imported in 1949-50 were tallow (28,536 measurement tons), pig iron (27,009 tons), lead (25,213 tons), motor vehicles (72,316 measurement tons), timber (13 million super. feet), and paper (36,034 tons).

Since 1946-47 there has been a considerable decline in interstate imports of preserved milk and cream, barley, potatoes and fruit. In the same period, imports of tallow increased by 103 per cent., pig iron by 57 per cent., and motor vehicles by 26 per cent.

Interstate exports from the port of Sydney in 1949-50 included steel (12,041 tons), cement (14,543 tons), and coke (13,212 tons). Exports of steel, cement, margarine, and hides and skins were considerably greater in 1949-50 than in 1946-47.

Particulars of interstate imports and exports through the port of Newcastle in the last four years are shown below:—

Table 330.—Interstate Imports and Exports, Port of Newcastle.

(Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.)

Commodity.	Unit.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.
INTERSTATE IMPORTS.					
Ironstone	tons	1,307,435	1,317,401	1,104,273	1,148,585
Iron and Steel (Scrap)	"	27,474	19,891	8,889	10,361
Ore Products, Crude Manu- factures	"	3,010	8,520	164	13,494
Salt, Crude and Fine	"	9,953	8,051	8,726	4,725
Zinc Slabs	"	11,702	15,871	15,018	20,162
Timber	super feet	584,640	532,800	297,120	332,640
*Other Items	tons	41,471	30,931	25,625	24,642
*Transshipments	"	1,236	3,190	242	30
*Total, Imports	tons	1,403,499	1,404,965	1,163,556	1,222,692
INTERSTATE EXPORTS.					
Coal (Bunker and Cargo)	tons	2,383,113	2,531,817	2,476,616	2,107,044
Coke	"	134,138	95,657	59,241	59,725
Calcine Ore	"	19,850	37,216	38,241	21,176
Corrugated and Sheet Iron... ..	"	59,165	51,654	53,867	59,752
Pipes and Tubes	"	63,114	63,768	67,304	65,368
Wire	"	48,886	47,001	42,039	42,409
Other Iron and Steel Products	"	133,203	119,560	133,338	118,124
Timber	super feet	343,200	978,240	1,041,600	932,160
*All Other Items	tons	29,244	28,267	29,169	40,455
*Total, Exports	tons	2,871,428	2,976,978	2,902,285	2,515,995

*Includes tons measurement (1 ton measurement = 40 cubic feet).

In 1949-50 ironstone comprised 94 per cent. of interstate imports at the port of Newcastle, and coal constituted 84 per cent. of the exports. The quantity of iron and steel products exported to other States in 1949-50 was 285,653 tons. Exports of coke in 1949-50 were 59,725 tons, as compared with 134,138 tons in 1946-47.

The total tonnages shown in the tables above do not afford a satisfactory basis of comparison of the interstate trade of the port of Sydney with that of the port of Newcastle, because of the different nature of the goods handled, and the fact that most of the Newcastle trade is recorded in tons weight and much of the Sydney trade in tons measurement.

TRADE OF N.S.W. WITH WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA.

Statistics of trade between their respective States and New South Wales are compiled by the Government Statistician, Western Australia, and the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician, Tasmania. Similar details in respect of the other States are not available.

The following table shows the principal items of the trade between Western Australia and New South Wales in the last three years:—

**Table 331.—Interstate Trade of N.S.W. with Western Australia
(excluding Bullion and Specie).**

Commodity.	Quantity,			Value.		
	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.

IMPORTS FROM WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

				£	£	£
Foodstuffs and Beverages—						
Wheat bush.	2,669,932	1,381,412	...	2,071,341	1,105,110	...
Other ... ..	...	...	...	188,767	133,933	289,651
Wool and Skins ... ..	...	...	...	60,807	162,452	166,419
Metals, Metal Manufactures and Machinery ... ..	...	...	...	99,847	162,294	201,495
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	...	455,831	492,883	593,290
Total Imports ... ..	...	...	...	2,882,593	2,056,672	1,250,855

EXPORTS TO WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

				£	£	£
Foodstuffs and Beverages—						
Confectionery lb.	974,319	1,245,746	1,575,468	133,987	129,692	246,960
Other ... ..	...	...	...	381,231	507,446	433,208
Tobacco, etc. lb.	979,782	1,231,802	1,041,195	1,275,388	816,112	737,834
Textiles and Apparel ... ..	...	...	...	783,564	1,125,341	1,548,013
Coal tons	107,507	81,247	130,625	169,605	134,339	293,249
Iron and Steel tons	20,691	40,228	33,578	761,067	1,130,763	960,268
Non-ferrous Metals ... ..	...	...	...	154,086	214,414	164,676
Electrical Equipment ... ..	...	...	...	492,011	752,804	828,463
Machinery (not electrical) ... ..	...	...	...	610,351	878,175	1,163,310
Metals and Manufactures, Other ... ..	...	...	...	564,798	721,102	881,616
Rubber Manufactures ... ..	...	...	...	301,223	381,145	299,934
Stationery, etc. ... ..	...	...	...	187,781	297,635	349,606
Drugs and Chemicals ... ..	...	...	...	646,550	748,995	869,723
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	...	962,479	1,261,327	1,276,448
Total Exports ... ..	...	...	...	7,424,121	9,099,290	10,054,213

Exports from New South Wales to Western Australia in 1948-49 were valued at £10,054,213 or 36 per cent. more than in 1946-47. Metal manufactures and machinery predominated amongst the commodities exported in 1948-49, amounting to £2,873,389 or 29 per cent. of the total. Other important groups were textiles and apparel (£1,548,918 or 15 per cent. of the total), and iron and steel (£960,268 or 10 per cent.). Increased quantities of iron and steel, coal, tobacco, etc., and confectionery, have been exported since 1946-47.

Imports from Western Australia in 1948-49 were valued at £1,250,855 or about one-eighth of the value of exports. Excluding the abnormal imports of wheat in 1946-47, the value of imports in 1948-49 was 53 per cent. greater than in the earlier year.

Particulars of the Tasmanian trade with New South Wales are given below:—

Table 332.—Interstate Trade of N.S.W. with Tasmania.

Commodity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
IMPORTS FROM TASMANIA.						
Fruit—				£	£	£
Fresh bush.	502,057	276,104	244,411	219,509	121,489	115,692
Preserved, etc. ... lb.	19,063,155	24,298,201	20,687,557	303,223	406,258	344,507
Jams lb.	4,162,600	4,073,484	3,409,770	123,274	124,914	129,915
Potatoes tons	85,004	85,775	62,636	1,053,501	1,094,182	1,017,968
Metals and Ores—						
Copper, Blister ... tons	7,955	5,210	3,903	813,196	804,309	619,343
Tin tons	1,065	1,181	835	270,765	312,516	304,660
Zinc tons	29,201	34,021	36,680	668,816	748,741	1,137,449
Other ... ..	...	...	...	135,860	228,475	243,684
Woolen Manufactures ... ..	...	...	...	866,223	1,283,205	1,682,862
Other Items ... ..	...	...	...	2,289,422	2,429,577	2,370,170
Total, Imports ... ..	...	...	...	6,743,789	7,553,666	7,905,740
EXPORTS TO TASMANIA.						
Foodstuffs—				£	£	£
Sugar tons	18,116	17,319	22,655	579,700	599,606	815,658
Other ... ..	...	...	...	442,327	592,850	617,978
Tobacco, etc. ... ..	...	...	...	78,439	183,855	262,001
Metals, Metal Manufactures and Machinery ... ..	...	...	...	1,436,489	1,800,522	1,800,597
Ores tons	23,245	41,178	30,545	121,088	215,509	233,663
Textiles and Apparel ... ..	...	...	...	298,031	355,724	274,485
Other Items ... ..	...	...	...	1,581,310	2,501,478	2,594,618
Total, Exports ... ..	...	...	...	4,537,384	6,249,544	6,599,000

The value of exports to Tasmania was 32 per cent. less than the value of imports in 1946-47 and 19 per cent. less in 1948-49. The principal items of exports are metals, metal manufactures and machinery, and foodstuffs; in 1948-49 the value of these goods was £3,234,233 or 49 per cent. of total exports. The exports shown in the table above do not include large quantities of zinc concentrates mined at Broken Hill and shipped from South Australia to Risdon, Tasmania, for refining.

The principal items of imports from Tasmania and their value in 1948-49 were as follows: metals and ores, £2,305,136 (including zinc, £1,137,449);

woollen manufactures, £1,682,352; potatoes, £1,017,968; and fruit, £460,199. the value of these commodities together represented 68 per cent. of the imports. Since 1946-47 there has been a decline in the quantities of fresh fruit, jams, potatoes, copper and tin imported from Tasmania, but the quantity of zinc imported in 1948-49 was 25 per cent. greater than in 1946-47.

CONTROL OF TRANSPORT

In New South Wales the principal public transport services are owned and operated by the State Government. All the railways, with the exception of a few miles of privately-owned lines, are government-owned, and are administered by the Commissioner for Railways. All the tramways, and most of the omnibus services in Sydney and Newcastle, are owned by the State and administered by the Commissioner for Road Transport and Tramways. Other public transport services in the State, except ferry services on public roads and certain Commonwealth-owned air services, are privately owned and operated. Main and developmental roads and bridges thereon are constructed and maintained by the Commissioner for Main Roads, and other public roads, streets and bridges are the responsibility of local authorities.

There is a State Minister for Transport and a Commonwealth Minister for Fuel, Shipping and Transport. An Australian Transport Advisory Council, of which the State and Commonwealth Ministers are members, has the function of developing a common national policy on transport matters. The State has exclusive control of land transport; the law relating to road transport and traffic is administered partly by the Commissioner for Road Transport and Tramways, partly by the Commissioner of Police, and to a limited extent by local authorities; motor taxes and fees are collected by the Commissioner for Road Transport. Except for the licensing of intrastate services by the State, air transport is controlled entirely by the Commonwealth Department of Civil Aviation. In the regulation of shipping the Commonwealth administers matters, such as quarantine, lighthouses, and the registration of vessels, while purely intrastate matters, especially harbours, ports and rivers, are controlled by the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales.

Further particulars of the law governing sea, land and air transport in New South Wales are given in the ensuing chapters, together with statistics of transport operations.

CO-ORDINATION OF TRANSPORT IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

In the early nineteen-thirties, the finances of the State transport undertakings were adversely affected by the economic depression and by competition from private transport operators. To remedy this position, the State Government enacted legislation designed to co-ordinate transport services, to eliminate duplication and to restrict competition. In 1930 a Commissioner for Road Transport was appointed, and Transport Trusts were set up to supervise the services in the metropolis and in Newcastle. A Department of Transport was created early in 1932, and the functions of the various State transport authorities were transferred to a Board of Transport Commissioners comprising a Chief Commissioner, seven Transport Commissioners, and the Commissioner of Police. That Board was abolished in December, 1932, and the Ministry was then divided into three departments, each under the control of a Commissioner, *viz.*, railways, road transport and tramways, and main roads.

The State transport finances improved steadily during the late nineteen-thirties and the war years, but their rapid deterioration in the post-war

period led the Government to call for independent reports. One report, by a group of overseas experts (see Official Year Book No. 51, page 620), recommended the establishment of a Transport Commission to co-ordinate all transport services in the State. An Act to implement this recommendation was assented to on 26th April, 1950.

Transport and Highways Act, 1950.

Under the provisions of the Transport and Highways Act, 1950, a New South Wales Transport and Highways Commission was appointed on 15th May, 1950, and began to function a week later. The Commission consists of eight members, one of whom is the Director of Transport and Highways and Chairman of the Commission; the other seven members comprise the Commissioner for Railways, the Commissioner for Road Transport and Tramways, the Commissioner for Main Roads, the President of the Maritime Services Board, and members representing transport employees, rural industry, and trade and commerce. The Director, appointed for seven years, and the departmental heads, are subject to the control of the Minister.

The Commission is empowered to:—

- Promote and formulate plans for an efficient and integrated system of public transport by rail, road, air, sea and inland waterway within the State;
- Co-ordinate policy for the development of State and privately-owned transport of all kinds throughout the State;
- Secure efficiency and economy in the conduct of the transport departments; and
- Control and direct the heads of the transport departments, except that, in respect of the Maritime Services Board, control is to be limited to matters relating to the transport of passengers and goods by sea and inland waterway.

The provisions of the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act in regard to the licensing and control of public transport may be extended to ferries by proclamation.

The cost of administering the Act is to be shared by the Departments of Railways, Main Roads, and Road Transport and Tramways, and by the Maritime Services Board.

SHIPPING

CONTROL OF SHIPPING.

The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act empowers the Commonwealth Parliament to make laws with respect to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States, including navigation and shipping, and in relation to such matters as lighthouses, lightships, beacons and buoys, and quarantine.

Navigation and shipping are regulated under the Commonwealth Navigation Act, 1912-1942, which is drafted on the lines of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act and of the Navigation Act of New South Wales which preceded it, and embodies the rules of the International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea and the International Load Line Convention.

The part of the Commonwealth Navigation Act which relates to pilotage has not been brought into operation, and this service is regulated under the State Navigation Act of 1901-1949.

The provisions of the Navigation Act apply to ships registered in Australia (except those engaged solely in the domestic trade of any one State) and other British ships whose first port of clearance and whose port of destination are within the Commonwealth. The High Court of Australia has decided that clauses relating to manning, accommodation, and licensing do not apply to vessels engaged in purely intrastate trade.

A ship other than an intrastate vessel may not engage in the coastal trade of Australia unless licensed to do so; a ship in receipt of a foreign subsidy may not be licensed. Licensees, during the time their ships are so engaged, are obliged to pay to the seamen wages at current rates ruling in Australia, and, in the case of foreign vessels, to comply with the same conditions as to manning and accommodation of the crew as are imposed on Australian registered vessels. Power is reserved to the Marine Branch of the Commonwealth Department of Fuel, Shipping and Transport to grant permits, under certain conditions, to unlicensed British ships to engage in the coastal trade and to authorise unlicensed ships of any nationality to carry out specified services without being deemed to engage in the coastal trade.

The Commonwealth Shipping Act, 1949, provides for the appointment of an Australian Shipping Board with authority to form a Commonwealth Shipping Line, and to license vessels engaged in the Australian coastal trade.

Matters relating to seaboard quarantine are administered by the Commonwealth, and the State Government aids in carrying out the law relating to animal and plant quarantine. Imported animals or plants may not be landed without a permit granted by a quarantine officer. The master, owner, and agent of a vessel ordered into quarantine are severally responsible for the expenses, but the Commonwealth Government may undertake to bear the cost in respect of vessels trading exclusively between Australasian ports. Quarantine expenses in the case of animals, plants and goods are defrayed by the importer or owner.

Vessels arriving from oversea ports are examined by a quarantine officer at the first port of call in Australia. If the vessel is less than fourteen days

from the last oversea port of call (certain South Pacific Island ports excepted), it is inspected again at the next Australian port of call. The New South Wales quarantine station for passengers and crew is situated in Sydney Harbour near the entrance to the port.

The liability of shipowners, charterers, etc., in regard to the transportation of goods in intrastate and other seaborne trade is defined by State and Commonwealth Sea-Carriage Acts passed in 1921 and 1924 respectively.

Administrative control over the ports of New South Wales is vested in the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales, subject to the direction of the Transport and Highways Commission in regard to the carriage of passengers and goods (see pages 439 and 426). There is also an Advisory Committee to advise the Board in respect of Newcastle.

War-time and Post-war Control of Shipping in Australia.

An outline of the war-time control of shipping in Australia was given in earlier issues of the Year Book (see No. 50, page 143).

The Australian Shipping Board, set up under the National Security (Shipping Co-ordination) Regulations has been continued in force by the Defence (Transitional Provisions) Acts. The Board's functions are to requisition, charter and operate vessels, and at 30th June, 1949, there were 28 Commonwealth-owned and 10 chartered vessels under its control. The functions of the Board will be assumed by the new Australian Shipping Board to be set up under the Shipping Act, 1949 (see page 429).

The Australian Shipbuilding Board was set up in March, 1941, under National Security (Shipbuilding) Regulations, and has been continued in force under the Supply and Development Act, 1938-49. The Board is attached to the Department of Supply, and subject to the direction of the Minister, it controls the building, repair and maintenance of merchant vessels and the provision of dockyards. The Board enters into agreements with contractors for the construction of ships and the provision of facilities for construction and repair.

The stevedoring industry in Australia was controlled by the Stevedoring Industry Commission until July, 1949, when the Commission's powers were transferred to a Stevedoring Industry Board. The Board is attached to the Department of Fuel, Shipping and Transport.

The hours and conditions of labour, accommodation, discipline, etc., of seamen employed on Australian merchant ships are regulated by the Maritime Industry Commission (see page 452).

Stevedoring Industry Board.

In July, 1949, the Stevedoring Industry Commission set up by the (Commonwealth) Stevedoring Industry Act, 1947-48, was replaced by a Stevedoring Industry Board comprising a chairman and two other members appointed by the Governor-General. In the main, the Board has replaced the Arbitration Court in regard to conciliation and arbitration in the stevedoring industry. It maintains registers of employers and of water-side workers, determines the quota (i.e., the number of workers needed) at each port, and may suspend or cancel registration of employers or workers. It also conducts employment bureaux, provides welfare services, and pays attendance money to registered employees offering for work but not engaged.

The Board is assisted by a local representative in each port. The Stevedoring Industry Act, 1949, authorises the delegation of powers to waterside employment committees representing the Board, employers, and employees, but up to June, 1950, no action had been taken under this provision.

Commonwealth Shipping Act, 1949.

The Shipping Act was passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in March, 1949, to provide for the establishment of a Commonwealth Shipping Line, for the maintenance of the shipbuilding industry in Australia and for an adequate and efficient Australian mercantile marine, but up to 30th June, 1950, the Act had not been proclaimed.

The Act provides for the appointment of an Australian Shipping Board of five members, to operate Australian shipping services (both coastal and overseas), and to acquire and dispose of ships, wharves and other shipping facilities. Vessels acquired by the Commonwealth during and since the war are to be vested in the Board.

The construction of any merchant vessel of more than 200 tons gross is prohibited except under a license granted by the Minister for Shipping and Fuel. No vessel of more than 200 tons gross may engage in the Australian coastal trade without a license, unless it is not more than 24 years old and was built in Australia, or unless at any time prior to the commencement of the Act it was engaged exclusively in trade between Australian ports. Under the Act, the purchase of Australian-built vessels may be subsidised up to a maximum of 25 per cent.

STATISTICS OF SHIPPING.

The figures of shipping in Tables 333 to 342 exclude ships of war, cable-laying vessels, and yachts, which are not included in the official shipping records. In this chapter, the gross tonnage of a vessel means the internal cubical capacity expressed as tons (one hundred cubic feet equals one ton); the net tonnage is the gross tonnage less spaces which cannot be used for the carriage of cargo or passengers, *e.g.*, engines and crew's quarters. With respect to cargo, one ton measurement is equivalent to 40 cubic feet.

Because vessels engaged exclusively in the transport of troops, war equipment and supplies were excluded in the statistics for the war years, the figures for these years may not be compared with those for other periods without taking the altered basis into account.

Oversea and Interstate Shipping—Vessels Entered and Cleared.

In compiling the records of oversea and interstate shipping, a vessel is treated as an entry once and as a clearance once for each voyage to and from New South Wales, being entered at the first port of call, and cleared at the port from which it departs. The repeated voyages of every vessel are included.

The following statement shows the aggregate number and net tonnage of interstate and oversea vessels which arrived in and departed from ports of New South Wales in various years since 1928-29, with the average net tonnage per vessel. The volume of shipping entered and cleared in 1948-49 was 30 per cent. less than the volume in 1938-39, the decline being principally due to the post-war shortage of vessels. However, there has been a steady increase since 1942-43, and the volume in 1948-49 was the

greatest since 1939-40. The average tonnage per vessel in 1948-49 was the highest on record.

Table 333.—Shipping Entered and Cleared (N.S.W.).*
(Interstate and Oversea.)

Year ended 30th June.	Entries.		Clearances.		Average Tonnage per Vessel.
	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	
1929	2,865	8,516,413	2,847	8,532,023	2,985
1939	3,319	11,241,842	3,334	11,232,236	3,378
1944	1,783	4,662,457	1,856	5,030,873	2,664
1945	1,800	5,078,645	1,796	5,138,538	2,841
1946	1,761	5,527,830	1,787	5,507,885	3,110
1947	1,821	6,058,108	1,885	6,064,236	3,271
1948	1,948	6,486,841	1,995	6,438,810	3,278
1949	2,157	7,943,576	2,166	7,822,425	3,647

* See comments on shipping statistics, page 429.

DIRECTION OF SHIPPING TRADE.

The shipping records do not disclose the full extent of communication between New South Wales and other countries, as they relate only to terminal ports. They are exclusive of the trade with intermediate ports, some of which are visited regularly by many vessels on both inward and outward journeys. The following statement of the tonnage entered from and cleared for interstate ports and the principal overseas countries, indicates, as far as practicable, the growth or decline of shipping along the main trade routes between 1938-39 and 1948-49:—

Table 334.—Shipping Entered from and Cleared for Principal Countries.*
(Interstate and Oversea.)

Country.	Entries.				Clearances.			
	1938-39.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1938-39.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
	Thousands of net tons.							
Australian States	6,205	3,041	2,977	3,636	6,302	2,916	3,291	3,623
United Kingdom	1,258	496	648	1,179	1,676	837	1,023	1,631
New Zealand	861	362	305	353	845	354	279	430
Canada	437	255	183	190	232	111	82	147
Hong Kong	42	112	72	26	42	68	49	48
India and Pakistan	79	154	317	266	97	169	195	195
Straits Settlements	193	61	82	216	168	106	78	124
South Africa	9	25	80	125	23	38	18	41
New Guinea and Papua	86	59	54	55	103	62	51	63
Pacific Islands	209	63	94	162	215	88	114	125
Other British Countries	21	226	298	354	21	117	240	317
Total, British	9,395	4,854	5,110	6,562	9,724	4,866	5,420	6,744
Europe	535	148	284	383	457	332	372	395
Egypt	28	19	18	...	...	14	13	...
China	63	118	57	3	150	107	40	42
Japan	192	44	65	156	228	66	32	40
Netherlands Indies	223	21	112	199	194	37	57	157
New Caledonia	125	34	17	31	102	17	31	23
United States of America	467	438	493	356	191	325	297	233
Other Foreign Countries	209	293	331	254	186	245	177	182
Total, Foreign	1,847	1,115	1,377	1,382	1,508	1,143	1,019	1,078
Unspecified	...	80	...	...	...	55	...	...
Grand Total	11,242	6,058	6,487	7,944	11,232	6,064	6,439	7,822

* See comments on shipping statistics, page 420.

Of the total shipping entered from British countries in 1948-49, *viz.*, 6,562,000 tons, 55 per cent. was from the Australian States, 18 per cent. from the United Kingdom, 5 per cent. from New Zealand, and 22 per cent. from other British countries. Shipping entered from foreign countries in 1948-49 amounted to 1,382,000 tons or 17 per cent. of the total; the principal foreign countries were Europe, United States, Netherlands Indies and Japan. Shipping cleared for British countries in the same year comprised 54 per cent. cleared for the Australian States, 24 per cent. for the United Kingdom, 7 per cent. for New Zealand, and 15 per cent. for other British countries. Since 1938-39 there has been an increase in the proportion of shipping entered from and cleared for India and Pakistan, and South Africa.

Of the 3,636,000 tons of shippings entered from the Australian States in 1948-49, 31 per cent. was from Victoria, 26 per cent. from Queensland, 33 per cent. from South Australia, 5 per cent. from Western Australia, and 5 per cent. from Tasmania. Of the total tonnage entered from overseas countries, *viz.*, 4,308,000 tons, 44 per cent. was entered direct and 56 per cent. via the Australian States.

Shipping—Direction and Nationality.

The following table shows the nationality of vessels entered from and cleared for the principal countries in 1948-49:—

**Table 335.—Oversea and Interstate Shipping Entered and Cleared (N.S.W.).*
Countries and Nationality, 1948-49.**

Country from which Entered or for which Cleared.	Nationality of Vessels.							
	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Aus- tralian.	Other British.	Foreign.	Total.	Aus- tralian.	Other British.	Foreign.	Total.
Thousands of net tons.								
Australian States ...	1,511	1,797	328	3,636	1,477	1,754	392	3,623
United Kingdom ...	3	1,176	...	1,179	...	1,578	53	1,631
New Zealand ...	94	249	10	353	84	326	20	430
Canada ...	...	151	39	190	...	120	27	147
Other British Countries ...	83	722	399	1,204	84	578	251	913
Total, British ...	1,691	4,095	776	6,562	1,645	4,356	743	6,744
Europe ...	...	60	323	383	...	24	371	395
China ...	...	...	3	3	...	29	13	42
Japan ...	...	...	8	156	...	44	2	46
United States of America ...	...	204	152	356	6	9	218	233
Other Foreign Countries ...	6	224	254	484	13	186	163	362
Total, Foreign ...	6	636	740	1,382	19	292	767	1,078
Grand Total ...	1,697	4,731	1,516	7,944	1,664	4,648	1,510	7,822

* See comments on shipping statistics, page 429.

In respect of direction and nationality of shipping, there is usually little difference between entries and clearances. Eighty-eight per cent. of the

shipping entered from British countries in 1948-49 was British-owned, and 54 per cent. of that entered from foreign countries was foreign-owned. Of the interstate shipping entered, *viz.*, 3,636,000 net tons, 42 per cent. was owned in Australia and 49 per cent. in other British countries. Practically all the vessels entered from the United Kingdom were owned in that country. British-owned vessels comprised 95 per cent. of the shipping entered from Japan and 58 per cent. of that entered from the United States. Only a small proportion of Australian-owned shipping is engaged in the oversea trade.

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS.

The majority of the vessels engaged in the trade of New South Wales are under the British flag, the oversea trade with the United Kingdom and other British countries being controlled chiefly by shipowners of the United Kingdom. Of the vessels engaged in the interstate trade, about 40 per cent. are Australian-owned and 50 per cent. owned in other British countries (mainly the United Kingdom). In the table below, British and foreign shipping are shown under distinctive headings.

Table 336.—Nationality of Shipping Entered (N.S.W.)—Summary.*
(Interstate and Oversea.)

Year ended 30th June.	Net Tonnage Entered.				Percentage.		
	Australian.	Other British.	Foreign.	Total.	Australian.	Other British.	Foreign.
1921	2,364,935	3,364,250	1,394,146	7,123,331	33·2	47·2	19·6
1929	2,332,777	4,607,059	1,576,577	8,516,413	27·4	54·1	18·5
1931	2,321,347	3,945,587	1,671,230	7,938,164	29·2	49·7	21·1
1939	3,993,271	5,266,229	1,082,342	11,241,842	35·5	46·9	17·6
1944	1,475,809	1,318,811	1,867,837	4,662,457	31·6	28·3	40·1
1945	1,392,393	1,747,359	1,938,893	5,078,645	27·4	34·4	38·2
1946	1,442,903	2,570,819	1,514,108	5,527,830	26·1	46·5	27·4
1947	1,589,921	3,455,862	1,012,325	6,058,108	26·2	57·1	16·7
1948	1,406,919	3,870,922	1,209,000	6,486,841	21·7	59·7	18·6
1949	1,696,282	4,731,216	1,516,078	7,943,576	21·3	59·6	19·1

* See comments on shipping statistics, page 420.

Except in the war years, there has been little variation from year to year in the proportions of British and foreign shipping entered. The proportion of shipping of Australian nationality has declined considerably since 1943-44. In 1948-49 Australian shipping represented 21·3 per cent. of the total, other British shipping 59·6 per cent. and foreign 19·1 per cent., as compared with 35·5 per cent., 46·9 per cent. and 17·6 per cent., respectively, in 1938-39.

Particulars relating to the nationality of vessels engaged in trade with New South Wales in 1938-39 and the last three years are shown in greater detail in the following statement:—

Table 337.—Nationality of Shipping Entered (N.S.W.).*
(Interstate and Oversea.)

Nationality of Shipping.	Shipping Entered.							
	1938-39.		1946-47.		1947-48.		1948-49.	
	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.
British—								
Australia ...	1,783	3,993,271	793	1,589,921	746	1,406,919	792	1,696,282
New Zealand ...	189	525,342	75	91,515	83	100,365	69	107,048
United Kingdom...	702	4,462,120	660	3,218,151	745	3,531,353	843	4,401,075
Other British ...	84	278,767	53	146,196	89	239,204	94	223,093
Total ...	2,848	9,259,500	1,581	5,045,783	1,663	5,277,841	1,798	6,427,498
Foreign—								
Denmark ...	10	38,024	5	16,666	8	33,351	16	54,845
France ...	61	94,452	34	90,038	34	75,535	33	74,157
Germany ...	60	283,378	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy ...	20	113,040	1	4,879	1	4,549	21	101,114
Netherlands ...	72	332,358	27	122,872	29	138,456	44	226,156
Norway ...	66	262,969	41	164,770	45	172,699	84	355,906
Sweden ...	30	97,201	35	112,635	40	136,357	59	183,312
Japan ...	75	303,043	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States of America ...	49	359,287	75	407,180	91	472,519	60	320,684
Other Foreign ...	28	113,590	22	93,255	37	175,534	42	199,904
Total ...	471	1,982,342	240	1,012,325	285	1,209,000	359	1,516,678
Grand Total ...	3,319	11,241,842	1,821	6,058,108	1,948	6,486,841	2,157	7,943,576

* See comments on shipping statistics, page 429.

The tonnage owned in the United Kingdom represented 55.4 per cent. of the total entered in 1948-49, and Australian-owned tonnage represented 21.3 per cent. Foreign tonnage was owned chiefly in the United States (4.0 per cent.), Norway (4.5 per cent.), Sweden (2.3 per cent.) and the Netherlands (2.8 per cent.).

During 1948-49 entries of Australian tonnage amounted to 1,511,313 tons in the interstate trade and 184,969 tons in the overseas trade. Of the other British tonnage, including ships owned in the United Kingdom and New Zealand, 1,797,198 tons were entered from interstate ports and

1,176,071 tons from the United Kingdom. The tonnage belonging to other nations was employed chiefly in the foreign trade.

INTERSTATE AND OVERSEA CARGOES.

A comparative statement of the interstate and oversea cargoes discharged and shipped in New South Wales in 1938-39 and the last ten years is shown below:—

Table 338.—Cargoes Discharged and Shipped.*

Year ended 30th June.	Cargo Discharged.					Cargo Shipped.				
	Interstate.		Oversea.		Total.	Interstate.		Oversea.		Total.
	Tons Weight.	Tons Measurement.	Tons Weight.	Tons Measurement.		Tons Weight.	Tons Measurement.	Tons Weight.	Tons Measurement.	
Thousand tons.										
1939	3,167	676	1,179	1,112	6,134	2,736	672	1,679	359	5,446
1940	3,368	657	1,277	1,052	6,354	2,605	734	1,926	337	5,602
1941	2,950	722	1,164	666	5,501	3,086	694	1,543	494	6,417
1942	2,926	699	1,357	749	5,731	3,694	654	1,090	559	5,997
1943	2,590	561	1,240	753	5,144	3,596	515	995	706	5,812
1944	2,777	638	1,384	931	5,730	3,300	475	1,073	985	5,893
1945	2,817	668	1,620	1,075	6,180	3,298	420	972	710	5,400
1946	2,154	442	1,623	1,001	5,220	2,831	316	930	632	4,709
1947	2,867	322	1,409	653	5,251	3,119	275	1,205	573	5,172
1948	2,740	368	1,564	938	5,610	3,242	352	1,493	424	5,511
1949	2,336	344	1,736	1,112	5,528	3,039	347	1,366	422	5,724

Note.—One ton measurement = 40 cubic feet.

* See comments on shipping statistics, page 420.

The tonnage of cargo discharged in New South Wales ports reached a peak of 6,354,000 tons in 1939-40, but it was only 5,528,000 tons in 1948-49, or 10 per cent. less than in 1938-39. Cargo shipped rose from 5,446,000 tons in 1938-39 to 6,417,000 tons in 1940-41, but thereafter declined to 4,709,000 tons in 1945-46; since then it has increased steadily to 5,724,000 tons in 1948-49. Tables 333 and 338 indicate that although the volume of shipping was 30 per cent. less, approximately the same quantity of cargo was handled in 1948-49 as in 1938-39.

In 1948-49 interstate cargo represented 48.5 per cent. of the total discharged and 60.0 per cent. of the total shipped, as compared with 62.6 per cent. of cargo discharged and 62.5 per cent. of that shipped in 1938-39. A higher proportion of oversea than of interstate cargo is recorded in tons measurement.

Cargoes—Nationality of Shipping.

During 1948-49 interstate cargoes discharged at ports in New South Wales amounted to 2,679,513 tons, and oversea cargoes to 2,848,718 tons; shipments to interstate ports represented 3,435,763 tons, and to oversea countries 2,287,893 tons. Interstate cargo is carried for the most part in Australian and United Kingdom ships.

Particulars of oversea cargoes according to the nationality of the vessels which carried them are shown below in respect of 1938-39 and the last two years:—

Table 339.—Oversea Cargoes (N.S.W.)—Nationality of Shipping.*

Nationality of Shipping.	1938-39.		1947-48.		1948-49.	
	Discharged.	Shipped.	Discharged.	Shipped.	Discharged.	Shipped.
	Tons.					
Australia	91,839	108,222	67,675	146,038	90,672	125,425
New Zealand	41,187	320,762	24,738	61,780	12,655	68,101
United Kingdom	1,466,462	932,768	1,656,846	967,083	1,672,143	1,470,256
Other British	108,874	139,882	79,263	174,562	95,152	111,882
Total, British	1,708,362	1,501,634	1,828,522	1,349,463	1,870,622	1,775,664
Denmark	23,759	33,858	21,344	13,792	31,591	30,046
France	7,654	135,427	4,229	79,921	6,030	54,844
Germany	67,656	28,394	...	...	...	...
Italy	16,748	7,259	...	8,539	22,475	94,336
Japan	44,710	63,346	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	119,200	91,684	106,672	45,193	153,993	42,114
Norway	157,372	78,765	113,475	77,525	302,130	78,340
Sweden	41,110	23,866	77,014	59,572	109,913	57,726
United States of America	38,126	27,890	228,030	209,056	186,704	56,171
Other Foreign	66,798	45,486	122,249	74,011	165,260	98,646
Total, Foreign	583,133	535,981	673,013	567,809	978,096	512,229
Total, Oversea	2,291,495	2,037,615	2,501,535	1,917,072	2,848,718	2,287,893

Note.—Cargo recorded by measurement is converted to tons weight on basis of 40 cubic feet = 1 ton. * See comments on shipping statistics, page 429.

In 1948-49 British vessels carried 65.7 per cent. of the oversea cargo discharged at ports in New South Wales, and 77.6 per cent. of the cargo shipped abroad. In 1938-39 the proportions were 74.6 per cent. and 73.7 per cent., respectively.

Vessels owned in the United Kingdom carried 89.4 per cent. of the cargo discharged by British ships in 1948-49 and 82.8 per cent. of the cargo shipped.

Oversea Cargoes—Country of Origin or Termination of Voyage.

The following table shows particulars of oversea cargoes discharged and shipped in the last four years, according to the country of origin or termination of voyage:—

Table 340.—Overseas Cargoes (N.S.W.)—Country of Origin or Termination of Voyage.

Country of Origin or Termination of Voyage.	Cargo Discharged.				Cargo Shipped.			
	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
	Thousands of tons.							
Australia	13	27	21	8	8	53	91	12
United Kingdom	320	197	325	531	306	391	500	909
New Zealand	49	44	56	70	122	238	223	280
Canada	208	202	141	147	77	72	36	42
India and Pakistan	130	99	129	114	205	168	199	220
Other British	290	540	697	891	416	311	282	377
Total British	1,010	1,118	1,369	1,761	1,134	1,233	1,331	1,840
Europe—								
Belgium	3	10	33	27	30	70	70	7
France ... ..	...	...	4	1	4	28	120	48
Other	22	86	146	200	44	78	153	138
China ... ..	...	6	31	2	6	81	21	36
Japan	10	31	20	40	65	103	22	43
Netherlands Indies	17	7	123	284	21	7	1	15
United States	505	381	366	247	97	84	48	48
Other	1,057	423	410	286	161	94	151	113
Total Foreign	1,614	944	1,133	1,087	428	545	586	448
Grand Total	2,624	2,062	2,502	2,848	1,562	1,778	1,917	2,288

Note.—Cargo recorded by measurement is converted to tons weight on basis of 40 cubic feet = 1 ton.

* See comments on shipping statistics, page 429.

Although most of the figures in Table 340 show considerable fluctuation, there is relatively little variation in the proportion of oversea cargo shipped in vessels whose voyages terminate in British ports; the proportion was 73 per cent. in 1945-46 and 80 per cent. in 1948-49. Of the oversea cargo discharged in 1948-49, 62 per cent. was carried in vessels whose voyage commenced from British ports, as compared with 39 per cent. in 1945-46.

Of the oversea cargo unloaded in 1948-49, 19 per cent. was discharged from vessels coming from the United Kingdom, 8 per cent. from European countries, 10 per cent. from Netherlands Indies, and 9 per cent. from the United States. The cargo loaded included 40 per cent. shipped in vessels proceeding to the United Kingdom, 12 per cent. to New Zealand, 10 per cent. to India and Pakistan, and 8 per cent. to Europe.

TRADE OF PRINCIPAL PORTS.

The interstate and oversea trade of New South Wales is confined practically to three centres, *viz.*, Sydney, Newcastle and Port Kembla, and the distribution of the inward trade amongst the ports at intervals since 1920-21 is shown in the table below. On each voyage a vessel is counted as an entry only at the first port of call in New South Wales and intra-state trade is excluded; therefore the figures do not indicate the total tonnage entered at each port.

Table 341.—Principal Ports (N.S.W.)—Shipping Entered.*
(Interstate and Oversea.)

Year ended 30th June.	Port Jackson (Sydney).		Port Hunter (Newcastle).		Port Kembla.		Other Ports.	
	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.
1921	1,869	4,776,182	1,082	2,255,040	42	85,514	26	6,595
1929	2,071	6,768,664	620	1,355,411	144	366,401	30	25,937
1939	2,140	8,560,135	886	2,071,733	260	583,197	33	26,777
1944	974	2,884,735	616	1,300,384	178	467,100	15	10,238
1945	1,072	3,530,352	528	1,069,558	187	469,516	13	9,219
1946	1,095	4,000,973	529	1,167,243	127	352,103	10	7,511
1947	1,110	4,027,506	520	1,412,123	184	613,554	7	4,925
1948	1,220	4,410,450	537	1,487,475	182	579,707	9	9,209
1949	1,475	5,851,535	524	1,616,738	142	462,127	16	13,176

* See comments on shipping statistics, page 429.

Vessels which discharge cargo at Sydney and then proceed to Newcastle for coal are counted as entries at Sydney only; the inward shipping of Newcastle therefore exceeds the tonnage stated in the table. The volume of shipping entered at each port in 1948-49 was considerably less than in 1938-39.

Particulars of the cargoes shipped and discharged at the principal ports in certain years between 1928-29 and 1948-49 are given in the next table. In recording cargoes, certain commodities are assessed at their dead weight in tons, *e.g.*, coal, ores, wool, wheat and other grains, while others such as butter, hides, skins and drapery are recorded in tons measurement, 40 cubic feet being taken as the equivalent of one ton.

The greater part of the oversea trade is handled in the port of Sydney and the shipping concerned with coal and iron and steel industries is conducted for the most part at Newcastle and Port Kembla. The cargoes handled at the latter ports are mainly dead weight cargoes, but a large proportion of the cargoes shipped and discharged at Sydney is recorded in "tons measurement." Because of this difference in the nature of the products handled, the data contained in the statement show fluctuations in the annual trade of the individual ports rather than a comparison of the trade of one port with that of another.

Table 342.—Principal Ports (N.S.W.)—Cargoes Shipped and Discharged.*

Year ended 30th June.	Sydney.				Newcastle.		Port Kembla.	
	Interstate.		Oversea.		Interstate.	Oversea.	Interstate.	Oversea.
	Tons Weight.	Tons Measure.	Tons Weight.	Tons Measure.	Tons Weight. †	Tons Weight. †	Tons Weight.	Tons Weight.
CARGOES DISCHARGED.								
1929	345,850	616,929	791,750	1,315,064	711,637	123,598	203,455	54,405
1939	514,815	654,585	937,513	1,083,432	1,744,625	205,770	928,397	†64,780
1940	599,338	645,009	1,039,054	1,034,810	1,412,726	203,998	1,368,048	50,640
1941	587,876	713,280	992,251	660,395	1,354,553	126,050	1,015,956	50,247
1942	623,685	694,844	1,226,015	745,135	1,340,942	88,410	965,074	46,506
1943	574,710	560,160	1,100,760	752,096	1,145,015	94,808	871,463	44,750
1944	534,030	637,895	1,195,104	923,639	1,265,040	130,984	977,787	65,624
1945	764,828	667,845	1,449,310	1,071,341	1,134,683	114,012	917,134	90,324
1946	732,682	442,195	1,375,301	997,982	1,012,925	144,911	408,271	166,083
1947	693,743	321,809	1,137,711	648,429	1,323,368	171,933	850,333	103,953
1948	596,243	368,155	1,293,116	936,620	1,355,542	184,931	788,392	86,863
1949	627,752	342,403	1,405,017	1,107,602	1,087,353	238,708	622,005	†97,391
CARGOES SHIPPED.								
1929	138,737	530,490	981,003	284,842	1,647,563	251,581	134,741	73,605
1939	212,389	658,008	1,022,668	322,941	2,255,620	482,113	269,258	180,775
1940	233,713	710,706	1,213,812	322,444	2,126,255	431,141	248,465	283,976
1941	254,616	677,353	1,038,044	482,626	3,067,132	318,049	367,445	194,325
1942	257,571	641,214	674,189	540,270	2,990,065	243,158	444,360	178,160
1943	204,000	510,900	562,802	677,157	3,037,868	277,079	354,270	164,246
1944	203,227	471,985	737,338	971,674	2,856,244	151,138	300,870	184,673
1945	197,833	418,561	586,303	702,837	2,771,548	168,772	328,835	216,962
1946	130,777	313,159	633,851	617,984	2,472,688	194,959	227,305	103,484
1947	236,761	273,456	893,580	559,567	2,546,340	216,461	335,744	†102,585
1948	203,640	346,857	1,114,838	402,508	2,593,266	303,732	†449,281	†77,085
1949	198,711	345,191	1,456,671	395,067	2,548,914	365,192	336,147	41,623

* See comments on shipping statistics, page 429.

† Includes a small number of tons measurement.

Oversea cargoes comprise the bulk of the trade handled at Sydney, but only a small proportion of the cargoes shipped and discharged at the other ports.

Interstate cargoes discharged and shipped at the port of Sydney in 1948-49 amounted to 1,514,057 tons, as compared with 2,039,797 tons in 1938-39. Aggregate oversea cargoes in 1948-49 were 4,364,357 tons, representing an increase of 997,803 tons or 29.6 per cent, as compared with 1938-39.

In Newcastle there has been a decline since 1938-39 in cargoes discharged. The aggregate cargoes discharged in 1948-49 amounted to 1,326,061 tons as compared with 1,950,395 tons in 1938-39, a decrease of 624,334 tons or 32 per cent. Interstate shipments amounted to 2,548,914 tons in 1948-49, an increase, as compared with 1938-39, of 293,294 tons or 13 per cent. During the same period, oversea shipments decreased by 116,921 tons or 24 per cent.

Interstate cargoes discharged at Port Kembla in 1948-49, viz., 622,005 tons, were 306,392 tons or 33 per cent. less than in 1938-39; interstate shipments totalled 336,147 tons, or 25 per cent. more than in 1938-39. Aggregate oversea cargoes discharged and shipped at Port Kembla were only 139,019 tons in 1948-49, as compared with 245,555 tons in 1938-39.

HARBOURS AND ANCHORAGES.

Along the coast of New South Wales there are numerous ports, estuaries, and roadsteads, which provide shelter to shipping and afford facilities for trade. The most important ports are Sydney, Newcastle and Port Kembla; the shipping trade of other ports is relatively small.

Maritime Services Board.

The ports of New South Wales are administered by the Maritime Services Board, which is a corporate body of five commissioners appointed by the Government of New South Wales. Two of the commissioners are part-time members representing shipping and commercial interests. An Advisory Committee assists the Board in respect of Newcastle.

The following table shows details of the gross revenue of the Maritime Services Board in 1938-39 and the last five years:—

Table 343.—Maritime Services Board (N.S.W.)—Gross Revenue.

Particulars.	Year ended 30th June.					
	1939.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
Sydney Harbour Services—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Wharfage and Tonnage Rates	811,081	1,010,474	970,500	884,424	926,419	1,003,736
Rents of Wharves, etc. ...	280,380	297,272	314,090	297,742	294,074	295,840
Bond Charges, etc. ...	63,566	138,229	135,597	197,716	226,286	269,581
Total, Sydney Harbour ...	1,155,027	1,445,975	1,420,187	1,379,882	1,446,779	1,569,157
Harbour and Tonnage Rates						
(Outports) ...	237,378	189,404	195,716	247,141	251,520	262,516
Pilotage ...	74,606	60,774	61,151	57,533	63,263	76,364
Harbour and Light Rates	50,381	29,505	48,176	51,554	54,431	63,977
Other Fees and Charges	9,824	17,584	18,126	15,218	16,359	33,701
Total Revenue ...	1,527,816	1,743,242	1,743,356	1,751,328	1,832,352	2,005,715

The revenue from Sydney Harbour services in 1948-49 amounted to £1,569,157 or 78 per cent. of the total.

Sydney Harbour—Shipping Facilities.

Port Jackson (Sydney Harbour) is the principal port of New South Wales. It has a safe entrance and affords effective protection to shipping under all weather conditions. The total area of the harbour is 13,600 acres or about 21 square miles, of which approximately half carries a depth 30 feet or more at low water ordinary spring tide. The maximum depth in any part is 160 feet and the mean range of tides is about 3 feet 6½ inches. The foreshores, which have been somewhat reduced in length by reclamations, are irregular, extend over 152 miles, and afford facilities for extensive wharfage.

The functions of the Maritime Services Board in respect of the port of Sydney include provision of adequate wharfage, channels, lights and other port facilities, the control of shipping and pilotage, the imposition and collection of rates and charges on goods and vessels, the licensing of harbour craft and the general management and control of the port.

The wharves are situated in close proximity to the business centre of the city, about 4 or 5 miles from the Heads. Including private lighter and ferry berths, there are 78,031 feet of wharfage in Sydney Harbour. The principal wharves are leased to the various shipping companies whose vessels engage regularly in the trade of the port, and other wharves are reserved for vessels which visit the port occasionally. Details relating to the number and length of the berths are shown below:—

Table 344.—Port of Sydney—Wharves and Jetties at 30th June, 1949.

Particulars.	Maritime Services Board of New South Wales.		Private Wharfage.		Total.	
	Berths.	Length.	Berths.	Length.	Berths.	Length.
	No.	feet.	No.	feet.	No.	feet.
Ship berths—						
Oversea	67	34,772	14	3,819	81	38,591
Interstate	24	9,355	3	516	27	9,871
Intrastate	39	11,223	8	1,202	47	12,425
Cross wharves adjoining ships' berths	39	4,693	...	...	39	4,693
Harbour trade berths	19	4,633	31	4,391	50	9,024
Ferry berths	25	3,427	...	...	25	3,427
Total	213	68,103	56	9,928	269	78,031

The wharves are situated on the southern shore of the port. Special facilities for the storage and handling of staple products such as wool, etc., are provided on the waterside, and modern plant has been installed for replenishing ships' bunkers with oil or coal. Works have been constructed on a spit of land, known as Glebe Island, between Rozelle Bay and White Bay, to facilitate the shipment of wheat. Silos with a capacity of 7,500,000 bushels are available for the storage of wheat in bulk, and the grain may be delivered into the holds of the vessels at the rate of 1,500 tons per hour. Plant is also available for the mechanical loading and storage of bagged wheat.

Ferry steamers on which traffic is carried across the harbour are certificated as to seaworthiness and licensed by the Maritime Services Board.

An arch bridge spanning the harbour from Dawes' Point to Milson's Point was opened on 19th March, 1932. It provides for pedestrian, vehicular, railway and tramway traffic. A description of the bridge is published in the chapter "Roads and Bridges."

Port of Sydney—Shipping Entered.

The number and tonnage of vessels which entered Sydney Harbour during the period 1938-39 to 1949-50, as recorded by the Maritime Services Board, are shown below. The figures differ from those in Table 341, because they include vessels engaged in the coastal trade of the State and vessels

which do not report to the Customs authorities on return from a journey to Newcastle for bunker coal; they also include vessels engaged exclusively in the transport of troops, war equipment and supplies during the war years, and in addition, there are minor differences in the classification of vessels.

Table 345.—Port of Sydney—Shipping Entered.*

Year ended 30th June.	Number of Vessels.				Net Tonnage.			
	Coastal (State).	Interstate.	Oversea.	Total.	Coastal (State).	Interstate.	Oversea.	Total.
	Number.				thousand tons.			
1939	4,568	1,321	1,495	7,384	1,537	2,774	7,339	11,650
1941	3,822	1,127	1,031	5,980	1,527	1,802	4,956	8,285
1942	3,171	921	982	5,074	1,401	1,337	4,229	6,967
1943	2,177	643	953	3,773	1,070	963	3,511	5,544
1944	1,945	666	1,084	3,695	988	840	4,125	5,953
1945	1,911	679	1,215	3,805	967	795	4,717	6,479
1946	2,045	564	1,062	3,671	980	708	4,598	6,286
1947	2,220	491	914	3,628	1,000	836	4,001	5,837
1948	2,249	491	1,010	3,750	1,005	807	4,413	6,225
1949	2,420	505	1,217	4,142	1,020	879	5,691	7,590
1950	2,141	418	1,338	3,927	928	777	6,444	8,149

* See comment preceding Table 345.

The aggregate tonnage which entered the port of Sydney in 1949-50, *viz.*, 8,149,000 tons, was 30 per cent. less than in 1938-39. Coastal shipping comprised 1,537,000 tons or 13 per cent. of the total in 1938-39, and 928,000 tons, or 11 per cent., in 1949-50.

The average tonnage per coastal vessel was 340 tons in 1938-39 and 433 tons in 1949-50, as compared with 2,100 tons and 1,735 tons, respectively, in the case of interstate vessels. The average tonnage per oversea vessel was 4,900 in 1938-39 and 4,816 in 1949-50.

Port of Sydney Authority—Revenue and Expenditure.

As from 1st July, 1928 the accounts of the Harbour Trust (now the Maritime Services Board) were separated from the Consolidated Revenue Account, and a special fund was established for the receipts of the port authority. The Board is required to contribute to the National Debt sinking fund established under the financial agreement between the Commonwealth and the States in the same proportion as its debt bears to the total loan debt of the State. The net profits are payable into a reserve fund to meet losses and to provide for the reduction of rates and charges.

The revenue and expenditure by the port authority at Sydney during each of the last eleven years and the capital debt at the end of each year are shown in the following statement:—

Table 346.—Port of Sydney Authority—Revenue and Expenditure.

Year ended 30th June.	Capital Debt.	Income.	Expenditure.				Surplus.
			Administra- tive and Maintenance Expenses.	Interest and Sinking Fund.	Exchange, etc.	Total Ex- penditure.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	11,276,399	1,155,627	377,843	481,551	57,507	916,901	238,726
1940	11,275,655	1,203,227	356,999	485,264	59,766	902,029	301,198
1941	11,258,909	1,150,452	372,765	471,880	67,784	902,429	248,023
1942	11,201,402	1,192,628	390,763	490,426	69,356	940,545	252,083
1943	11,065,232	1,191,882	402,894	485,547	58,479	946,920	244,962
1944	11,149,419	1,315,448	450,262	490,388	58,298	998,948	316,500
1945	11,050,206	1,445,975	472,392	500,183	58,880	1,030,955	415,020
1946	11,048,584	1,420,187	639,145	496,807	55,708	1,191,660	228,527
1947	11,097,221	1,379,882	702,833	485,915	54,325	1,243,073	136,809
1948	11,242,140	1,446,779	793,320	482,581	47,577	1,323,478	123,301
1949	11,333,223	1,569,157	923,056	475,153	42,561	1,441,370	127,787

The total income during 1948-49 was £1,569,157. After the deduction of administrative and maintenance expenses, £923,656, and capital charges, £517,714, there was a surplus of £127,787 on the year's transactions. The sources of revenue were wharfage and tonnage rates £1,003,736, rents of wharves, etc., £295,840, and bond charges, etc., £269,581 (see Table 343).

Since 1938-39 the income of the Maritime Services Board in respect of the port of Sydney has increased by £413,530, or 36 per cent., and the administrative and maintenance expenses by £545,813, or 144 per cent. The ratio of administrative and maintenance charges to income was 59 per cent. in 1948-49, as compared with 33 per cent. in 1938-39.

Newcastle Harbour.

Newcastle Harbour (Port Hunter) is the second port of New South Wales and the third port of Australia in regard to the volume of its shipping trade. The harbour lies in the course of the Hunter River, and its limits are not defined, but an area of about 990 acres is enclosed by about 8 miles of coastline, extending on the western side as far as Port Waratah, omitting Throsby Creek, and on the eastern side to a point due east of the southern end of Moscheto Island. The area used by shipping is about 570 acres, excluding the entrance to the harbour and the inner basin, which together cover an area of 162 acres. There are coal-loading wharves at Hexham, about ten miles from the sea.

The harbour is landlocked sufficiently to render it safe for vessels in all kinds of weather, and breakwaters have been erected to improve the entrance and to prevent the ingress of sand from the ocean beaches. The width at the entrance is 1,200 feet, and the navigable channel with a depth of 25 feet 6 inches at low water is 350 feet wide. Newcastle is primarily a coal-loading port, and the proximity of the coalfield has led to the establishment of important industries, including iron and steel works in the district. Facilities are available for the shipment of wool, wheat and frozen meat, and there is a special wharf for timber. A terminal elevator for the export of bulk wheat has been erected, and 535 feet of wharfage has been provided for wheat loading purposes.

At 30th June, 1950, commercial wharfage accommodation was approximately 16,500 feet, including wharves controlled by the Maritime Services Board, 6,720 feet; Railways Department 7,000 feet; Public Works Department, 200 feet; private companies, 2,600 feet; and approximately 3,400 feet of tie-up berths and ferry and depot wharves. The general cargo wharves are connected with the main railway system, and the railway extends along the coal wharves. There are three sets of mooring dolphins and jetties for vessels awaiting cargo, and numerous dolphins for tie-up purposes.

Newcastle Harbour is administered by the Maritime Services Board and an advisory committee consisting of five members appointed by the Governor. The chairman of the committee is nominated by the Board and the other members are representative of interests concerned with the administration of the port. In 1948-49 the revenue of the Board in respect of the port of Newcastle was £206,036.

The number and tonnage of vessels which entered Newcastle Harbour during the period 1939-40 to 1949-50, as recorded by the Maritime Services Board, are shown below:—

Table 347.—Port of Newcastle, Shipping Entered.*

Year ended 30th June.	Vessels.				Net Tonnage.			
	Coastal (State).	Interstate.	Oversea.	Total.	Coastal (State).	Interstate.	Oversea.	Total.
	Number.				thousand tons.			
1940	2,199	1,202	428	3,829	997	1,907	1,456	4,360
1941	2,328	1,216	328	3,872	1,112	1,892	937	3,941
1942	2,061	965	356	3,382	1,208	1,732	1,166	4,106
1943	1,549	725	401	2,675	841	1,187	1,128	3,156
1944	1,403	738	443	2,584	800	1,161	1,351	3,312
1945	1,256	655	397	2,308	709	1,118	1,186	3,013
1946	1,339	643	325	2,307	716	1,124	1,117	2,957
1947	1,432	635	332	2,399	798	1,154	1,341	3,293
1948	1,315	600	405	2,320	747	1,065	1,618	3,430
1949	1,426	574	367	2,367	741	1,133	1,537	3,411
1950	1,204	515	340	2,119	680	1,073	1,437	3,190

* See comment preceding Table 345.

Port Kembla.

Port Kembla, which is situated about forty miles south of Sydney, was controlled by the New South Wales Department of Public Works up to 1948, but since then has been regulated by the Maritime Services Board. The harbour, which is protected by constructed breakwaters, has an area of 330 acres, with depths of water ranging from 20 to 50 feet, and its well-equipped wharves accommodate large ocean-going vessels.

It is the port of the southern coalfields and for the expanding industrial area in and about Wollongong. From the port large quantities of coal, coke, iron and steel, and lead and zinc concentrates are shipped, and iron ore, pig iron, etc., and phosphatic rock usually predominate in the tonnages discharged. Totals of cargoes shipped and discharged at the port are given in Table 342. In respect of tonnage of shipping entered, Port Kembla ranks seventh in the ports of Australia.

The number and tonnage of vessels which entered Port Kembla during the last eleven years, as recorded by the Maritime Services Board, are shown below:—

Table 348.—Port Kembla, Shipping Entered.*

Year ended 30th June.	Vessels.				Net Tonnage.			
	Coastal (State).	Interstate.	Oversea.	Total.	Coastal (State).	Interstate.	Oversea.	Total.
	Number.				thousand tons.			
1940	297	498	166	961	61	878	399	1,338
1941	257	402	165	824	60	670	358	1,088
1942	188	268	160	616	62	488	372	922
1943	145	186	145	476	57	316	405	778
1944	151	151	166	468	56	262	529	847
1945	103	180	158	447	40	360	501	901
1946	63	117	119	299	23	214	369	606
1947	52	157	152	361	15	323	589	927
1948	37	189	125	351	16	415	497	928
1949	80	173	77	335	17	410	303	730
1950	101	221	81	403	18	632	321	971

* See comment preceding Table 345.

RIVER TRAFFIC.

New South Wales has few inland waterways, and although there is some river traffic, its extent is not recorded. The coastal rivers, especially in the northern districts, are navigable for some distance by sea-going vessels, and trade is carried further inland by means of small steamers and launches.

The use of the inland rivers for navigation depends mainly on seasonal conditions. Traffic on the Darling is intermittent. At certain times, in seasons when the rainfall is sufficient to maintain a fair volume of water, barges carry wool and other products considerable distances.

Under an agreement between the Governments of the Commonwealth, New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, a comprehensive scheme of control works in the Murray River system was designed to provide for navigation by vessels drawing 5 feet of water, except in unusual drought. The scheme is administered by the River Murray Commission, which represents the various governments concerned.

The works completed on the Murray River comprise the Hume Reservoir (capacity 1½ million acre-feet), Yarrawonga Weir, Lake Victoria Storage, thirteen locks and weirs, and barrages across the five channels at the mouth of the Murray in South Australia. These works permit permanent navigation from the mouth to 40 miles above Mildura, a distance of approximately 600 miles. On the Murrumbidgee River, weirs have been constructed at Redbank and Maude.

During the year ended 30th June, 1949, one hundred and twenty-five steamers and 38 barges and other vessels passed through Lock No. 10 at Wentworth carrying 4,269 passengers and 1,012 tons of cargo. In the same year, 147 steamers, carrying 8,295 passengers and 889 tons of cargo, passed through Lock No. 11 at Mildura.

The net expenditure for the construction of reservoirs, locks and other works at 30th June, 1949 amounted to £11,891,511, of which the New South Wales Constructing Authority expended £4,005,773. An amount of £2,990,995 was contributed by the Government of New South Wales.

HARBOUR FERRY SERVICES.

Ferry services have been established by private companies to transport passengers, etc., in the ports of Sydney and Newcastle, on the Hawkesbury River and on various other waterways of New South Wales. These ferries are licensed by the Maritime Services Board and are distinct from those to which reference is made in the chapter "Roads and Bridges," which are maintained by the central Government or by municipalities or shires for the transport of traffic across rivers where bridges have not been erected.

The following statement shows particulars of the passenger ferry services operated in the ports of Sydney and Newcastle in 1928-29, 1938-39 and the last six years:—

Table 349.—Passenger Ferry Services, Sydney and Newcastle.

Year ended 30th June.	Number of Vessels.	Passenger Accommo- dation.	Passenger Journeys.	Gross Revenue.
1929	65	46,631	49,500,000	£ 833,669
1939	54	38,971	27,864,000	418,500
1944	45	28,809	34,588,000	540,513
1945	47	29,369	36,673,000	533,853
1946	46	28,551	35,737,000	518,867
1947	46	28,591	31,558,000	471,976
1948	47	28,808	28,319,000	502,947
1949	46	27,759	23,314,000	558,390

RATES OF FREIGHT.

Freight charges represent an important factor in the cost of marketing New South Wales products in oversea countries. Generally the rates charged by British lines of steamships are determined by organizations of shipowners.

The following statement shows the rates, expressed in sterling, for the carriage of various commodities by sea from New South Wales to the United Kingdom and Europe since 1939:—

Table 350.—Rates of Freight, N.S.W. to United Kingdom and Europe.
Expressed in Sterling.*

At 30th June.	Butter.	Frozen Mutton.	Bulk Wheat.	Wheaten Flour.	Calf Hides.	Greasy Wool.	Lead.
	per 56 lb.	per lb.	per ton.	per ton.	per lb.	per lb.	per ton.
	s. d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.	s. d.
1939	3 8·4	0·93	31 3	33 9	0·5	0·94	27 6
1940	5 0	1·31	62 6	67 0	0·75	1·5	49 0
1941 to 1944	6 6·2	1·72	135 6	145 6	1·01	1·93	81 0
1945	6 6·2	1·72	120 0	130 0	1·01	1·93	81 0
1946	6 6·2	1·72	115 0	125 0	1·01	1·93	81 0
1947	6 6	1·72	115 0	125 0	1·0	1·88	65 0
1948	6 6	1·72	102 6	120 0	1·0	1·88	65 0
1949	6 6	1·72	87 6	100 0	1·0	1·88	65 0

* Equivalent rates in Australian currency are obtained by adding 25½ per cent. to all rates other than for refrigerated cargo in 1939, the addition for which is 18 per cent.

PORT CHARGES.

The port charges payable in respect of shipping and ships' cargoes in New South Wales are imposed by the Commonwealth Government in terms of the Lighthouses Act and the Federal Navigation Act, and by the State authorities under the Navigation Act of New South Wales, the Harbour and Tonnage Rates Act, and the Sydney Harbour Trust Act. Since 1st February, 1936, the State enactments have been administered by the Maritime Services Board. Only a brief reference to the rates collected by each authority is made in this volume. The rates and charges shown in this chapter were current in June, 1950.

Particulars of the port charges collected by the Maritime Services Board are given in Table 343.

Charges levied on Ships.

The principal charges imposed under Federal legislation are light dues and fees for the survey of ships, the adjustment of compasses, etc.

The Commonwealth light dues must be paid in respect of every ship entering a port in Australia. The rate, payable quarterly, is 6d. per ton (net), and payment at one port covers all Australian ports which the vessel may enter during the ensuing period of three months. Vessels calling at only one port in Australia *en route* to an oversea destination are charged at the rate of 5d. per ton (net).

The light dues collected in Australia by the Commonwealth Government during the year ended 30th June, 1949 amounted to £183,775, and receipts under the Federal Navigation Act to £17,698.

Sea-going vessels must be surveyed as to seaworthiness, etc., at least once in every twelve months. The fees for a twelve-months' certificate in respect of steamers, motor ships, and sailing ships with auxiliary engines, range from £4 where the gross registered tonnage does not exceed 100 tons to £13 10s. if the gross tonnage is between 2,100 and 2,400 tons, increased for each additional 300 tons by 30s. for passenger ships and by £1 for cargo ships. The survey fees for dry docking certificates range from £1 to £4, and double rates are charged for vessels without certificates of survey. Additional charges are made for the survey of grain cargoes. The fees for the adjustment of a ship's compasses range from £2 2s. to £7 7s.

Certificates of survey in respect of ships trading exclusively within the limits of the State of New South Wales are issued by the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales. These certificates certify as to the vessel's seaworthiness and the suitability for the particular service for which it is designed. The fees payable for surveys in respect of a twelve months' certificate range from £2 to £8 where the tonnage does not exceed 600 tons, with £2 for each additional 300 tons up to a maximum of £20.

Pilotage rates are charged by the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales in respect of ships entering or clearing a port in the State where there is a pilotage establishment. Vessels engaged in the whaling trade and vessels in the charge of a master possessing a pilotage certificate are exempt unless a pilot is actually employed. The rate is 2½d. per ton (gross) on arrival and on departure; the maximum charge is £50 and the minimum is £5 at Sydney or Newcastle, and £2 10s. at other ports. The rate of 1½d. per ton is charged on ships in ballast or resorting to port for docking, repairs, stress of weather, etc., or for pleasure.

The harbour and light rate imposed by the State Government is payable half-yearly at the rate of 4d. per ton (gross).

The rate for harbour removal varies from £3 to £15 according to the size of the vessel; half rates are charged after the third removal.

Except at certain wharves, tonnage rates are payable in respect of vessels, of 240 tons and over while berthed at a wharf, the charge being ⅓d. per ton (gross) for each period of six hours. Vessels under 240 tons are liable for berthing charges; the daily rate in Sydney Harbour ranges from 2s. 6d. to 10s. Berthing charges in other ports are calculated at the rate of 2s. 6d. for each period of six hours. Where wharves are leased to shipping companies in the port of Sydney, the tonnage rates and berthing charges in respect of their vessels are not charged as they accrue, but are commuted in the rent.

An annual license fee of £5 is charged for moorings owned and used by shipping companies in Sydney Harbour; and from 2s. 6d. to 10s. for those used in connection with docking premises or for small vessels. Mooring buoys owned by the Maritime Services Board are available at a charge of £1 10s. for the first twenty-four hours and thereafter 7s. 6d. per period of six hours or part thereof.

Tugs, ferry boats, hulks, and launches plying for hire in New South Wales waters must obtain a license, for which the charge is £1 per annum.

For water boats supplying water to shipping in Sydney Harbour the annual license fee is £5; for lighters, 1s. per ton; and for watermen, 5s. In other ports the annual license fees for ballast lighters is £1 and for watermen 10s. The charge for water supplied to a vessel by the Maritime Services Board at unleased wharves in Sydney Harbour is 2s. 10d. per 1,000 gallons if the water is taken through hoses supplied by the Board; in other cases the rate is 2s. 4d.

Harbour and Wharfage Rates.

In addition to the foregoing charges levied on vessels and payable by their owners, harbour or wharfage rates payable by the owners of the goods are imposed on the cargoes landed or shipped in the ports. Goods transhipped are subject to transshipment rates and not to inward or outward wharfage or harbour rates. Passengers' luggage is exempt.

In Sydney Harbour, the inward rate is 4s. per ton assessed by weight or by measurement (40 cubic feet) at the option of the Board. The outward rate is 1s. 6d. and the transshipment rate is 6d., but there are numbers of special rates for important commodities; the outward rate for coal is 6d. per ton, for wheat and flour 9d. per ton, and for wool 9d. per bale.

In ports other than Sydney there is a schedule of inward rates for coastwise and interstate goods, and a separate schedule for oversea goods. The inward general rate is 2s. per ton or 40 cubic feet for coastwise and interstate goods arriving at these ports and 4s. for oversea goods, and the outward rate on coastwise, interstate, and oversea goods is 1s. per ton or 40 cubic feet, unless otherwise specified.

Storage Charges.

In order to avoid congestion on the wharves, storage and shed charges are imposed on goods placed on a wharf and not removed within a specified period.

Goods arriving at Sydney from any place beyond the Commonwealth and left on a wharf after final discharge of the vessel for a longer period than three days are charged at the rate per ton per day of 6d. for the first three days, 2s. for the next six days, and 3s. thereafter. The same rates are charged on goods discharged from interstate and intrastate vessels if left on any wharf for a period exceeding three days after final discharge of the vessel. Goods left on an unleased wharf for more than two days after having been received for shipment are charged at the rate of 1d. per ton per day. These charges apply to the Port of Sydney only, and are payable by the owner of the goods.

At a wharf at Rozelle Bay assigned for the purpose, there is free storage of timber for the first forty-eight hours after commencement of discharge, after which the charge is 1d. per ton per day for the next four days and, thereafter, 3d. per ton per day; no storage fee is charged for Sundays and public holidays.

At ports other than Sydney, storage charges do not accrue on goods until forty-eight hours after the completion of the vessel's discharge. The general charge per ton per day is 2d. for the first week, 3d. for the second week, 4d. for the third week, and 6d. for the fourth and subsequent weeks. At Newcastle the charge on wool and wheat is 1d. per ton per day; the charge on timber is 1d. per ton per day for the first four days (after the free period), and thereafter 2d. per ton per day.

SHIPPING REGISTERS.

Shipping in New South Wales is registered in accordance with the Merchant Shipping Act of the Imperial Parliament, under sections which apply to the United Kingdom and to all British dominions. The Act prescribes that all British vessels engaged in trade must be registered, except those under 15 tons burthen employed in the coastal trade of the part of the British Empire in which the owners reside. Ships not legally registered are not entitled to recognition as British ships and are not permitted to proceed to sea. Although the registration of vessels under 15 tons is not compulsory, many small vessels are registered at the request of the owners, as registration facilitates the transaction of business for the purpose of sale or mortgage. The flag for merchant ships registered in Australia and for ships owned in Australia is the red ensign usually flown by British merchant vessels, defaced with a white seven-pointed star indicating the six federated States of Australia and the territories of the Commonwealth, and the five smaller white stars representing the Southern Cross.

In New South Wales, shipping registers are kept at the ports of Sydney and Newcastle. The following statement shows particulars of the shipping on the registers in 1939 and the last three years:—

Table 351.—Shipping on Register (N.S.W.).

Tonnage Class.	Vessels on Register at 30th June.							
	Number of Vessels.				Net Tonnage.			
	1939.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1939.	1947.	1948.	1949.
Tons (net)								
0 to 49	665	664	679	670	9,418	10,351	10,469	10,181
50- 499	207	187	181	165	32,743	28,725	27,927	26,182
500- 999	23	20	21	21	16,371	14,036	14,717	14,712
1,000-1,999	13	11	12	14	18,773	15,582	16,743	19,663
2,000 and over	7	8	7	7	18,848	26,083	24,345	24,345
Total, All Vessels ...	915	890	900	877	96,163	94,777	94,201	95,083

Vessels on the register at 30th June, 1949 included 372 motor ships aggregating 22,908 net tons, and 218 sailing ships aggregating 15,920 net tons.

Since 1938-39 there has been a decline in the number of steam and sailing vessels on the register, but the tonnage of motor-driven vessels has increased by 46 per cent.

Fifty vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 8,917 tons (net) were sold during 1948-49. Of these, 29 vessels, aggregating 7,774 tons, were sold to British subjects.

CERTIFICATES OF SEAWORTHINESS.

Certificates of survey, certifying as to seaworthiness, etc., are issued by the Maritime Services Board in respect of ships trading exclusively within the limits of New South Wales, and by the Commonwealth Marine Branch

in respect of other vessels. The following table shows particulars of the certificates issued by both authorities in 1938-39 and the last two years:—

Table 352.—Shipping (N.S.W.).—Certificates of Seaworthiness Issued.

Type of Vessel.	1938-39.			1947-48.			1948-49.		
	No.	Gross Tonnage.	Passenger Capacity.	No.	Gross Tonnage.	Passenger Capacity.	No.	Gross Tonnage.	Passenger Capacity.
Sea-going Vessels—									
Sydney—Cargo ...	98	213,207		162	270,595	84	163	294,561	113
Passenger ...	28	184,046	7,579	11	61,884	2,074	9	59,953	1,901
Total	126	397,852	7,579	173	332,479	2,158	172	354,514	2,014
Harbour and River Vessels—									
Sydney ...	50	12,071	40,542	50	9,199	26,884	48	8,940	25,331
Other Ports ...	15	1,586	2,526	30	2,276	1,945	44	2,830	2,259
Total	65	13,657	43,068	80	11,475	28,829	92	11,770	27,590
Motor Boats ...	177	...	7,355	535	...	7,266	980	...	9,568
Grand Total	368	411,509	58,002	788	343,954	38,253	1,244	366,284	39,172

Certificates issued by the Commonwealth Authority in 1948-49 included 88 for cargo vessels with an aggregate gross tonnage of 287,203, and 9 for passenger vessels with an aggregate gross tonnage of 59,953 and an aggregate capacity of 1,901 passengers.

SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIRING.

Facilities for building, fitting and repairing ships have been provided by governmental and private enterprise at Sydney and Newcastle and at six other ports in New South Wales.

In Sydney Harbour there are five large graving docks, four floating docks and eight patent slips. Two graving docks, the Fitzroy and the Sutherland, situated on Cockatoo Island, were leased in 1933 by the Commonwealth Government to a private company for a term of 21 years. Two graving docks are owned by a private company, Mort's Dock and Engineering Company Limited.

During the war, the Captain Cook Graving Dock was constructed primarily for naval purposes in Sydney Harbour between Potts Point and Garden Island. Certain sections of the work were carried out for the Commonwealth Government by New South Wales Government authorities. The dock, opened in March, 1945, is capable of accommodating the largest vessel afloat, and in peace-time is available for the service of civilian vessels. Its breadth is 147 feet 7½ inches, and the length from the outer caisson is 1,139 feet 5 inches. The draught of vessel that may be taken at high water is 45 feet 2 inches. Total net expenditure on the dock to 30th June, 1949, was £10,417,758.

At Newcastle a floating dock is attached to the State Government Dockyard at Walsh Island, and two slips are privately owned.

Graving docks under the control of the State Government are maintained at some minor ports to meet the needs of vessels engaged in the coastal trade.

N.S.W. Government Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking.

The New South Wales Government Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking was established in 1942 to carry out marine and general engineering, including the building and repair of ships, on behalf of the State and Commonwealth Governments and private shipowners. The Undertaking manages the State Government Dockyard at Newcastle. Particulars of the revenue and expenditure of the Undertaking in the last six years are given below:—

Table 353.—N.S.W. Government Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking—Revenue and Expenditure.

Year ended 31st March.	Revenue.	Expenditure.				Surplus.
		Works.	Administration.	Capital Charges.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1944	835,462	725,775	32,526	17,496	775,797	59,665
1945	906,122	796,973	39,123	19,983	856,079	50,043
1946	990,022	877,600	49,095	22,888	949,583	40,439
1947	796,676	709,794	44,786	25,228	770,808	25,868
1948	873,489	770,442	49,975	27,242	847,659	25,830
1949	960,789	837,371	59,286	27,407	924,064	36,725

SEAMEN.

Matters relating to the employment of seamen are subject to control by the Commonwealth Government in terms of the Federal Navigation Act. Provision is made for the regulation of the methods of engagement and discharge, the form of agreement, rating, the ship's complement, discipline, hygiene, and accommodation. Mercantile marine offices were established in March, 1922, to undertake functions previously performed by State shipping offices at Sydney, Newcastle and Port Kembla, where engagements and discharges are registered. The following statement shows the number of transactions in 1938-39 and each year from 1943-44:—

Table 354.—Transactions at Mercantile Marine Offices.

Year ended 30th June.	Engagements Registered.			Discharges Registered.			Licenses to Ship.	
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Port Kembla.	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Port Kembla.	Sydney.	Newcastle.
1939	20,856	3,723	285	21,231	3,699	280	450	66
1944	12,080	4,135	439	11,938	4,252	370	232	90
1945	10,606	3,071	493	11,203	3,064	511	230	72
1946	10,588	3,909	503	11,253	3,762	462	342	63
1947	10,100	4,799	500	10,848	4,637	496	369	98
1948	11,233	5,385	844	10,776	5,258	836	328	156
1949	14,389	4,627	755	14,056	4,749	762	304	129

In 1948-49 the number of engagements and discharges registered at Sydney was about 30 per cent. less than the number in 1938-39, but the number of transactions at Newcastle and Port Kembla, was considerably larger than in the pre-war year.

The rates of wages for crews which work on vessels engaged in the interstate and coastal trade of Australia have been fixed by awards and agreements under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

Maritime Industry Commission.

The Maritime Industry Commission was constituted under National Security Regulations in January, 1942, to secure adequate and efficient manning of Australian merchant ships and the improvement and safeguarding of conditions of employment therein. The Commission may make orders regarding such matters as discipline, hours of work, accommodation, preference of employment, etc. Orders of the Commission prevail over State and Commonwealth laws or industrial awards and agreements. Under the Defence (Transitional Provisions) Act, 1949, the Maritime Industry Commission will continue to function until 31st December, 1950.

Compensation to Seamen.

Compensation to seamen is provided by a Commonwealth law, the Seamen's Compensation Act, 1911-1949, which applies to ships trading with Australia, or engaged in any occupation in Australian waters, or in trade and commerce with other countries or among the States.

Seamen employed on New South Wales ships, *i.e.*, ships registered in New South Wales, or owned or chartered by the Government or by a person or body corporate whose place of business is in the State, may claim compensation under the Workers' Compensation Act of New South Wales, if they agree not to proceed under the Commonwealth law, provided such ships are engaged solely in the intrastate trade of New South Wales.

War service benefits have been extended to Australian merchant seamen by Commonwealth legislation. (See Official Year Book No. 51, page 566.)

SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA.

The navigation laws contain stringent provisions designed to prevent unseaworthy ships from proceeding to sea, and to ensure that all vessels are manned by competent crews, that life-saving appliances are carried, and that special arrangements are made to safeguard dangerous cargoes. Regulations have been framed for the prevention of collisions and there are rules regarding the lights and signals to be used.

Owing to the regularity of the coast of New South Wales and the comparative absence of islands, hazards to navigation in the coastal waters are few. There are 20 lighthouses (controlled by the Commonwealth) along the 700 miles of coastline. In addition, the Maritime Services Board provides lighted beacons, leading lights and other guides in the principal ports.

Pilotage is a State service under the provisions of the Navigation Act of New South Wales. A pilot must be engaged for every vessel entering or leaving a port of New South Wales at which there is a pilotage establishment, unless the master holds a certificate of exemption. Such certificates may be granted to British subjects only, for use in respect of British ships registered in Australia or New Zealand and employed in trade between ports in Australasia and the South Sea Islands or engaged in whaling. The pilotage rates are shown on page 447.

Wrecks and shipping casualties which occur to British merchant shipping on or near the coast of New South Wales are investigated by Courts of Marine Inquiry. The majority of wrecks reported are of small coasters under 200 tons.

Rescue work is undertaken by the pilot vessels. There are also rocket brigade stations at various points on the coast, and at the Clarence River there is a steam tug which is subsidised for assisting vessels in distress.

The Royal Shipwreck Relief and Humane Society of New South Wales affords relief to distressed seamen and their dependants, and to the crews and passengers of vessels wrecked in New South Wales waters.

RAILWAYS

The total length of railways open for traffic in New South Wales at 30th June, 1949, was 6,441 miles, including 6,113 miles of line vested in the Railways Commissioner of New South Wales; a line 2 miles long from Liverpool to Holdsworthy owned by the Commonwealth Government; 241 miles of border railways in the Riverina district owned by the State of Victoria; and 85 miles of private railways available for general traffic. The length of State railways laid with one or more tracks is shown in Table 356.

STATE RAILWAYS.

Administrative authority for the control of the State railways is vested in a Commissioner for Railways, appointed for seven years, and there is an Assistant Commissioner who exercises such powers as the Commissioner may determine. Since May, 1950, the Commissioner has been subject to the direction of the Transport and Highways Commission (see page 426).

The railway property is vested in the Railways Commissioner as a body corporate to conduct the services on existing lines and to construct the new lines authorised by the Legislature. By-laws for the regulation of the services, including those by which rates of freight and fares are fixed, must be approved by the Government before they become operative.

The receipts from the railway services are paid into the Government Railways Fund, and expenditure from the Fund for operation of the services is subject to Parliamentary appropriation. Loan funds for construction, improvements, etc., are provided by Parliament from the General Loan Account of the State.

Within the Government Railways Fund a special reserve was established as at 1st July, 1945, with a balance of £9,860,730, comprising the residue of sums set aside between 1940-41 and 1944-45 for deferred maintenance, holiday commitments and other purposes. Parliament may appropriate further sums from the Government Railways Fund to the Special Reserve Account, and with its approval the Reserve may be used for maintenance deferred in previous years, for reconstruction and for other special expenditure not chargeable to working expenses.

Interest, sinking fund and exchange on the railways loan debt are a charge on the Government Railways Fund; the annual sum payable is that part of the debt charges of the State which corresponds to the ratio between the railways loan debt and the total public debt of New South Wales.

Provision was made in 1928 for annual contribution from State revenues to make good two-thirds of the loss incurred on country developmental railways, the amount of contribution not to exceed £800,000 in any year. The maximum amount of £800,000 was paid in 1928-29 and each succeeding year.

The construction of new railways is authorised by Parliament, and the order of construction and rate of progress are determined by the Commissioner. Interest on lines under construction may be added to the capital cost.

Particulars regarding the finances of the railways and tramways in relation to the finances of the State are published in the chapter "Public Finance."

LENGTH OF STATE RAILWAYS.

The statistics of State railways shown in this chapter refer to the lines vested in the Railways Commissioner of New South Wales.

The first railway line, 14 miles in length, was opened for traffic between Sydney and Parramatta on 26th September, 1855, and communication was established between Newcastle and East Maitland on 30th March, 1857.

The total route length of the lines open at 30th June, 1950, was 6,113 miles, distributed as follows:—Southern system, 2,187 miles; Western, 2,193 miles; and Northern, 1,733 miles. In addition there were 1,442 miles of sidings and crossovers. At 30th June, 1950 there were 8,390 miles of single track, including sidings and crossovers.

The growth of the State railway system is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 355.—Railways—Lines Open and Capital Cost.

Period.*	Lines Opened for Traffic during the Period.	Lines Open for Traffic at End of Period.			Capital Expenditure on Lines Open for Traffic †	
		Total Length	Population per Mile.	Area per Mile.	Increase during Period.	Total at End of Period.
	Miles.	Miles.	No.	Sq. Miles.	£	£
1855-64	143	143	2,789	2,170	2,631,790	2,631,790
1865-74	260	403	1,427	770	4,212,756	6,844,546
1875-84	1,215	1,618	559	192	13,235,592	20,080,138
1885-94	883	2,501	490	124	15,775,133	35,855,271
1895-1904	780	3,281	435	95	6,433,246	42,288,517
1905-14	686	3,967	472	78	18,976,352	61,264,869
1915-24	1,556	5,523	406	56	32,090,298	93,355,167
1925-34	641	6,164	425	50	47,578,154	140,933,321
1935-44	(-) 36	6,128	449	50	11,211,347	152,144,668
1945	...	6,128	476	50	955,152	153,099,820
1946	...	6,128	480	50	1,876,195	154,976,015
1947	...	6,128	487	50	2,254,669	157,230,684
1948	...	6,128	494	50	8,608,330	165,839,014
1949	(-) 15	6,113	509	50	7,261,306	173,100,320

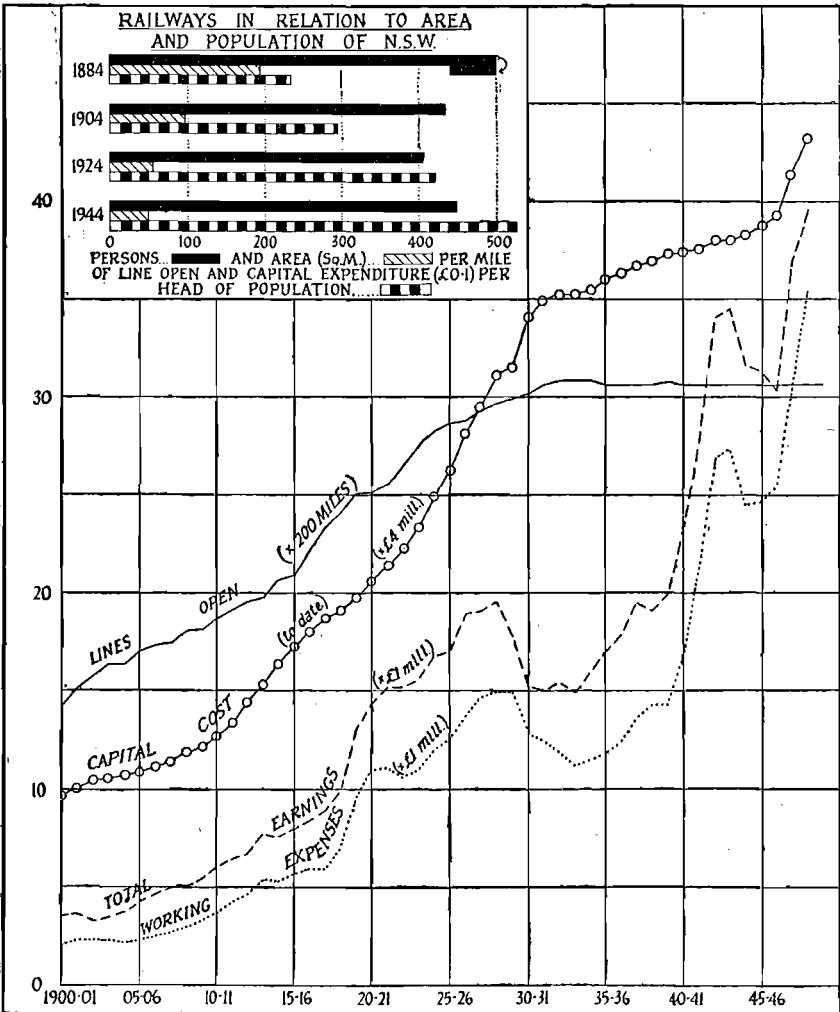
* Calendar years to end of 1887, later years ended 30th June. (-) Lines dismantled.

† Includes expenditure on workshops, rolling stock, etc.

Rail transport facilities have been extended not only by the construction of new railways, but also by the laying of additional tracks on existing lines, and by improvements such as electrification, to which much of the capital expenditure in the period 1925 to 1934 was applied. Of the capital expenditure in 1948-49, *viz.*, £7,261,306, new rolling stock comprised 32 per cent.

Work is proceeding on a line from Maryvale to Sandy Hollow (150 miles). This line has special strategic importance as it will provide the only direct route, alternative to that through Sydney, between the southern

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, NEW SOUTH WALES.



States and Queensland. It will link the north-western portion of the State directly by rail with the port of Newcastle. Expenditure on the line to 30th June, 1950 was £2,430,306.

The following statement shows the length of lines laid with one or more tracks at intervals since 30th June, 1921:—

Table 356.—Railways—Length and Classification of Tracks.

At 30th June.	Single.	Double.	Triple.	Quadruple.	Sextuple.	Total.
	Miles.					
1921	4,428	572	7½	34½	1*	5,043
1931	5,381	612	8	35	8†	6,044
1941	5,458	617	7	37	8†	6,127
1943	5,426	650	7	37	8†	6,128
1948	5,422	650	7	41	8†	6,128
1949	5,403	653	7	42	8†	6,113

*Five tracks.

†Includes 47 chains with eight tracks.

There are duplicate lines on the main western line as far as Kelso and on two other sections between Kelso and Orange; the southern line is duplicated as far as Junee, the northern line as far as Bransxton, and the south coast line to Port Kembla North, except certain tunnels and bridges. Quadruplication of the main western line between Lidcombe and Penrith, and of the northern line between Strathfield and Hornsby is in progress. Duplication of the suburban line from Kingsgrove to Herne Bay was completed in 1948.

Particulars of gradients and signals were given in previous issues of the Year Book.

Hawkesbury River Railway Bridge.

A new railway bridge, designed and built by the Department of Railways, spans the Hawkesbury River and was opened on 1st July, 1946. Its construction began in July, 1939, and continued throughout the war years. The new bridge carries double tracks and has eight spans, two of 445 feet 8 inches, four of 347 feet 6 inches and two of 147 feet. It has five deep piers founded in sand in depths ranging from 178 feet to 183 feet 7 inches, and its overall length is 2,764 feet. There are 7,900 tons of steel in the superstructure. Total cost of construction of the bridge was £2,134,246.

City and Suburban Electric Railways.

The city electric railway, when complete, will form a two-track loop railway around the city, running, for the most part underground, along the eastern side of the city to Circular Quay and returning along the western side to the Central Station. The scheme includes the construction of branches from the city railway to the eastern, south-eastern and southern suburbs. An Act authorising the construction of these branches was assented to on 27th March, 1947, and preliminary operations were commenced in 1948-49.

The eastern section of the city railway was completed as far as St. James Station, about a mile from Central Station, in December, 1926,

and the western section was opened for traffic between Central and Wynyard Stations—approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles—in February, 1932. Suburban services along the main western, southern and northern lines were connected with the North Sydney line by the opening of the Sydney Harbour Bridge in March, 1932. Work is proceeding on the connecting link between St. James and Wynyard.

The suburban railways are for the most part operated by electricity; the total length of the lines under the electric system at 30th June, 1949, was 110 miles 32 chains as shown below. Nearly all these lines are laid with at least two tracks, 24 miles being laid with three tracks or more.

Table 357.—Electric Railways—Length, 30th June, 1949.

Line.	Length of Route.		Line.	Length of Route.	
	miles.	chns.		miles.	chns.
City Railway	2	45	Southern—		
Illawarra—			Lidcombe to Cabramatta	7	7
Sydney to National Park...	17	57	Granville to Liverpool ...	9	15
Sydenham to Bankstown...	8	33	* Warwick Farm Racecourse	1	1
Tempe to East Hills ...	10	38	Regents Park to		
Sutherland to Cronulla ...	6	25	Bankstown	2	53
Western—			Sefton Park East to		
Sydney to Parramatta ...	14	60	North Junction...	0	31
Clyde-Rosehill Racecourse	1	16			
Northern—					
Strathfield to Hornsby ...	14	13			
Sydney to Hornsby via					
Harbour Bridge	14	38	Total	110	32

* Privately owned.

In March, 1949 the Government approved of a plan for the electrification of the lines between Sydney and Lithgow, Newcastle, Port Kembla and Goulburn.

COST OF STATE RAILWAYS.

The total capital expenditure on lines open for traffic as at 30th June, 1949 amounted to £173,100,320, excluding the cost of the line, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, from Wynyard across the Sydney Harbour Bridge to Waverton. The cost of construction was £110,929,306, and the expenditure on rolling stock and other equipment £62,171,014, *viz.*, rolling stock, £37,345,132; electric power stations, substations and plant, £13,544,651; machinery, £4,090,038; workshops, £3,447,093; reconditioning of track, £544,100; other items, £3,200,000.

The average cost of the railways per mile open for traffic at 30th June, 1949 was £38,329 for construction, rolling stock and other equipment, including £18,154 for construction. The cost of construction varies greatly according to the class of traffic for which the lines are constructed, the number of tracks laid, and the physical characteristics of the territory through which they run.

Of £173,100,320 expended to 30th June, 1949, an amount of £666,864 was provided from consolidated revenue, and £544,100 represented the unrepaid balance of an interest-free advance of £3,300,000 made by the Treasury in 1934-38 for reconditioning railway tracks and rolling stock, repayable

in annual instalments of £165,000 over a period of twenty years, ending in 1954-55. Repayments during the war years exceeded requirements by £1,155,000 but no repayment has been made since 1944-45.

FINANCES OF STATE RAILWAYS.

The State railways are regarded as a developmental agency in the settlement of the country rather than as a revenue-producing enterprise, and services on a number of lines are conducted at a loss. In addition, railway finances bear the burden of substantial concessions made for the direct benefit of primary and secondary industries. These include rebates from ordinary charges for the transport of livestock and fodder, and concessions in respect of the carriage of raw materials and the products of certain manufacturing industries which are assisted for national reasons.

The value of concessions borne by the railways in the carriage of livestock and goods amounted to £594,024 in 1947-48 and £271,112 in 1948-49. Further concessions, amounting to £192,278 in 1947-48 and £195,827 in 1948-49, were borne by State revenues.

The capital cost of railways open for traffic, capital debt charges and final net results of operations in various years since 1920-21 are shown in the following table. The charge for sinking fund is the full amount of the contribution payable in each year to the State Treasury. In editions of the Year Book prior to No. 50 (as in the department's accounts), part of the charge for sinking fund was included in working expenses for the retirement of assets.

Table 358.—Railways—Capital Charges and Net Earnings.

Year ended 30th June.	Capital Expended on Lines open to end of Year. *	Net Earnings and Annual State Contribution. †	Capital Charges.				Surplus or Deficit.
			Interest.	Exchange and Loan Management.	Sinking Fund. ‡	Total.	
	£ thous.	£	£	£	£	£	£
1921	82,304	3,234,528	3,811,560	...	...	3,811,560	(-) 577,032
1929	124,329	5,437,566	6,150,000	...	...	6,150,000	(-) 712,434
1939	147,618	5,654,276	5,360,000	718,798	747,000	6,825,798	(-) 1,171,522
1940	149,204	6,424,250	5,350,000	718,083	800,000	6,868,083	(-) 443,833
1941	149,576	7,273,596	5,389,460	776,335	871,850	7,037,645	235,951
1942	150,661	7,294,251	5,389,116	764,517	936,719	7,090,352	203,899
1943	151,850	7,879,165	5,350,000	779,623	975,000	7,104,623	774,542
1944	152,145	7,925,585	5,328,400	755,131	1,088,060	7,171,531	754,054
1945	153,100	7,833,511	5,350,000	786,608	1,152,000	7,288,608	544,903
1946	154,976	7,426,262	5,240,000	741,674	1,295,000	7,276,674	149,588
1947	157,231	5,775,999	5,125,956	727,691	1,480,295	7,333,942	(-) 1,557,943
1948	165,889	7,257,535	5,145,000	670,950	1,330,000	7,145,950	111,585
1949	173,100	5,097,470	5,038,000	575,255	1,400,000	7,013,255	(-) 1,915,785

* Includes capital expenditure on workshops, rolling stock, etc. † Includes annual contribution of £800,000 from Treasury since 1928-29. ‡ See explanation in text preceding table.

Railway finances were recovering from the adverse effects of the depression when rising costs and an unfavourable season caused a temporary set-back in 1938-39. Fares and freights were raised in March, 1939, and thereafter results improved steadily until 1942-43, when there was a record surplus of £774,542, after all capital charges had been met and £5,214,000 had been provided for special charges (see Table 359). Although working expenses increased considerably during this period, revenue increased more than proportionately. In 1944-45 and the two following years, gross

earnings declined, partly owing to the gradual cessation of war traffic and partly to the lack of new rolling stock and the shortage of coal, while working expenses continued to increase steadily. Consequently, in 1945-46 the net surplus declined to £149,588, and in 1946-47 there was a deficit of £1,557,943 after all charges had been met. The raising of fares and freights in August, 1947, for the first time since 1939, resulted in a surplus of £111,585 in 1947-48, but further increases in costs caused a deficit of £1,915,785 in the following year.

In 1948-49 capital charges, comprising interest, exchange, loan management and sinking fund, absorbed 17.3 per cent. of gross earnings (excluding the Treasury contribution of £800,000). The proportion in 1947-48 was 18.1 per cent.

Since 1937-38 the working expenses have included repayments of the interest-free loan from the Treasury (referred to on page 458), and since 1940-41, reserves for deferred maintenance, etc. (see below). Earnings and working expenses at intervals since 1920-21 were as follows:—

Table 359.—Railways—Gross Earnings and Working Expenses.

Year ended 30th June.	Gross Earnings (excluding State Contribution).	Working Expenses and Special Charges.				Net Earnings before meeting Capital Charges.
		Working Expenses.	Repayments of Loan for Reconditioning Track.	Reserve Provisions.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1921	14,267,205	11,032,677	...	...	11,032,677	3,234,528
1929	19,615,616	14,978,050	...	...	14,978,050	4,637,566
1939	19,146,441	14,127,165	165,000	...	14,292,165	4,854,276
1940	19,954,851	14,165,601	165,000	...	14,330,601	5,624,250
1941	23,215,610	15,527,014	495,000	720,000	16,742,014	6,473,596
1942	27,686,332	18,421,081	495,000	2,276,000	21,192,081	6,494,251
1943	34,071,958	21,778,793	330,000	4,884,000	26,992,793	7,079,165
1944	34,501,192	23,860,607	495,000	3,020,000	27,375,607	7,125,585
1945	31,577,137	23,543,626	330,000	670,000	24,543,626	7,033,511
1946	31,313,410	24,687,148	...	...	24,687,148	6,626,262
1947	30,352,710	25,376,711	...	...	25,376,711	4,975,999
1948	36,905,862	30,448,327	...	...	30,448,327	6,457,535
1949	39,663,461	35,365,991	...	...	35,365,991	4,297,470

Gross earnings increased by 106 per cent. between 1938-39 and 1948-49, when a record level was reached. This was due to higher fares and freight rates from March, 1939, and August, 1947, and the additional traffic which resulted from war-time and post-war industrial activity. The increase in working expenses (exclusive of special charges) since 1938-39 was mainly due to the higher cost of materials and wages and the greater volume of traffic handled. In 1948-49 gross earnings were greater by £2,757,599, or 7.5 per cent., and working expenses by £4,917,664, or 16 per cent., as compared with 1947-48.

The proportion of working expenses to gross earnings, as shown in Table 359, was 89.2 per cent. in 1948-49, as compared with 78.8 per cent. in 1945-46. Net earnings in relation to capital cost represented 4.3 per cent. in 1945-46, but only 2.5 per cent. in 1948-49.

Government Railways Fund—Special Reserve Account.

In the years 1940-41 to 1944-45 large sums were transferred from revenue to the credit of reserve accounts and drawn upon for certain expenditures. These transactions were of doubtful legality and the Government Railways Act was amended in 1946 to validate them and, as at 1st July, 1945, to establish a Special Reserve Account, comprising the unexpended balances of the earlier reserves. The sum initially credited to the Account was £9,860,730, and the unexpended balance at 30th June, 1949 was £1,597,225. The operation of the Special Reserve Account is described briefly on page 454.

Particulars of expenditure from the account up to 30th June, 1948 were published in Official Year Book No. 51. Expenditure in 1948-49 comprised £540,497 on accrued maintenance and £52,477 on accrued staff leave.

STATE RAILWAYS—DISTRIBUTION OF EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

A statement of the various items of earnings and working expenses of all lines in 1938-39 and the last four years is shown below. Against the respective items of working expenses in this dissection are included the special charges shown in Table 359, and debits for the retirement of assets which, in preceding tables, have been treated as part of the sinking fund contribution under capital charges.

Table 360.—Railways—Classification of Earnings and Expenses.

Particulars.	1938-39.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
<i>Gross Earnings.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Coaching ...	6,877,146	13,362,632	11,584,035	13,009,256	13,463,726
Goods, Livestock...	10,356,048	14,738,913	15,326,034	19,804,068	21,596,862
Refreshment Rooms	649,419	1,182,077	1,065,232	1,114,707	1,222,551
Sale of Electricity...	955,629	1,674,532	1,984,680	2,532,057	2,893,702
Miscellaneous ...	308,199	355,256	392,720	445,774	486,630
Total Earnings £	19,146,441	31,313,410	30,352,710	36,905,862	39,663,461
<i>Working Expenses.*</i>					
Maintenance of way and works ...	2,971,814	4,731,450	4,398,497	5,227,363	6,140,881
Rolling stock—					
Maintenance ...	3,001,134	4,696,204	4,767,738	5,560,195	6,105,806
Motive power—					
Coal, etc...	721,289	1,497,924	1,724,521	1,930,012	2,437,185
Other ...	1,705,414	2,999,116	3,050,843	3,897,575	4,439,778
Other rolling stock ...	194,113	285,379	309,615	346,551	396,014
Transportation and traffic ...	3,501,654	5,926,074	6,276,358	7,619,798	8,683,444
Electrical ...	934,398	1,857,107	2,140,439	2,746,586	3,494,596
General charges and Stores Branch	559,374	842,490	949,129	1,269,662	1,353,806
Refreshment Rooms	646,290	1,140,998	1,086,786	1,134,694	1,306,924
Contribution to Superannuation Fund ...	307,500	554,000	767,500	775,000	805,400
Pay roll tax ...	...	402,932	405,151	507,211	574,999
Less Assets Retired £	14,542,980	24,933,674	25,885,577	31,014,667	35,738,833
	250,815	246,526	503,866	566,340	372,842
Total Net Working Expenses £	14,292,165	24,687,148	25,376,711	30,448,327	35,365,991
Net Earnings £	4,854,276	6,626,262	4,975,999	6,457,535	4,297,470

* Inclusive of Special Reserve provisions (see Table 359), and also of Sinking Fund contribution, not distributable to items in detail.

During 1948-49 the earnings derived from the carriage of passengers, mails and parcels represented 33.9 per cent. of the total; goods, 54.4 per cent.; refreshment rooms, 3.8 per cent.; sales of electricity, 7.3 per cent.; and miscellaneous items, 0.6 per cent.

STATE RAILWAYS—COACHING AND GOODS TRAFFIC.

Statistics of train mileage, tonnage of livestock, and the various classes of freight have not been compiled by the Department of Railways since 1940-41. Particulars of passenger and goods traffic in various years from 1920-21 to 1940-41 are summarised in Table 159 of the 50th edition of the Year Book.

Between 1938-39 and 1948-49 the number of passenger journeys increased from 186,719,964 to 263,116,462, or by 50 per cent.; in the same period revenue from passengers, mails, etc., increased from £6,877,146 to £13,463,726, or by 96 per cent. Goods (excluding livestock) carried in 1948-49 totalled 16,903,172 tons as compared with 14,678,911 tons in 1938-39, representing an increase of 15 per cent.; and the revenue from goods traffic in 1948-49 was more than double that in 1938-39. Earnings from livestock traffic in 1948-49, *viz.*, £1,955,861, were £833,905 or 74 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. Details of the passenger and goods traffic are shown in the following statement:—

Table 361.—Railways—Passenger and Goods Traffic.

Year ended 30th June.	Coaching Traffic.		Goods Traffic.		Livestock Traffic.
	Passenger Journeys.	Gross Earnings— Passengers, Mails, etc.	Goods Tonnage. (Excluding Livestock).	Gross Earnings. (Excluding Livestock.)	Gross Earnings.
	No.	£	Tons.	£	£
1939	186,719,964	6,877,146	14,678,911	9,234,092	1,121,956
1940	179,066,305	7,174,555	13,812,162	9,430,477	1,420,916
1941	194,145,738	8,499,073	17,265,122	11,124,415	1,290,549
1942	218,846,454	10,638,485	17,854,519	13,019,027	1,367,449
1943	237,441,277	12,766,227	18,845,956	16,781,446	1,458,794
1944	250,565,758	12,866,613	18,602,711	16,867,444	1,504,317
1945	254,099,105	12,304,975	17,792,891	14,587,606	1,550,578
1946	267,423,100	13,362,632	15,872,431	13,198,372	1,540,541
1947	261,644,206	11,584,035	16,539,080	13,730,690	1,595,344
1948	263,046,815	13,009,256	17,407,149	18,182,087	1,621,981
1949	263,116,462	13,463,726	16,903,172	19,640,991	1,955,861

Since 1944-45 railways services have been restricted owing to coal shortages due partly to the growth in the demand for coal and partly to industrial disputes in the collieries. In spite of the reduced services, the

number of passenger journeys in 1945-46, *viz.*, 267,423,100, and the revenue derived therefrom (£13,362,632) were the highest recorded to that date; in 1948-49 the number of passenger journeys was slightly less, but the revenue, owing to an increase in fares, was £101,094 greater.

During the war years the goods tonnage carried by the railways increased rapidly to a record of 18,845,956 tons in 1942-43, but the cessation of war traffic caused a decline to 15,872,431 tons in 1945-46. Since then there has been some improvement, the tonnage in 1948-49, *viz.*, 16,903,172, being 6 per cent. higher than in 1945-46.

Details of the tonnages of the various classes of goods carried by the railways have not been available since 1940-41, but the following table shows the number of truckloads of the main types of goods carried in the five years 1944-45 to 1948-49.

Table 362.—Railways—Goods Carried—Classification of Truckloads.

Particulars.	Number of Truckloads.				
	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Goods—					
Intrastate—					
Coal	301,397	276,610	307,928	342,489	345,500
Coke	15,731	13,623	16,247	23,387	15,888
Ores and Concentrates ...	77,533	48,826	50,502	51,734	37,127
Wheat	55,671	46,642	46,306	71,800	86,047
Flour	31,240	29,308	30,384	26,834	23,961
Wool	21,696	20,549	15,353	20,651	21,337
Timber	39,146	34,305	37,468	43,325	34,580
Steel	41,458	27,343	23,925	27,491	22,006
Perishables	49,389	47,879	45,289	45,961	43,252
Fodder	37,386	30,231	36,578	17,865	17,788
Sand, Gravel, Cement, etc. ...	51,513	49,947	36,399	27,596	21,055
Ashes	29,655	35,025	33,836	33,903	33,975
Military Equipment and Ammunition... ..	106,896	42,604	4,511	1,563	1,516
Other Goods	259,693	283,748	277,885	303,078	269,817
Interstate	47,424	60,942	53,403	53,361	46,526
Total, Goods	1,165,828	1,047,582	1,016,014	1,091,038	1,020,375
Livestock	185,251	192,310	187,731	154,236	165,389

Coal truckloads comprised 33.8 per cent. of the total truckloads of goods in 1948-49, as compared with 25.9 per cent. in 1944-45. Wheat and flour comprised 10.8 per cent. of the truckloads in 1948-49, perishables 4.2 per cent., and interstate goods 4.6 per cent. The average weight per truckload (excluding livestock) in 1948-49 was 17 tons.

In 1948-49 the railways carried 71,442,587 bushels of wheat and 1,139,368 bales of wool, as compared with 55,920,241 bushels and 1,006,593 bales in the previous year.

STATE RAILWAYS—LOCOMOTIVE MILEAGE.

The following statement shows details of locomotive mileage run in 1938-39 and the last six years.

Table 363.—Railways—Locomotive Mileage Run.

Year ended 30th June.	Miles Run by—					
	Steam Locomotives.	Electric Locomotives.	Rail Motors.	Diesel Locomotives.	Diesel Electric Locomotives.*	Total.
1939	28,435,645	7,260,059	1,523,234	273,258	...	37,492,196
1944	36,804,881	8,175,662	1,057,848	214,828	13,896	46,267,115
1945	33,512,326	8,033,715	1,133,401	281,106	106,128	43,066,676
1946	33,687,882	8,153,123	1,117,775	209,286	101,542	43,269,608
1947	33,522,678	7,919,325	1,231,095	195,064	105,322	42,973,484
1948	33,576,693	8,582,725	1,207,246	194,268	92,569	43,653,501
1949	33,933,668	8,456,037	1,287,637	210,458	64,327	43,952,127

* Shunting engines.

The increased locomotive mileage since 1938-39 reflects the growth in traffic during and since the war. Although the mileage of steam locomotives has declined since 1943-44, the demand for railway service during the last four years could not be met with current supplies of coal and existing rolling stock. From June, 1948, in order to relieve congestion, charges on the carriage of goods by road were waived where rail transport could not be provided without unreasonable delay. (Particulars of these charges are given on page 510).

STATE RAILWAYS—PASSENGER FARES.

Passenger traffic is greatest on the suburban lines, *viz.*, those within a 34 miles radius of Sydney or Newcastle, and fares on these lines are lower than those for equal distances elsewhere. Since November, 1933, concession fares have been charged for suburban travel during the week-end period. Return tickets for travel outside the Sydney or Newcastle suburban areas are issued at single fare plus one-third.

Prior to November, 1949 week-end excursion tickets at single fare for the return journey were issued to tourist and holiday resorts within a radius of approximately 200 miles of Sydney. In November, 1949 excursion fares for country travel were abolished, and week-end fares in the Sydney and Newcastle suburban areas were increased to single fare, plus approximately one-third for the return journey. The new excursion areas are bounded by Otford, Camden, Penrith, Kurrajong and Cowan in the Sydney district, and by Paterson, Cessnock, Belmont and Toronto in the Newcastle district.

The following table indicates the changes between December, 1927 and June, 1950, in the ordinary fares for single journeys from Sydney or Newcastle:—

Table 364.—Railway Fares for Single Tickets.

Date.	5 mls.	10 mls.	20 mls.	34 mls.	50 mls.	100 mls.	200 mls.	300 mls.
	d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
FIRST CLASS. *								
1927, Dec.	8½	1 3	2 1	3 4	6 10	17 9	37 9	56 7
1933, Nov.	7	1 0	1 11	3 0	6 0	15 5	33 1	49 2
1939, Mar.	8	1 1	2 1	3 4	6 9	17 4	36 5	54 7
1947, Aug.†	10	1 4	2 6	4 0	8 1	18 10	37 11	56 1
SECOND CLASS.								
1927, Dec.	6½	0 11	1 7	2 6½	4 11	12 2	25 6	38 1
1933, Nov.	5	0 9	1 5	2 3	4 4	10 10	22 11	34 2
1939, Mar.	6	0 10	1 7	2 6	4 10	12 2	25 4	37 10
1947, Aug.†	7	1 0	1 11	3 0	5 10	13 2	26 4	38 10

* First-class travel was abolished in Newcastle and Sydney suburban areas in 1939 and 1940, respectively. † Current in June, 1950.

After an increase of 10 per cent. from 1st March, 1939 fares remained unchanged until August, 1947, when a further increase of 20 per cent. was imposed on all adult fares, subject to a maximum increase, in the case of country journeys, of 1s. 6d. on first-class single tickets and 1s. on second-class single tickets; children's and students' fares were not altered. In the suburban services, first-class accommodation has not been provided in the Newcastle district since 1st February, 1939, nor in the Metropolitan district since 1st January, 1940.

At 30th June, 1950 the cost of monthly periodical tickets ranged from 34s. 3d. first class and 25s. 9d. second class for 5 miles to £9 8s. first class and £6 9s. 9d. second class for 300 miles. These are maximum charges, but liberal concessions are made to women, students and youths in business.

The cost of workmen's weekly tickets (available for one journey each way per day, except Sunday) was 4s. 5d. for 5 miles, 6s. 2d. for 10 miles, and 6s. 7d. for distances up to 34 miles.

Further details of periodical tickets were published on page 614 of the 51st edition of the Year Book.

STATE RAILWAYS—FREIGHT CHARGES.

The system adopted in fixing freights on merchandise and livestock is to charge the lowest scale of freight on commodities of low value and on those which are used to assist production. The charge per ton mile decreases as the distance hauled increases.

The highest class freight includes expensive, bulky, or fragile articles, such as boots, drapery, drugs, groceries, furniture, liquors, glassware, cutlery, ironmongery, confectionery, and carpets; the lowest class applies to manures.

The rates for nearly all classes of freight were increased by about 10 per cent. on 1st March, 1939; exceptions included wool, agricultural produce and crude ores. In August, 1947 there were further increases, *viz.*, 40 per cent. on the lower classes of freight and 15 per cent. on the higher classes; and on 1st February, 1949, substantial increases were imposed on parcels previously carried at concession rates.

The trend of rates for various classes of freight carried for 100 miles and 500 miles is shown below. The rates quoted for livestock are per four-wheeled truck; other rates are per ton.

Table 365.—Railway Freight Charges (per ton).

Date.	Ordinary Goods.		Agri- cultural Pro- duce.	Butter.	Frozen Beef and Mutton.	Wool.	Live- stock..
	Highest Class Freight.	Lowest Class Freight.					
100 MILES.							
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1926, December	76 8	6 9	12 0	27 4	18 11	41 8	120 9
1932, December	76 8	6 9	12 0	27 4	18 11	37 6	108 8
1933, July	76 8	6 9	12 0	27 4	18 11	33 9	97 10
1937, October	76 8	6 9	12 0	27 4	18 11	37 6	108 8
1939, March	84 4	7 5	12 0	30 1	20 10	37 6	120 9
1944, January	84 4	5 11	12 0	27 1	20 10	37 6	120 9
1947, August*	97 0	8 3	16 10	31 2	29 2	52 6	169 1
500 MILES.							
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1926, December	197 6	12 4	19 11	63 4	43 11	109 5	329 8
1932, December	197 6	12 4	19 11	63 4	43 11	98 5	296 8
1933, July	197 6	12 4	19 11	63 4	43 11	88 8	267 0
1937, October	197 6	12 4	19 11	63 4	43 11	98 6	296 8
1939, March	217 3	13 7	19 11	69 8	48 4	98 6	329 8
1944, January	217 3	10 10	19 11	62 8	48 4	98 6	329 8
1947, August*	249 10	15 2	27 11	72 1	67 8	137 11	461 6

* Current, June, 1950.

† Rates per four-wheeled truck.

STATE RAILWAYS—ROLLING STOCK.

The following table shows particulars of the rolling stock of the State railways each year from 1939 to 1949:—

Table 366.—Railways—Rolling Stock.

At 30th June.	Locomotives.	Coaching Stock.	Goods Waggon, etc.	Service Stock.	At 30th June.	Locomotives.	Coaching Stock.	Goods Waggon, etc.	Service Stock.
1939	1,284	2,808	22,833	1,424	1945	1,148	2,827	24,183	1,300
1940	1,254	2,836	22,831	1,334	1946	1,151	2,816	24,444	1,271
1941	1,224	2,850	22,801	1,278	1947	1,156	2,809	24,282	1,283
1942	1,149	2,859	23,273	1,292	1948	1,164	2,806	24,188	1,234
1943	1,151	2,839	23,970	1,310	1949	1,166	2,826	24,476	1,215
1944	1,147	2,822	24,368	1,298					

Since the end of the war (1945), there has been a serious shortage of rolling stock, particularly of freight vehicles; production in the railway workshops and under contract has not been sufficient to allow old vehicles to be withdrawn from service.

The locomotives are all steam-powered, except for 5 diesel power vans, and their total tractive capacity at 30th June, 1949 was 33,096,000 lb. The passenger capacity of the coaching stock was 147,257, and the tonnage capacity of the goods stock was 384,153.

Rail motors have been provided in a number of country districts where the population does not warrant the provision of ordinary services. Diesel train services are operated between Parkes and Broken Hill, a distance of 422 miles. In April, 1948 the first of four new air-conditioned trains for the Sydney-Newcastle service was placed in operation.

STATE RAILWAYS—COAL SUPPLIES.

There has been a marked increase in supplies of coal to the State railways in recent years, but even so, requirements have not been met. The coal used and the principal uses to which it was applied were as follows:—

Table 367.—State Railways—Coal Used.

Year ended 30th June.	Coal used for—				
	Locomotive Purposes.	Electric Power Stations.	Gas Making.	Other Purposes. *	Total.
	Tons.				
1929	1,212,272	391,904	7,038	45,719	1,656,933
1939	994,371	453,300	5,663	24,449	1,477,783
1943	1,447,122	649,180	6,073	27,416	2,129,791
1944	1,462,085	644,341	6,137	27,354	2,139,917
1945	1,329,000	688,728	5,737	22,329	2,045,794
1946	1,321,606	689,685	5,120	25,362	2,041,773
1947	1,348,298	785,661	6,719	27,603	2,168,281
1948	1,365,449	863,554	6,073	24,576	2,259,652
1949	1,429,776	919,038	5,261	28,810	2,382,885

* Includes coal consumed by Tramways (2,352 tons in 1948-49).

Coal consumption in 1948-49, a record year, was 905,102 tons or 61 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. In 1948-49 coal used for locomotive purposes and electric power stations comprised 60 per cent. and 39 per cent., respectively, of the total consumed by the railways.

STATE RAILWAYS—ELECTRICITY SUPPLY.

For the supply and distribution of electric current to the State railways and tramways there are three main generating stations under the control of

the Commissioner for Railways, *viz.*, Ultimo and White Bay in Sydney, and one in Newcastle. A smaller station was opened in January, 1928, at Lithgow, near the State coal mine. A number of substations are in operation throughout the suburban areas.

Particulars of the electrical energy generated at each power station and the purposes for which it was used are shown below:—

Table 368.—Electricity Generated and Used for State Railways and Tramways.

Particulars.	Year ended 30th June.									
	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
	Million kilowatt hours.									
Units Generated—										
White Bay ...	306	321	355	344	296	315	333	380	424	440
Ultimo ...	184	218	245	268	272	291	289	300	302	300
Newcastle ...	145	170	195	224	265	267	263	323	366	358
Lithgow ...	26	25	27	29	34	34	33	39	44	54
Units Purchased ...	...	...	6	26	39	26	31	40	47	55
Total ...	661	734	828	891	906	933	949	1,082	1,183	1,207
Purpose of Supply—										
Railways... ..	282	312	338	359	369	377	380	396	429	416
Tramways ...	143	139	151	153	156	157	158	159	155	135
Outside Bodies, etc.	236	283	339	379	381	399	411	527	599	656
Total ...	661	734	828	891	906	933	949	1,082	1,183	1,207

Since 1939-40 electricity units generated in railway power stations have increased by 74 per cent. Increases in electrical energy distributed by the Department of Railways since 1939-40 were: railways 47 per cent., and other bodies 178 per cent.; energy supplied to the tramways declined by 5.6 per cent.

STATE RAILWAYS—WORKSHOPS.

The principal railway shops are situated at Eveleigh, close to the Central Railway Station, at Chullora, 11 miles distant, and at Cardiff, near Newcastle. There are also large workshops at Goulburn and Bathurst to supply the needs of the permanent-way branch by the preparation of structural steelwork, tools, and other articles. Engine repairs are undertaken at a number of smaller workshops in country localities.

Particulars regarding the factories for railway rolling stock are published in the chapter "Factories."

STATE RAILWAYS—EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES.

Particulars of the numbers employed in the Government Railways of New South Wales, and the amount of salaries and wages paid to them, are shown in the following statement. The figures are exclusive of employment on the construction of railways. Employees serving with the defence forces are excluded in 1938-39 and later years, but the salaries and wages include payments to them while on active service.

Table 369.—Railways—Employees and Wages.

Year ended 30th June.	Employees* Annual Average.	Salaries and Wages Paid.†	Year ended 30th June.	Employees* Annual Average.	Salaries and Wages Paid.†
		£			£
1929	43,972	14,422,208	1944	48,019	18,101,252
1939	41,474	11,009,066	1945	49,242	17,563,245
1940	39,955	10,919,175	1946	53,252	18,824,637
1941	42,001	12,213,188	1947	56,887	21,162,591
1942	45,291	14,637,323	1948	57,673	25,495,354
1943	47,258	17,035,415	1949	58,648	28,508,930

* Excludes employees in defence services in war years.

† Includes payments to staff in defence services in war years.

The average number of employees in the construction branch in 1948-49 was 640.

STATE RAILWAYS—ACCIDENTS.

All accidents are recorded which occur in the working of the State railways or on service premises, to persons other than the employees, however slight the injuries may be. In the case of employees, all accidents must be reported, but only those are recorded for statistical purposes which cause the employee to be absent from his ordinary work for any period following the day on which the accident occurred.

Particulars of accidents and compensation paid to persons other than employees during the last five years are shown in the following table:—

Table 370.—Railways—Accident Casualties and Compensation Paid.

Year ended 30th June.	Persons Killed.			Persons Injured.			Compensation Paid.*		
	Employees.	Others.	Total.	Employees.	Others.	Total.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total.
							£	£	£
1945	22	126	148	11,757	797	12,554	11,677	146,168	157,845
1946	25	81	106	11,841	721	12,562	10,537	154,450	164,987
1947	35	88	123	12,153	831	12,984	5,705	217,472	223,177
1948	16	52	68	10,118	501	10,619	6,150	190,326	196,476
1949	36	45	81	10,290	499	10,789	12,030	171,785	183,815

* Excludes compensation paid to employees.

The compensation paid is mainly in respect of goods and luggage stolen in transit.

VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

In the southern portion of New South Wales the Government of Victoria has acquired certain railway interests by the purchase from a private company of a line between Deniliquin and Moama, and the construction and maintenance of five border railways by agreement with the Government of New South Wales.

The agreement provides for railways of 5ft. 3in. gauge, but the works within New South Wales are constructed suitably for conversion to the standard gauge, *viz.*, 4ft. 8½in. The lines are operated by the Victorian Railway Commissioners.

Three of the lines authorised under the agreement were opened for traffic and the length of these, with the Deniliquin-Moama line, was 241 miles 11 chains; since 1943-44 the Murrabit-Stony Crossing line (38 miles 47 chains) has been closed to traffic. Particulars of the capital cost, revenue, etc., of these lines are given in the following table:—

Table 371.—Victorian Government Railways in New South Wales—Capital Cost, Revenue, etc.

Year ended 28th Feb.	Capital Cost at 28th Feb.	Revenue.	Expenditure.			Passengers Carried.	Goods Carried.
			Working Expenses.*	Interest.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	No.	tons.
1939	1,209,605	45,744	53,394	50,136	103,530	16,414	118,422
1944	1,455,626	77,002	69,185	52,436	121,621	39,152	115,006
1945	1,450,505	59,061	64,256	51,678	115,934	33,280	120,383
1946	1,445,384	48,937	62,116	51,377	113,493	27,188	101,711
1947	1,460,210	67,471	75,191	50,714	125,905	22,193	115,109
1948	1,451,872	59,552	68,135	48,084	116,219	15,956	94,162
1949	1,454,709	68,539	85,923	48,089	134,012	15,502	140,064

* Includes current depreciation.

The number of train miles run by the Victorian border railways in 1948-49 was 69,942. Employees numbered 73 at 28th February, 1949.

PRIVATE RAILWAY LINES.

The established policy in New South Wales has been to keep the railways under State control, and with the exception of short lines connecting coal and other mines with the main railways, there are only 85 miles of private lines open for general traffic.

During the year 1888 a line of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge was laid down from Broken Hill to the South Australian border, a distance of 37 miles. A short line, privately owned, but operated by the Department of Railways, connects the Warwick Farm Racecourse with the Government railway at Liverpool.

The Seaham Coal Company's line connects the West Wallsend and Seaham Collieries with Cockle Creek. The South Maitland system serves the mining districts of East Greta and Cessnock, and another line runs between the collieries in Hexham and Minmi. The New Red Head line connects Belmont and Adamstown. Particulars of these railways were published on page 372 of the 1939-40 issue of the Year Book.

RAILWAY GAUGES OF AUSTRALIA.

Particulars of the gauges of the railways in each State as at 30th June, 1949 are shown below. The figures relate to Government lines and to private railways open for general traffic, classified according to the States in which they are located. Particulars of private lines used exclusively for special traffic are not included in the figures:—

Table 372.—Railway Lines and Gauges in Australia at 30th June, 1949.*

State.	Route Miles of each Gauge open for Traffic.					Total Miles.
	2 ft.	2 ft. 6 in.	3ft. 6 in.	4 ft. 8½ in.	5 ft. 3 in.	
New South Wales ...	...	...	37	6,161	243	6,441
Victoria ...	...	114	...	...	4,355	4,469
Queensland ...	117	...	6,510	69	...	6,696
South Australia and Northern Territory	...	...	2,206	654	1,480	4,340
Western Australia ...	...	...	4,598	454	...	5,052
Tasmania ...	7	...	724	...	...	731
Australian Capital Territory ...	...	...	...	5	...	5
Total ...	124	114	14,075	7,343	6,078	27,734

* Includes Government-owned and privately-owned lines.

The distances by rail between Sydney and the other capital cities are as follows:—Canberra, 203 miles; Brisbane *via* North Coast line, 613 miles; Brisbane *via* Wallangarra, 715 miles; Melbourne, 590 miles; Adelaide *via* Melbourne, 1,073 miles; and Perth *via* Melbourne, 2,695 miles.

There are five miles of railway in the Australian Capital Territory from Queanbeyan to Canberra. They are owned by the Commonwealth Government and operated by the Department of Railways of this State.

STANDARDISATION OF AUSTRALIAN RAILWAY GAUGES.

A brief account of proposals for the conversion of Australian railways to a uniform gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches and of a proposed agreement between the Commonwealth Government and the State Governments of New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia is given on page 619 of the 51st edition of this Year Book.

For the Commonwealth, the agreement was ratified by the Commonwealth Railway Standardisation Agreement Act, but up to June, 1950 the agreement had not been ratified by New South Wales.

TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUSES

The State Government conducts tramway and omnibus services in the Metropolitan and Newcastle districts. All the tramways are the property of the Government, but there are numerous privately owned omnibus services in these districts and in other parts of the State. The first Government omnibus service in Newcastle was commenced on 22nd September, 1932, and in the Metropolis on 25th December, 1932.

STATE TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUSES.

The Government tramway and omnibus services are administered by the Commissioner for Road Transport and Tramways, who also exercises special powers for the regulation of the private omnibus services, as described on page 496. The tramways were administered by the Railway Commissioners until August, 1930, and after a number of changes had been made in the administration of the State transport services, they were vested in the Commissioner for Road Transport in December, 1932.

In view of the rapid deterioration in finances, independent reports on the administration of the State tramways and omnibuses were obtained by the Government in August, 1947 and May, 1949 (see Official Year Book No. 51, page 620). As a result of recommendations in the latter of these reports, a Transport and Highways Act was passed in April, 1950, and on 5th May, 1950, a Transport and Highways Commission was appointed. Members of the Commission include the Commissioner for Road Transport and Tramways, and the administrative heads of other State transport departments. A brief summary of the Transport and Highways Act is given in the chapter "Control of Transport."

STATE TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUSES—LENGTH OF ROUTE.

The length of the State tramways at 30th June, 1949 was 158 miles, *viz.*, 134 miles of tramways and 6 miles of trolleybus routes in the Metropolitan district, and 18 miles of tramways in Newcastle. In 1926, there were 229 miles of tramways, consisting of 180 miles in the Metropolis, 35 miles in Newcastle, 4 miles in Maitland and 10 miles in Broken Hill. The tramways in Maitland and Broken Hill were closed in 1927, and many services in other districts have been replaced by railway or omnibus services. The tram services were extended across Sydney Harbour Bridge in March, 1932, and the omnibus services in August, 1937.

The gauge of the tramways is 4 feet 8½ inches, and all the services are operated by electric power.

The route and track mileage of the tramways at 30th June, 1949 is shown below, the figures being exclusive of 42 miles 64 chains of sidings, loops and crossovers.

Table 373.—State Tramways—Length of Lines, June, 1949.

Line.	Route Mileage.*	Track Mileage.
Metropolitan—	mls. ch.	mls. ch.
City and Main Suburban Lines	110 73	211 31
North Shore	21 30	41 20
Rockdale to Brighton-le-Sands	1 50	1 50
Kogarah-Rockdale-Sans Souci (Trolleybus) ...	6 32	10 56
Total, Metropolitan	140 25	264 77
† Newcastle City and Suburban	18 0	32 0
Total Tramways, June, 1949	158 25	296 77

* Includes trolleybus route 6 mls. 32 chns.. † Bus services substituted on 11th June, 1950.

At 30th June, 1949 the route mileage of the State omnibus services, exclusive of duplications, was 334 miles in the Metropolis and 106 in Newcastle.

FINANCES OF THE STATE TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS SERVICES.

Prior to the year 1938-39 the State tramway and motor omnibus services were administered as separate undertakings and separate financial accounts were published. As the omnibus services were extended into areas previously served by trams, the two undertakings were merged into a joint enterprise, and the manner of presenting the annual accounts was altered in 1938-39. Since then, separate details regarding the financial results have not been available.

State Tramways and Omnibuses—Capital Funds.

The capital of the State tramways and omnibuses has been obtained mainly from the General Loan Account of the State and is interest-bearing excepting a small advance from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and capital reserves. The latter consist of profits from the sale of assets, and receipts from the Public Vehicles Fund comprising half the service license fees on motor omnibus services in the Metropolitan and Newcastle Transport Districts.

In view of the worsening financial position of the tramways, the Government reduced the capital debt of the undertaking as from 30th June, 1948 by £1,987,702, representing the book value of equipment which had

been scrapped. Further reductions, totalling £1,097,000, were to be made in respect of the capital debt as old-type tramcars, still in service at 30th June, 1948, were gradually scrapped.

At 30th June, 1949 the capital debt of the tramways, as represented by repayable advances, amounted to £5,639,817, consisting of £5,599,296 owing to the General Loan Account and £40,521 to the Consolidated Revenue Fund; capital reserves amounted to £179,240, *viz.*, profits from the sale of assets £57,714, and receipts from the Public Vehicles Fund, £121,526. The capital debt of the motor omnibus services, amounting to £3,165,893, is owing to the General Loan Account.

State Tramways and Omnibuses—Capital Cost of Assets.

The capital cost of the tramway and omnibus assets at 30th June, 1939 and later years is shown in the following table. The total capital cost of the services exceeds the amount of capital funds stated above by reason of the purchase of new assets and repayments and remissions of capital indebtedness.

Table 374.—State Tramways and Omnibuses—Capital Cost.

At 30th June.	Metropolitan.		Newcastle.		Total.		
	Tramways.	Omnibuses.	Tramways.	Omnibuses.	Tramways.	Omnibuses.	Tramways and Omnibuses.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	8,306,480	799,998	832,880	89,134	9,139,360	889,132	10,028,492
1944	7,918,147	985,980	793,348	158,093	8,711,495	1,144,073	9,855,568
1945	7,922,434	1,015,079	792,401	163,275	8,714,835	1,178,354	9,893,189
1946	7,934,314	1,030,213	792,401	163,275	8,726,715	1,193,488	9,920,203
1947	7,943,188	1,449,333	792,401	178,736	8,735,589	1,628,069	10,363,658
1948	7,954,622	2,405,662	799,866	225,281	8,754,489	2,630,943	11,385,431
1949	6,597,309	3,488,820	570,707	373,426	7,168,016	3,862,246	11,030,262

The capital cost of the tramways at 30th June, 1949 comprised cost of land and buildings £1,474,284, permanent way £1,214,640, substations and electric distribution system £1,123,999, rolling stock £2,908,673, plant and machinery £296,419, and stores £150,000. The capital cost of the omnibuses consisted of land and buildings £310,698, omnibuses £3,478,261, and plant and machinery £73,288.

At 30th June, 1949 the accumulated depreciation and sinking fund reserves of the State tramways and omnibuses amounted to £3,686,624, including (a) depreciation reserve—tramways £1,679,722, omnibuses £1,185,427, and (b) sinking fund reserve—tramways £795,098, and omnibuses £26,377.

State Tramways and Omnibuses—Revenue and Expenditure.

Particulars of the annual revenue of the State tramways and omnibuses and the working expenses of both services combined are as follows:—

Table 375.—State Tramways and Omnibuses—Revenue and Working Expenses.

Year ended 30th June.	Revenue.			Working Expenses.			Net Earnings.
	Tramways.	Omnibuses.	Total.	Administration and Operation.	Current Depreciation.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	3,448,792	925,542	4,374,334	3,707,139	242,523	3,949,662	424,672
1940	3,330,593	1,137,316	4,467,909	3,767,833	265,103	4,032,936	434,973
1941	3,436,195	1,353,891	4,790,086	3,931,943	257,208	4,189,151	600,935
1942	3,802,494	1,626,918	5,429,412	4,646,224	222,043	4,868,267	561,145
1943	4,114,175	1,467,670	5,581,845	4,946,017	191,173	5,137,190	444,655
1944	4,301,530	1,398,790	5,700,320	5,145,515	190,900	5,336,415	363,905
1945	4,319,891	1,469,891	5,789,782	5,347,615	166,294	5,513,909	275,873
1946	4,370,196	1,565,477	5,935,673	5,826,293	152,539	5,978,832	(-) 43,159
1947	4,359,640	1,746,145	6,105,785	6,227,588	145,748	6,373,336	(-)267,551
1948	5,309,778	2,544,584	7,854,362	7,895,436	254,657	8,150,093	(-)295,731
1949	5,098,224	3,642,748	8,740,972	8,580,157	152,976	8,733,133	7,839

(-) Deficiency.

Between 1938-39 and 1942-43, gross earnings were considerably in excess of working expenses, but thereafter expenses increased faster than earnings, owing to higher wages and prices and the heavy cost of maintaining old equipment which, because of the war, it had not been possible to replace. Working expenses exceeded earnings in 1945-46 and 1946-47, and in spite of an increase in fares from July, 1947, the deficiency in 1947-48 was £295,731. As the result of a further increase in fares from November, 1948, earnings in 1948-49 exceeded working expenses by £7,839. Earnings in the latter year included a payment of £184,000 from the Consolidated Revenue Fund in respect of concession fares to children and pensioners.

Except during the later war years, when services were restricted to conserve motor fuel, omnibus services have been steadily expanded since 1938-39, partly by the substitution of omnibuses for trams, and partly by the establishment of new services. This is reflected in the increasing share of omnibuses in the total earnings; in 1948-49 omnibuses provided 41 per cent. of the earnings as compared with 21 per cent. in 1938-39.

Capital charges have been reduced in recent years by repayments to the Treasury, by remissions of capital debt (see page 473), and by reductions in the rate of interest on the State public debt; in 1948-49 they represented only 3.5 per cent. of gross earnings, as compared with 9.2 per cent. in 1938-39. However, in the last five years gross earnings did not cover the increased working expenses and the reduced capital charges, and deficits aggregated £2,060,349.

The net financial results of the tramways and omnibuses, after the payment of capital debt charges, are shown below:—

Table 376.—State Tramways and Omnibuses—Capital Charges and Net Results.

Year ended 30th June.	Net Earnings.	Capital Charges.				Current Surplus or Deficit †
		Interest.	Exchange on Interest. *	Sinking Fund.	Total Capital Charges.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	424,672	320,154	42,271	41,537	403,962	20,710
1940	434,973	316,949	44,542	44,592	406,083	28,890
1941	600,935	313,918	44,216	46,522	404,656	196,279
1942	561,145	294,777	41,465	47,179	383,421	177,724
1943	444,655	280,737	40,016	57,145	377,898	66,757
1944	363,905	271,246	38,082	46,453	355,781	8,124
1945	275,873	273,098	39,298	58,504	370,900	(-) 95,027
1946	(-) 43,159	244,287	33,589	58,071	335,947	(-) 379,106
1947	(-) 267,551	240,318	32,931	60,013	333,262	(-) 600,813
1948	(-) 295,731	282,859	36,100	61,200	380,159	(-) 675,890
1949	7,839	239,767	26,392	51,193	317,352	(-) 309,513

* Includes Loan Management Expenses.

† Subject to further appropriations for arrears of depreciation in 1942-43 and earlier years—see below.

Since the inception of the Government omnibuses in 1932, annual provision has been made for accruing depreciation of omnibus assets. This system was adopted in regard to tramways in 1933-34; previously tramway assets had been written off only when abandoned or scrapped.

The charges for depreciation in the years reviewed are represented by the total of current depreciation in Table 375 and Sinking Fund in Table 376. In addition to charges applicable to the year of operation, large appropriations were made between 1933-34 and 1942-43 in respect of accumulated arrears of depreciation; particulars of these were given in the 51st (page 625) and earlier editions of the Year Book.

Current depreciation charges amounted to £152,976, or 1.7 per cent., of gross earnings in 1948-49.

In 1948-49 the total earnings of the State tramways and omnibuses amounted to £8,740,972, of which £7,883,568, or 90.2 per cent., was obtained from services in the Metropolitan district, and £857,404, or 9.8 per cent., from the Newcastle services.

Details of the financial results of the Metropolitan and Newcastle services are shown separately in the following table:—

Table 377.—State Tramways and Omnibuses—Metropolitan and Newcastle Services.

Year ended 30th June.	Revenue.		Expenditure.				Surplus or Deficit.
	Tramways.	Omni- buses.	Administration, Operating Expenses.	Current Deprecia- tion.	Capital Debt Charges.	Total.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
METROPOLITAN.							
1939	3,244,278	838,007	3,459,958	224,406	356,518	4,040,942	41,343
1945	4,013,027	1,222,672	4,858,289	151,188	323,121	5,332,598	(—) 96,899
1946	4,070,752	1,301,545	5,285,884	140,579	292,127	5,718,590	(—) 346,293
1947	4,079,672	1,432,608	5,624,641	134,520	289,211	6,048,372	(—) 536,092
1948	4,983,623	2,127,282	7,151,064	224,602	336,896	7,712,562	(—) 601,657
1949	4,821,976	3,061,592	7,737,198	133,922	284,456	8,155,576	(—) 272,008
NEWCASTLE.							
1939	204,514	87,535	247,181	18,057	47,444	312,682	(—) 20,633
1945	306,864	247,219	489,326	15,106	47,779	552,211	1,872
1946	299,444	263,932	540,409	11,960	43,820	596,189	(—) 32,813
1947	279,968	313,537	602,947	11,228	44,051	658,226	(—) 64,721
1948	326,155	417,302	744,372	30,055	43,263	817,690	(—) 74,233
1949	276,248	581,156	842,959	19,054	32,896	894,909	(—) 37,505

In 1938-39 the Metropolitan services produced a surplus and the Newcastle services incurred a deficit, but in 1944-45 the position was reversed. Since the latter year, deficits have been incurred by both services, and in 1948-49 Newcastle's share of the total deficit was 12 per cent.

The substitution of omnibuses for trams has proceeded at a faster rate in Newcastle than in the Metropolitan district. In 1948-49 omnibuses contributed 68 per cent. of the Newcastle revenue as compared with 39 per cent. of the Metropolitan revenue. The Newcastle trams were completely replaced by omnibuses as from 11th June, 1950.

STATE TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS TRAFFIC.

The following statement contains particulars of the passenger traffic in the Metropolitan and Newcastle districts in various years:—

Table 378.—State Tramways and Omnibuses—Passenger Traffic.

Year ended 30th June.	Tramways.		Omnibuses.		Tramways and Omnibuses.		
	Metro- politan.*	New- castle.	Metro- politan.*	New- castle.	Metro- politan.*	New- castle.	Total.
Thousands.							
1929	315,668	17,808	...	...	315,668	17,808	333,476
1939	292,118	18,666	59,146	5,269	351,264	23,935	375,199
1940	281,717	16,999	71,942	7,683	353,659	24,682	378,341
1941	293,746	17,782	85,752	9,009	379,498	27,391	406,889
1942	339,648	20,905	102,334	13,750	441,982	34,655	476,637
1943	362,224	24,913	98,751	15,064	460,975	39,977	500,952
1944	390,684	28,063	100,412	15,363	491,096	43,426	534,522
1945	394,509	29,716	105,103	16,581	499,612	46,297	545,909
1946	389,300	28,044	108,043	17,117	497,343	45,161	542,504
1947	377,530	25,640	112,562	18,230	490,092	43,870	533,962
1948	344,710	23,029	124,253	20,400	468,963	43,429	512,392
1949	296,080	16,861	152,932	25,449	449,012	42,310	491,322

* Excluding passengers across the Sydney Harbour Bridge whose journeys did not extend beyond the Bridge section—see Table 392.

There was a rapid growth in passenger traffic during the war years, mainly owing to the high level of employment and the decline in private motor traffic caused by petrol rationing. The number of passenger journeys reached a peak of 545,909,000 in 1944-45, but declined to 491,322,000 in 1948-49, partly owing to higher fares and partly to the increase in private motor traffic. Omnibus passenger journeys in 1948-49 numbered 178,381,000 or 36 per cent. of the total.

Statistics of passenger traffic are obtained from records of tickets issued, and, as a general rule, each ticket represents a passenger journey. For omnibus journeys over the Sydney Harbour Bridge section, however, a special ticket is issued to each passenger and a second ticket if the journey extends over any other section. Particulars of passengers carried by trams and omnibuses across the Bridge since 1938-39 are given in Table 392; those whose journey extended beyond the Bridge section are also included in Table 378.

The number of tram passengers over the Bridge section in 1948-49 was 13,677,000 and omnibus passengers 10,497,000, as compared with 11,453,000 and 1,628,000, respectively, in 1938-39.

In 1948-49 tram cars ran 27,665,000 miles in the metropolitan district and the average gross earnings were 41.8d. per mile; the mileage in Newcastle was 2,227,000 and the earnings per mile 29.8d. In the same year, the omnibus mileage was 23,847,000 in the metropolitan, and 5,392,000 in the Newcastle district, yielding gross earnings of 30.8d. per mile in the metropolis and 25.9d. in Newcastle.

TRAM AND OMNIBUS FARES.

The tramways are divided into sections of an average length of approximately 2 miles in the Metropolitan district and 1½ miles in Newcastle.

The fares charged on trams since 1st November, 1920, and subsequent dates when alterations were made, are shown below:—

Table 379.—State Tramways—Scale of Fares, to 30th June, 1950.

Sections.	Date of Alteration.				November, 1948.	
	Nov., 1920.	Dec., 1927.	Oct., 1932.	July, 1947.	Mon. to Fri., 4.30 a.m. to 8 p.m.	All other times.
	Pence.					
One	2	2	2	3	3	4
Two	3	4	3	4	5	6
Three	4	5	4	5	6	7
Four	5	6	5	6	7	8
Five and six ...	6	6	6	7	8	9
Harbour Bridge *	...	...	3*	2*	2*	2*

* Dates of change were:—March, 1932, 4d.; October, 1932, 3d.; January, 1939, 2d. From November, 1948, passengers across the Bridge section only were charged ordinary one section fares.

From 1st July, 1947 all adult fares (except for the Bridge section only) were increased by 1d. per journey. The fares were increased

again on 20th November, 1948 by 1d. for all journeys of more than one section; in addition, a surcharge of 1d. per journey was imposed on all journeys (including those of one section only) on Saturdays and Sundays and on Mondays to Fridays between 8 p.m. and 4.30 a.m. Concession fares to pensioners and others were increased proportionately.

Children are carried at lower rates than adults. The fare for children under 12 years of age was 1d. for one, two or three sections, and 2d. for longer journeys until 1st August, 1934, when the fare was reduced to 1d. per journey for children under 14 years. The Harbour Bridge fare for children was reduced from 2d. to 1d. on 1st January, 1939. The maximum age for children's fares was increased to 15 years on 1st January, 1943, to conform with the change in the school leaving age. School pupils up to 18 years of age travel at children's rates on journeys to and from school.

The average length of fare sections on the Government motor omnibus services is approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Up to 30th June, 1947, the fare was 2d. for the first section and, in most cases, 1d. for each additional section. On 1st July, 1947 the fare for the first section was increased to 3d. Omnibus fares were increased on the same basis as tram fares on 29th November, 1948, with additional increases in respect of journeys of six sections or longer. The children's fare is 1d. for each 9d. or part thereof of the corresponding adult fare.

Weekly omnibus tickets are issued on the Wynyard-Epping and Wynyard-Palm Beach routes in the Metropolitan district and on various routes in the Newcastle district.

STATE TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUSES—WORKSHOPS, ROLLING STOCK, ETC.

The principal tramway workshops are situated at Randwick, in Sydney, and there is a smaller establishment in Newcastle. There are fifteen tram and omnibus depots in Sydney and Newcastle.

Particulars of the rolling stock of the State tramway and omnibus undertaking are given below:—

Table 380.—State Tramways and Omnibuses—Rolling Stock.

At 30th June.	Tramcars.	Trolleybuses.	Omnibuses in Service.		
			Single Deck.	Double Deck.	Total.
1940	1,589	26	88	343	431
1945	1,586	26	127	372	499
1946	1,586	26	138	372	510
1947	1,586	26	132	426	558
1948	1,566	25	72	596	668
1949	1,521	25	58	785	843

Electricity for the tramways is provided by the Department of Railways, and particulars are given on page 468.

STATE TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUSES—EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES.

The number of persons employed by the Department of Road Transport and Tramways, and the amount of salaries and wages paid to them, are shown in the following statement. The figures include the staff engaged

in the registration of motor vehicles, etc., as well as employees of the Department's transport services. Employees serving with the defence forces are excluded in 1938-39 and later years, but the salaries and wages paid include payments to them while on active service.

Table 381.—Department of Road Transport—Employees and Wages.*

At 30th June.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages Paid during Year.	At 30th June.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages Paid during Year.
		£			£
1939	10,503	2,736,755	1945	11,405	3,921,800
1940	9,984	2,769,108	1946	12,682	4,194,124
1941	10,550	2,932,731	1947	12,755	4,629,308
1942	10,674	3,463,950	1948	13,632	5,983,944
1943	11,057	3,802,574	1949	13,761	6,534,438
1944	11,140	3,922,124			

*Includes staff engaged in registering motor vehicles, etc. (733 at 30th June, 1949)—See next chapter.

The number of females employed by the Department at 30th June, 1949 was 1,078, including 667 women conductors.

STATE TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUSES—ACCIDENTS.

All accidents are recorded which occur in the working of the State tramways and omnibuses to persons other than employees, however slight the injuries may be. In the case of employees, only those accidents are recorded for statistical purposes which cause the employee to be absent from his ordinary work for any period following the accident.

Particulars of accidents during the last five years are shown below:—

Table 382.—State Tramways and Omnibuses—Accident Casualties.

Year ended 30th June.	Passengers.		Employees.		Other Persons.		Total Persons.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
TRAMWAY ACCIDENTS.								
1945	10	562	3	3,385	20	206	33	4,153
1946	16	716	6	3,487	23	228	45	4,426
1947	16	568	3	3,893	30	310	49	4,771
1948	20	562	1	3,267	23	127	44	3,956
1949	14	576	4	2,708	13	259	31	3,543
OMNIBUS ACCIDENTS.								
1945	5	482	...	1,179	2	45	7	1,706
1946	3	243	...	1,085	12	40	15	1,368
1947	9	185	1	1,080	6	34	16	1,299
1948	7	217	1	970	8	18	16	1,205
1949	11	338	.....	1,026	7	43	18	1,407

Nearly all the deaths and most of the injuries are due to accidents caused by the movement of vehicles; only three of the deaths in tramway and

omnibus accidents in 1948-49 were due to other causes. The persons injured in tramway accidents of this kind numbered 2,781 in 1947-48 and 2,380 in 1948-49; in omnibus accidents the numbers were 860 in 1947-48 and 1,076 in 1948-49.

Compensation paid to passengers and others (excluding employees) in 1948-49 was £27,339 in respect of tramways and £10,917 in respect of omnibuses.

PRIVATE MOTOR OMNIBUS SERVICES—METROPOLITAN AND NEWCASTLE.

The law governing the operation of motor omnibus services, which were the province of private operators until the inauguration of the first Government service in 1932, is outlined on page 496.

Statistics of the privately owned omnibus services are shown in Table 383. Details of omnibus traffic in areas outside the Metropolitan and Newcastle districts are not collected.

Table 383.—Private Motor Omnibus Services, Metropolitan and Newcastle.

Year ended 30th June.	Services *	Omnibuses in Service. *	Bus Miles Run.	Passengers Carried.	Book Value of Plant. *	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	No.	No.	Thousands.		£	£	£
METROPOLITAN TRANSPORT DISTRICT.							
1939	135	275	7,463	27,754	167,396	363,776	338,314
1945	134	358	9,234	54,866	311,715	717,094	641,813
1946	142	393	10,500	61,349	391,747	809,613	726,691
1947	158	433	12,362	67,728	489,480	928,477	857,969
1948	177	466	13,757	71,862	623,453	1,119,817	1,072,687
1949	190	527	15,260	80,704	761,870	1,335,457	1,280,630
NEWCASTLE TRANSPORT DISTRICT.							
1939	21	42	964	1,940	26,637	42,018	35,862
1945	24	55	1,639	4,608	81,249	119,165	114,015
1946	26	63	1,545	4,810	75,009	135,412	128,640
1947	26	66	1,950	5,976	79,886	136,129	138,867
1948	27	79	1,868	6,122	159,808	157,771	170,584
1949	27	73	2,229	6,155	118,777	169,904	193,050

*As at 30th June.

The number of employees in private motor omnibus services was 1,181 in the Metropolitan district and 146 in Newcastle at 30th June, 1949, as compared with 1,074 and 160, respectively, at 30th June, 1948.

Since the end of the war there has been a considerable expansion in private motor omnibus services. Between 1939 and 1949 the number of Metropolitan services increased from 135 to 190; in the same period, passengers carried increased by 52,950,000, or 191 per cent., and revenue by £971,681, or 266 per cent.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

LENGTH OF ROADS.

The total length of the roads in the State was estimated at 126,272 miles in 1948. The nature of the roads and their distribution in municipalities and shires are shown in the following table:—

Table 384.—Length of Roads in New South Wales, 1948.

Nature of Road, Street or Lane.	Municipalities.			Shires.	Western Division.	Total, N.S.W.
	Metro- politan.	New- castle.	Other.			
Miles.						
Cement Concrete ...	248	17	26	94	1	386
Asphaltic Concrete ...	151	15	9	20	...	195
Tar or Bituminous Macadam	1,703	104	966	1,401	4	4,178
Surfaced Waterbound Macadam	276	73	650	2,846	4	3,849
Waterbound Macadam...	182	...	182	1,990	13	2,367
Gravel or Crushed Rock	279	93	1,824	28,894	603	31,693
Formed only	253	16	1,238	23,357	2,590	27,454
Cleared only	55	10	825	19,924	1,079	21,893
Natural Surface ...	188	5	1,004	29,624	3,436	34,257
Total	3,335	333	6,724	108,150	7,730	126,272

The density of roads varies greatly in the different divisions. Within the populous Sydney and Newcastle districts there were in 1948, on the average, approximately 13 miles of road to every square mile. In the other municipalities, which include the larger country towns outside Sydney and Newcastle, the average was 3.8 miles, of which 2.8 miles were formed roads (*i.e.*, excluding cleared only and natural surface). In the shires, which

consist for the most part of agricultural and pastoral lands, the averages per square mile were much lower; viz., all roads 0.6 miles and formed roads 0.32 miles. There has been little road development in the unincorporated portion of the Western Division, as this vast area of about 125,000 square miles is devoted almost exclusively to sheep-raising on large holdings. The length of roads in the Western Division was 7,730 miles in 1948.

Particulars of the principal roads were published in the 1938-39 issue of the Year Book on page 362.

MAIN ROADS ADMINISTRATION.

An outline of the systems of road administration in New South Wales up to 1925 was given on page 533 of the 1926-27 issue of the Year Book.

The Main Roads Act, 1924, was brought into operation by proclamation as from 1st January, 1925. The first Main Roads Board was appointed in the following month and commenced operations on 12th March, 1925. The functions of the Board were transferred in 1932 to the control of a Board of Transport Commissioners to be administered in co-ordination with the railways and tramways and other transport services. Subsequently the main roads administration was reorganised as a separate department in the Ministry of Transport under the control of a commissioner who, with an assistant commissioner, is appointed for a term of seven years. Since May, 1950, the Commissioner for Main Roads has been subject to the direction of the Transport and Highways Commission (see page 426).

The Main Roads Department exercises control over governmental activities in connection with road works. These activities embrace works on main and developmental roads throughout the State, all roads in the unincorporated portion of the Western Division, and proclaimed national works, principally bridges and ferries, constructed from Government funds.

The Department co-operates with the municipal and shire councils in the work of constructing and maintaining a system of main highways, with the primary object of developing the lands in the State, feeding the railways with traffic, giving the primary producers access to markets, and providing facilities for motor traffic.

Public roads, except those within the City of Sydney, may be proclaimed as main roads upon the recommendation of the Commissioner. The most important classes of main roads are (1) the State highways, which form the principal avenues of road communication between the coast and the interior or throughout the State and connect with similar avenues in other States; (2) trunk roads, which, with the State highways, form the framework of a general system of inter-communication throughout the State; (3) ordinary main roads, which are those not classified as highways or trunk roads. Since 1945 the Department has been authorised to provide main roads for through motor traffic, to be known as motorways; access to these from abutting lands and side roads will be restricted.

Any road, not being a main road, may be proclaimed as a developmental road if it will help to develop a district, and a short section of roadway may be proclaimed a developmental work. The whole or part of the cost of construction of developmental roads and works may be provided from a fund formed in the Main Roads Department for the purpose.

Classification of Proclaimed Roads.

The following table shows a classification of the proclaimed roads in the Eastern and Central Divisions of the State at intervals since 1929:—

Table 385.—Length of Proclaimed Roads, Eastern and Central Divisions,, N.S.W.

At 30th June.	Main Roads.				Secondary Roads (Metro- politan Area).	Develop- mental Roads.	Total Proclaimed Roads.
	State Highways.	Trunk Roads.	Ordinary Main Roads.	Total.			
	Miles.						
1929	3,548	2,342	7,664	13,554	43	2,328	15,925
1931	3,652	2,321	7,849	13,822	86	2,450	16,358
1936	3,846	2,424	8,984	16,254	100	2,379	17,733
1939	5,183	2,371	9,039	16,593	93	2,469	19,155
1946	5,147	2,367	9,611	17,126	78	2,749	19,952
1947	5,162	2,378	9,644	17,184	81	2,805	20,070
1948	5,161	2,388	9,746	17,295	56	2,801	20,152
1949	5,190	2,387	9,763	17,340	69	2,939	20,348

In the Eastern and Central Divisions between 1929 and 1949, State Highways increased by 1,642 miles or by 46 per cent., ordinary main roads by 2,099 miles or 27 per cent., and all proclaimed roads by 4,423 miles or 28 per cent.

A classification of the proclaimed roads in all parts of the State at 30th June, 1949 is shown below:—

Table 386.—Length of Proclaimed Roads, N.S.W., 30th June, 1949.

Class of Road.	County of Cumberland.	Balance of Eastern and Central Divisions.	Western Division.	Total.
Miles.				
Main Roads—				
State Highways	193	4,997	1,329	6,519
Trunk Roads ... ..	...	2,387	1,358	3,745
Ordinary Main Roads	627	9,136	2,944	12,707
Total	820	16,520	5,631	22,971
Secondary Roads	69	...	...	69
Developmental Roads ... ..	...	2,939	...	2,939
Grand Total	889	19,459	5,631	25,979

Main Roads Finances.

The terms of the Main Roads Act require that the moneys of the Main Roads Department be kept in separate funds: (1) the County of Cumberland Main Roads Fund for metropolitan main roads, *i.e.*, those in the County of Cumberland which, for the purposes of the Act, is deemed to include the city of the Blue Mountains, and small sections of the Colo and Blaxland shires and the city of Wollongong; (2) the Country Main

Roads Fund; (3) the Developmental Roads Fund. Another fund—the Federal Aid Roads Fund—was kept for moneys to be applied to road works in terms of an agreement between the States and Commonwealth, as described on page 184 of Year Book No. 50; it was closed at 30th June, 1934.

The income of the two Main Roads Funds is derived chiefly from (a) the proceeds of taxes on motor vehicles; (b) grants from the Commonwealth Government; (c) contributions by municipal and shire councils; and (d) loan moneys appropriated for the main roads. In the initial stages of the Department's activities substantial grants were paid to the funds from the State revenues, and in 1930-31 and the two years ended 30th June, 1942, payments were made from unemployment relief funds.

Prior to 1946-47 the resources of the Developmental Roads Fund were derived mainly from State loan appropriations. In 1947-48 the Fund received moneys provided by the Commonwealth under the Aid Roads and Works Act, 1947-48 for roads in sparsely settled areas, in addition to a State loan vote. For particulars of earlier appropriations to the Developmental Roads Fund, see Official Year Book No. 50, page 182.

The proceeds of the motor tax, with the exception of a small proportion paid into the Public Vehicles Fund (see page 509), are distributed amongst the Cumberland and Country Main Roads Funds. The tax on vehicles owned by residents of the metropolitan district is apportioned in equal shares between these two funds, and the Country Main Roads Fund receives the tax on motor vehicles registered in the country.

The councils in the metropolitan road district (except the area which comprised the City of Sydney before the amalgamation effected in January, 1949—see chapter "Local Government") may be required to contribute to the County of Cumberland Main Roads Fund at a rate not exceeding $\frac{3}{4}$ d. in the £1 on the unimproved capital value of ratable property. The rate was fixed at $\frac{3}{4}$ d. in the £1 for the years 1925 to 1932 inclusive, and then reduced to $\frac{7}{16}$ d. The rate payable in respect of land used for agricultural and pastoral purposes is one-half the rate levied on other lands in the district. In the City of Sydney the rate was also one-half the ordinary rate until this area was exempted as from 1st January, 1938.

Contributions by country councils to the Country Main Roads Fund depend upon the amount expended on the main roads, the maximum in any year being the sum equal to a rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ d. in the £1 on the unimproved capital value of ratable property. Usually, contributions by country councils are not paid to the Department's funds as in the case of metropolitan councils, but are applied directly in meeting the councils' share of the cost of works.

The Main Roads Funds are expended on the construction and maintenance of main roads in the respective districts, and on administrative expenses and loan charges, including interest, exchange, sinking fund and management.

In the metropolitan district, where the levy on councils is compulsory, the whole cost of construction and maintenance of main roads is paid from the funds of the Main Roads Department, but the actual work may be done by the councils.

In the country districts assistance in respect of road works may be granted by the Department to the council of any area through which a main road passes, and the council may be required to contribute part of the cost of the work as prescribed by the Act. The councils may pay a

greater proportion of the cost than is prescribed, or in special circumstances, the whole cost of any particular work may be paid from the Roads Funds, or the cost may be advanced to be repaid by the councils.

The proportion of the cost of works on country roads borne by the Department of Main Roads varies with the class of roads. Since 1st July, 1936 the Department has paid the whole cost of works on State highways in the country, at least three-quarters of the expenditure on trunk roads, and two-thirds the cost of ordinary main roads. In addition, since 1st November, 1932, the Department has paid the whole cost of bridges over 20 feet span on trunk roads and three-fourths of the cost of bridges on ordinary main roads.

The cost of constructing developmental roads and works is borne in full by the Main Roads Department, but local councils are required to maintain them in satisfactory condition. Since 30th June, 1942 the charges on all loans expended on developmental roads and works have been paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Commonwealth Grants for Main Roads.

Since 1923-24 funds have been provided by the Commonwealth from petrol tax to assist the States in the construction and upkeep of roads. Up to 30th June, 1926 payments to the States were made from a trust fund as expenditure approved by the Commonwealth was incurred. Subsequently, up to 30th June, 1947 annual grants were made in terms of agreements under the Federal Aid Roads Act. Particulars of the agreements covering periods up to 30th June, 1947 were published in the 50th and earlier issues of the Year Book.

The Commonwealth Aid Roads and Works Act, 1947-48 provides for the following sums to be paid into the Aid Roads and Works Trust Account during the three years commencing 1st July, 1947, to be spent on the purposes specified and in accordance with a policy approved by the Commonwealth Minister for Transport:—

- (i) The equivalent of 3d. per gallon of customs duties on petrol and 2d. per gallon of excise duties on locally refined petrol and certain petrol substitutes (excluding any duties on aviation fuel), to be distributed annually among the States, for the construction and maintenance of roads. Of the total amount distributed each year, Tasmania is to receive 5 per cent. and the balance is to be allocated to the other States on the basis of three-fifths population and two-fifths area. Of each State's grant, up to one-sixth may be spent on works connected with transport other than roads;
- (ii) Amounts of £1,000,000 in 1947-48, £2,000,000 in 1948-49 and £3,000,000 in 1949-50 to be distributed among the States in the same proportions, for roads in sparsely settled areas, or for the purchase of road-making plant beyond the resources of local authorities;
- (iii) £500,000 per annum to be applied by the Commonwealth to strategic roads and roads of access to Commonwealth property;
- (iv) £100,000 for the promotion of road safety throughout the Commonwealth.

The amounts payable to New South Wales in respect of 1948-49 were £1,384,020 under clause (i) above, £564,000 under clause (ii), £95,999 under clause (iii), and £13,125 under clause (iv).

Since June, 1931 the Commonwealth grants for road construction received by New South Wales have been apportioned between the County of Cumberland and Country Main Roads Funds in the same ratio as the receipts from State motor taxation.

Main Roads Funds—Receipts and Payments.

Since 1940-41 the accounts of the Main Roads Department have been presented on a "receipts and payments" basis, and they include particulars of the extensive defence works constructed by the Department in New South Wales and elsewhere, mainly from Commonwealth funds. The accounts of the last six years are summarised below:—

Table 387.—Main Roads Department—Aggregate Receipts and Payments.

Particulars.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
<i>Receipts.</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£
Motor Taxes, Fees, etc. ...	1,758,057	1,845,377	2,024,947	2,081,870	2,266,351	2,516,423
Contributions by Councils	237,972	242,021	222,097	244,043	249,674	237,599
Grants by State Government and Authorities	4,127	(-) 4,830	13,398	4,235	53,095	73,177
State Loans ...	...	...	300,000	400,000	300,000	...
Grants—						
Commonwealth Grants—						
Petrol Tax ...	143,958	536,509	873,425	1,310,459	1,730,467†	1,384,020
Defence Works...	2,033,340	633,312	77,337	26,127	83,633	55,365
* Other ...	...	...	...	...	120,857	62,794
Miscellaneous ...	209,408	210,349	128,691	141,104	111,144†	174,663
Total ...	£ 4,386,862	3,462,738	3,639,895	4,207,838	4,870,221†	4,494,041
<i>Payments.</i>						
Roads in New South Wales—						
Construction ...	465,097	444,164	561,185	1,082,087	1,402,546	1,851,985
Maintenance ...	1,552,390	1,009,678	1,811,500	2,222,637	2,483,366	2,371,632
Defence Works (New South Wales and elsewhere)	1,343,043	989,603	186,327	81,271	16,940	13,030
Loans—						
Repayments and Sinking Fund ...	150,294	101,940	97,495	99,967	776,444	95,697
Interest, Exchange, etc. ...	164,672	163,666	152,129	161,794	138,124	126,964
Administrative Expenses	114,846	119,241	138,119	170,990	185,179	220,939
Miscellaneous ...	62,860	92,986	399,019	262,896	148,147	5,151
Total ...	£ 3,852,642	3,521,268	3,345,854	4,071,642	5,150,746	4,685,398

* For roads in sparsely populated areas (see page 486).

† Includes £398,830 in respect of previous years (see below).

‡ Revised since last issue.

The chief sources of funds have been motor taxation and grants from petrol tax, and the largest receipts in any year from these items were motor taxes £2,516,423 in 1948-49, and petrol tax £1,730,467 in 1947-48. The increase in the last three years was mainly due to the post-war expansion of motor traffic.

Petrol tax receivable from the Commonwealth in the months November, 1943 to July, 1944 was remitted by the State to assist the Commonwealth war finances; hence the receipts in 1943-44 were applicable to only four months and those in 1944-45 to eleven months. The amount foregone, viz., £398,830, was paid to the State in 1947-48.

Under the Commonwealth Aid Roads and Works Act (see page 486), specified amounts are to be distributed to the States for roads in sparsely

settled areas. The amounts allocated to New South Wales were £282,000 in 1947-48 and £564,000 in 1948-49, of which £120,857 in 1947-48 and £52,794 in 1948-49 were paid into the Developmental Roads Fund; the balances were distributed to local authorities through the Public Works Department.

Of the total receipts of the Main Roads Department in 1948-49, motor taxes comprised 55.9 per cent., petrol tax 30.8 per cent., other Commonwealth grants 2.4 per cent., council contributions 5.3 per cent., and State grants 1.6 per cent. Forty per cent. of the total expenditure was on construction and 51 per cent. on maintenance.

The main items of receipts and payments of each of the Roads Funds during the last six years are shown in the following statement:—

Table 388.—Main Roads Department—Principal Receipts and Payments, Various Funds.

Year ended 30th June.	Receipts.				Payments.			
	State Motor Taxation.	Common-wealth Aid (excl. Defence.)	Councils' Contribution.	State Loan Vote.	Roads in N.S.W.		Debt Charges.	
					Con-struction.	Mainten-ance.	Interest, Exchange.	Repay-ment.
COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND MAIN ROADS FUND.								
1944	£ 412,299	£ 33,830	£ 232,933	...	£ 114,189	£ 270,913	£ 37,472	£ 67,698
1945	416,439	126,080	235,723	...	118,002	253,314	35,881	37,849
1946	454,380	205,255	216,884	...	195,491	298,699	32,749	34,376
1947	498,502	307,958	236,998	...	374,345	361,061	29,709	35,822
1948	540,569	406,660	243,639	...	473,063	413,139	7,091	701,135
1949	614,085	325,245	232,235	...	667,813	433,922	373	5,106
COUNTRY MAIN ROADS FUND.								
1944	£ 1,345,758	£ 110,128	£ 5,039	£ ...	£ 341,410	£ 1,281,477	£ 127,200	£ 82,536
1945	1,428,938	410,429	5,798	...	312,602	1,356,364	127,775	64,091
1946	1,570,567	668,170	5,213	250,000	335,417	1,512,801	119,380	63,119
1947	1,583,368	1,002,501	7,045	300,000	668,329	1,861,576	132,085	64,345
1948	1,725,782	1,323,807*	6,035	250,000	828,446	2,070,227	131,033	75,309
1949	1,902,338	1,058,775	5,364	...	1,108,312	1,937,710	126,591	90,591
DEVELOPMENTAL ROADS FUND.								
1944	£ ...	£ ...	£ ...	£ ...	£ 9,498	£ ...	£ ...	£ ...
1945	...	...	500	...	13,560	...	...	...
1946	...	...	...	50,000	30,277	...	...	...
1947	...	...	...	100,000	39,413	...	...	...
1948	...	120,857	...	50,000	101,037	...	...	...
1949	...	52,794	...	...	75,860	...	...	...
TOTAL, ALL FUNDS.								
1944	£ 1,758,057	£ 143,958	£ 237,972	£ ...	£ 465,097	£ 1,552,390	£ 164,672	£ 150,234
1945	1,845,377	536,509	242,021	...	444,164	1,609,678	163,656	101,940
1946	2,024,947	873,425	222,097	300,000	561,185	1,811,500	152,129	97,495
1947	2,081,870	1,310,459	244,043	400,000	1,082,087	2,222,637	161,794	99,967
1948	2,266,351	1,851,324*	249,674	300,000	1,402,546	2,483,366	138,124	776,444
1949	2,516,423	1,436,814	237,599	...	1,851,985	2,371,632	126,964	95,607

* Includes receipts in respect of previous years (see page 487).

Of the motor taxes, fees, etc., paid to the Main Roads Department in 1948-49, the County of Cumberland Main Roads Fund received 24 per cent. and the Country Main Roads Fund 76 per cent. In recent years the Cumberland Fund has received 23.5 per cent. of the Commonwealth grant from petrol tax, and the Country Fund 76.5 per cent.

Expenditure from the various funds of the Main Roads Department on construction and maintenance of roads and bridges in New South Wales is shown in the following statement:—

Table 389.—Main Roads Department—Expenditure on Construction and Maintenance of Roads in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June.	Cumberland Main Roads.		Country Main Roads.		Develop- mental Roads.	Total, All Funds.	
	Con- struction.	Main- tenance.	Con- struction.	Main- tenance.	Con- struction.	Con- struction.	Main- tenance.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	504,668	286,474	1,129,741	1,233,455	102,489	1,736,898	1,519,929
1940	822,558	281,420	1,725,624	1,259,325	149,901	2,698,083	1,540,745
1941	902,312	261,888	1,836,296	1,192,358	171,390	2,909,998	1,454,246
1942	654,381	218,235	1,071,365	1,075,216	85,332	1,811,078	1,293,451
1943	156,867	195,958	422,542	925,498	16,893	596,302	1,121,456
1944	114,189	270,913	341,410	1,281,477	9,498	465,097	1,552,390
1945	118,002	253,314	312,602	1,356,364	13,560	444,164	1,609,678
1946	195,491	298,699	335,417	1,512,801	30,277	561,185	1,811,500
1947	374,345	361,061	668,329	1,861,576	39,413	1,082,087	2,222,637
1948	473,063	413,139	828,446	2,070,227	101,037	1,402,546	2,483,366
1949	667,813	433,922	1,108,312	1,937,710	75,860	1,851,985	2,371,632

BRIDGES AND FERRIES.

Nearly all the large bridges of recent date have been constructed of iron and steel and reinforced concrete, and some of them have been erected under difficult engineering conditions, owing to the peculiarity of the river flow in certain parts of the country. The municipal and shire councils are empowered to control the bridges, with the exception of those under the control of the Main Roads Department. The most notable bridge-building project is the Sydney Harbour Bridge described on page 491. During 1948-49 twenty-two bridges, or about one-third of the annual average before the war, were completed on main roads.

Tolls are charged on the George's River bridge, built by the Sutherland Shire Council; the Parramatta River bridge, built by the Ryde Municipal Council, and the Peat's Ferry bridge, built by the Main Roads Department. The last-named carries the Pacific Highway across the Hawkesbury River, replacing the ferry service formerly operated at the site. The toll on the Parramatta River Bridge was abolished in June, 1949.

The tolls collected in respect of these bridges in each year since 1939 are shown in the following statement:—

Table 390.—Tolls Collected on Certain Bridges.

Year.	Tolls Collected.		Year.	Tolls Collected.		
	George's River Bridge.	Parramatta River Bridge.		George's River Bridge.	Parramatta River Bridge.*	Peat's Ferry Bridge.†
	£	£		£	£	£
1939	40,353	16,948	1945	22,020	9,221	2,258
1940	37,815	12,489	1946	39,513	16,408	21,997
1941	27,611	10,531	1947	46,559	21,203	40,470
1942	15,540	6,685	1948	48,547	22,178	41,104
1943	14,953	6,237	1949	55,440	11,384	46,259
1944	16,667	6,783				

* Toll abolished in June, 1949.

† Year ended 30th June.

The number of vehicles which crossed the Peat's Ferry bridge in 1948-49 was 564,472, as compared with 289,411 in 1945-46.

Where local conditions and limited traffic have not favoured the erection of a bridge, a punt or ferry has been installed. The principal ferries, which are worked otherwise than by hand, are operated free of charge to the public, but the Government makes a small grant annually to compensate municipal and shire councils for revenue lost by the abolition of tolls in 1908. The Stockton Ferry, operated across the Hunter River at Newcastle by the Main Roads Department, is an exception. The tolls collected were £3,975 in 1947-48 and £4,308 in 1948-49. Tolls collected by the Department for the Peat's Ferry service (discontinued upon opening of the bridge) were £7,624 in 1943-44 and £7,475 in 1944-45 (to 4th May).

There were thirty-one ferries controlled by the Department of Main Roads at 30th June, 1949.

Sydney Harbour Bridge.

The Sydney Harbour Bridge, spanning the harbour between Dawes Point on the southern and Milson's Point on the northern side, is the largest arch bridge in the world. Its total length, with railway and roadway approaches, is 2½ miles. The railway across the bridge connects the City Railway at Wynyard Station and the northern suburban line at Waverton Station. The bridge was opened for traffic on 19th March, 1932. Its administration is vested in the Department of Main Roads.

The main bridge consists of a steel arch span of 1,650 feet, with a rise of 350 feet at the centre of the lower chord at crown, and the highest point of the top chord is 440 feet above mean sea level. It is flanked on either side by granite-faced concrete abutment towers and pylons and by five steel approach spans. The clearance for shipping is 170 feet from high-water level. The width of the deck overall is 160 feet; it carries a roadway 57 feet wide in the centre, with a pair of railway tracks on each side, and a footway 10 feet wide on each extreme outside. The main arch is composed of silicon steel and the deck of carbon steel. The weight of steelwork in the bridge is 51,990 tons, of which 36,860 tons are in the main span.

The total capital cost of the bridge to 30th June, 1949 was £9,743,252, of which £8,067,139 was expended from loan funds and £1,665,445 was contributed by local authorities, but the final cost will probably approximate £9,600,000 upon realisation of surplus resumed lands. After deduction of sinking fund contributions, the capital indebtedness at 30th June, 1949 was £7,407,086.

Tolls are charged for traffic other than pedestrian, and the railway, tramway and omnibus authorities pay prescribed amounts in respect of paying passengers carried across the bridge. Part of the cost of the bridge was met by a special levy on land in adjacent local areas; the levy was abolished at the end of 1937.

The charges payable in respect of vehicular traffic across the bridge (other than railway and tramway traffic) are shown below.

	s.	d.
Motor cars and motor cycles with side cars each	0	6
Bicycles, tricycles, motor cycles without side cars, light vehicles propelled by hand or horse-drawn „	0	3
Vans, lorries, drays, or other vehicles of which the tare weight does not exceed 2 tons „	0	9
Vans, lorries, drays, or other vehicles of which the tare weight exceeds 2 tons, but does not exceed 3 tons. „	1	6
Vehicles over 3 tons tare weight „	2	0
Persons aged 14 years and over, riding in vehicles (other than the driver) „	0	3

One pair of railway tracks is used for trams. The tram fare for the Bridge section was reduced from 4d. to 3d. per adult passenger on 1st October, 1932, and to 2d. on 1st January, 1939; on 1st July, 1947 the fare was increased to 3d. where the journey did not extend beyond the Bridge, and on 29th November, 1948 it was raised to 4d. on Saturdays and Sundays and on Mondays to Fridays between 8 p.m. and 4.30 a.m.; the tram fare for children was 2d. until 1st January, 1939, and 1d. thereafter. Motor omnibus services were extended across the Bridge on 1st August, 1937; the fares are the same as for tram passengers.

Road tolls and contributions for railway and tramway passengers and by councils are paid into the Bridge Account. The income and expenditure in 1938-39 and in each of the last six years are shown below:—

Table 391.—Sydney Harbour Bridge—Income and Expenditure.

Particulars.	1938-39.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Income—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Road Tolls ...	278,297	131,156	150,370	225,554	321,496	352,487	380,795
Railway Tolls ...	103,697	116,184	119,253	134,005	130,561	130,460	132,663
Tramway Tolls ...	33,991	18,971	19,165	18,955	18,163	16,670	14,955
Omnibus Tolls ...	4,746	5,914	6,236	6,592	8,444	9,710	12,041
Other	8,367	9,010	7,518	8,621	9,225	9,802	11,348
Total Income	£ 429,098	281,235	302,542	393,727	487,889	519,129	551,802
Expenditure—							
Maintenance ...	36,739	24,135	24,889	32,013	53,186	56,218	66,577
Collection of Road Tolls	10,520	9,553	9,931	11,411	14,023	20,778	24,535
Loan Charges—							
Interest	294,748	274,466	275,487	271,430	266,260	256,512	245,974
Exchange	38,454	38,409	38,436	36,787	35,648	30,701	26,752
Management ...	1,596	788	1,377	1,070	1,473	1,144	1,331
Sinking Fund ...	40,563	55,096	65,465	66,608	65,531	66,272	67,887
Other	1,674	10,321	4,291	1,888	1,667	2,207	1,978
Total Expenditure	£ 424,294	412,768	419,876	421,207	437,788	433,832	435,034
Surplus or Deficit	£ 4,804	(-)131,533	(-)117,334	(-)27,480	50,101	85,297	116,768

The Bridge Account had a credit balance of £94,059 at 30th June, 1939, but, owing to war-time restrictions on motor traffic, deficiencies in each year 1939-40 to 1945-46 aggregated £639,300, and at 30th June, 1946, the net accumulated deficiency was £545,241. As a result of the post-war increase in motor traffic, there were surpluses in each of the last three years, which reduced the accumulated deficiency to £293,075 at 30th June, 1949. Total income in 1948-49 was £122,704 (or 29 per cent.) more than in 1938-39.

The following table shows particulars of traffic over the Sydney Harbour Bridge in each year since 1938-39:—

Table 392.—Sydney Harbour Bridge—Traffic.

Year ended 30th June.	Road Vehicles. *	Number of Passengers.†				
		Rail.	Tram.	Omnibus.	Other Vehicles.	Total.
		Thousands.				
1939	7,351	17,542	11,453	1,628	12,811	43,434
1940	7,485	15,311	12,823	3,847	13,154	45,135
1941	6,664	16,257	13,323	5,492	11,700	46,772
1942	4,114	18,901	15,089	6,304	7,084	47,378
1943	3,127	21,924	16,254	6,003	5,593	49,774
1944	3,218	22,699	17,302	5,394	5,819	51,214
1945	3,658	23,681	17,478	5,687	6,755	53,601
1946	5,515	25,899	17,275	6,007	9,779	58,960
1947	7,911	23,577	16,595	7,611	14,107	61,890
1948	8,741	23,548	16,203	8,612	15,218	63,581
1949	9,434	23,910	13,677	10,497	17,057	65,141

* Includes omnibuses.

† Includes vehicle drivers and riders.

The number of road vehicles declined during the war, but increased rapidly after 1944-45, and in 1948-49 it was 29 per cent. more than in 1938-39. The number of passengers has increased steadily since 1938-39, and in 1948-49 it was 50 per cent. greater than in the pre-war year; omnibus passengers comprised almost half the increase.

EXPENDITURE ON ROADS, BRIDGES, ETC.

Moneys expended on roads in New South Wales are disbursed for the most part by the Department of Main Roads and the councils of municipalities and shires, but some road works have been constructed by other governmental departments and bodies—especially for the relief of unemployment.

It is difficult to determine the annual aggregate expenditure on roads and bridges and that of each authority without duplication or omission. This is so because various authorities frequently undertake road works in association with or as agent for others and expend moneys provided as grants or loans by other authorities. Furthermore, expenditure on road works has not been distinguished clearly in some cases when these works were subsidiary to the designated purpose for which funds were voted and expended.

The particulars given in the following table, therefore, are to be regarded as approximate, especially the amounts classified as "other" expenditure by the State Government. The expenditure on construction, maintenance and direct administration from revenue and loans is included, but not debt charges (interest or repayment) on loans. Where the State Government

or Departments have paid for works constructed by councils, the expenditure is classified under the heading "State Government," and the expenditure classified as "Local Government" represents the approximate expenditure from revenue and loans raised by the councils.

Table 393.—Total Expenditure on Roads, Streets and Bridges in New South Wales.

Year ended 30th June.	State Government.*		Local Government (Municipalities and Shires.)†	Total.
	Main Roads Department.	Other.		
	£	£	£	£
1939	3,358,324	2,010,138	3,516,637	8,894,099
1940	4,346,905	1,352,047	2,831,486	8,530,438
1941	4,471,422	544,549	2,650,543	7,666,514
1942	3,212,542	256,679	2,375,275	5,844,496
1943	1,838,576	319,824	1,461,102	3,614,502
1944	2,132,333	337,850	1,781,593	4,251,806
1945	2,173,083	303,814	2,129,792	4,606,189
1946	2,510,884	372,897	2,367,857	5,251,638
1947	3,475,714	425,094	3,300,593	7,201,401
1948	4,024,170	707,365	4,202,859	8,934,403
1949	4,394,409	1,120,968	4,904,339	10,479,716

* Includes Commonwealth funds disbursed through State agencies.

† Calendar year ended six months earlier.

Expenditure on the Sydney Harbour Bridge is not included in the table.

MOTOR AND OTHER LICENSED VEHICLES

Special laws govern the use of motor and other road vehicles. They have been framed with a view to minimising the risk of accident and facilitating the flow of traffic, to promote economy in the organisation of State-owned and commercial transport services, and to procure funds for administration and for the construction and repair of roads.

The police exercise general authority to take action against dangerous and disorderly traffic and they regulate the street traffic, vehicular and pedestrian, in the Metropolitan and Newcastle districts. Outside these areas, municipal and shire councils may enact by-laws for the regulation of street traffic, other than motor traffic.

The speed at which motor vehicles may be driven upon public streets has been limited since December, 1937 to 30 miles per hour within built-up areas, and, unless it is proved that a greater speed was not excessive, to 50 miles per hour elsewhere. Built-up areas are defined generally as those in which provision has been made for street lighting, but streets may be excluded from or included in the definition by direction of the Minister for Transport.

In September, 1948, special speed limits were imposed on heavy vehicles. The maximum speed in miles per hour ranges from 30 in built-up areas and 40 elsewhere for vehicles weighing between 3 and 6 tons, to 15 and 25, respectively, for vehicles weighing more than 11 tons.

Motor vehicles must be registered if driven upon public streets and horse-drawn vehicles if they ply or stand in a public street for hire. Before registration or renewal of registration, motor vehicles are inspected to ensure that they comply with the prescribed standard of fitness. Number plates must be displayed on all registered vehicles, and motor vehicles must also display registration labels. Tax and fees are payable in respect of registered motor vehicles as indicated on page 509.

The normal term of registrations and licenses and renewals thereof is a year, but since 1st December, 1932 quarterly registrations of motor vehicles have been permitted, at the option of the owners.

In terms of the Motor Vehicles (Third Party Insurance) Act, 1942, owners and drivers of motor vehicles have been required since 1st February, 1943 to be insured against liability in respect of injury to persons arising out of the use of the vehicles. Particulars are shown in the chapter "Private Finance."

Under reciprocal arrangements between the States, a private motor vehicle registered in any State may travel freely throughout the Commonwealth, but vehicles entering New South Wales must be insured against third-party risks. In addition, visiting commercial vehicles are subject to the controls normally applied to commercial vehicles in the State visited.

Drivers of motor vehicles are required to be licensed and must pass an eyesight test, a practical driving test, and an oral test in knowledge of the traffic regulations. A license may be refused, suspended or revoked on grounds of physical disability or failure to observe the regulations. In Sydney and Newcastle, drivers of public motor vehicles are subjected to tests more severe than those for other drivers.

The minimum ages of licensees are: public vehicle drivers (Sydney and Newcastle), 21 years; van drivers (Sydney and Newcastle), 18 years; motor cycle riders, 16 years; and all other motor vehicle drivers, 17 years.

Conductors of motor omnibuses in the Metropolitan and Newcastle Districts must be licensed, the minimum age being 18 years.

The registration of vehicles, licensing of drivers and collection of various taxes, fees and charges are functions of the Commissioner for Road Transport and Tramways. The police test applicants for drivers' licenses and, by arrangement with the Commissioner for Road Transport and Tramways, they effect the registrations and collect the taxes and fees in certain areas.

Motor vehicles licensed to carry passengers or goods are subject to special supervision by the Commissioner for Road Transport and Tramways. A service license must be obtained for each privately owned motor omnibus service within the Metropolitan and Newcastle Transport Districts. The registration of the vehicles is conditional on compliance with regulations as to design, construction and provision for the safety and comfort of passengers. The service license specifies the route to be traversed, the time-table to be observed and the fares to be charged. Where a service enters into competition with railway or other transport services, conditions may be imposed to prevent undue competition and overlapping. An annual fee for each service license is fixed in relation to the extent of the benefit conferred on the holder, the nature of the route traversed and the effect of the service on State-owned transport services; the maximum annual rate is £4 for each passenger each omnibus is authorised to carry. The fee for experimental, developmental or unprofitable services may be fixed at a nominal sum.

For all motor vehicles used in the State for the conveyance of passengers or goods for hire or in the course of any trade or business, a license under the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act may be required in addition to any other license or registration, including the omnibus service license described above. The licensee may be required to pay charges in respect of passengers and goods carried, the maximum charges being 1d. per passenger for each mile or section (whichever is the shorter) or part thereof, or for goods, 3d. per ton of the aggregate weight of the vehicle unladen plus its carrying capacity for each mile or part thereof. Vehicles engaged in the carriage of goods to the nearest railway station are not subject to the charge and other exemptions may be granted. Charges are not imposed in respect of journeys not exceeding 50 miles (except in the case of motor omnibuses running in competition with the railways or tramways), nor for the transport of perishable goods to market irrespective of distance.

Taxicabs and hire cars throughout the State are controlled to ensure the safety and comfort of passengers.

Since May, 1950 the Commissioner for Road Transport and Tramways has been subject to the direction of the Transport and Highways Commission, whose function is to co-ordinate State and privately-owned transport services (see page 426).

WAR-TIME AND POST-WAR CONTROL OF PETROL SALES, NEW MOTOR VEHICLES, ETC.

During the war years, various forms of control over motor transport were set up under National Security Regulations. Most of these controls lapsed shortly after the war, and by June, 1949 the remainder had been removed. Particulars were published in the 51st (page 634) and earlier editions of the Year Book.

Petrol Rationing.

Supplies of petrol and other liquid fuel for motor vehicles were rationed in terms of National Security Regulations from 1st October, 1940 to 6th June, 1949, when the High Court declared the regulations to be invalid. Rationing was re-imposed on 15th November, 1949, by agreement between the Commonwealth and the States, at the rates of allowance operating at 6th June, 1949; it was finally abolished on 8th February, 1950.

The scheme was administered by the Commonwealth Liquid Fuel Controller and a Liquid Fuel Control Board in each State. In New South Wales the Commissioner for Road Transport and Tramways was chairman of the State Board.

Petrol rationing was retained in the post-war years to conserve dollar exchange. Details of the ration allowances are given on page 635 of Official Year Book No. 51.

PETROL—IMPORTS AND DUTY, AUSTRALIA.

The following table shows the quantity and value of petrol imported into Australia, the quantities cleared from customs and excise bond, and gross duty collected:—

Table 394.—Petrol—Imports, Clearances and Duty, Australia.

Year ended 30th June.	Imports.		Clearances from Bond.					
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.			Gross Duty.		
			Customs.	Excise.*	Total.	Customs.†	Excise.	Total.
	thous. gal.	£A. f.o.b.	thous. gal.			£	£	£
1929	199,988	6,202,821	204,158	...	204,158	2,547,069	...	2,547,069
1930	345,184	5,939,001	330,212	27,879	358,091	9,452,010	583,984	10,035,994
1940	353,062	7,867,065	340,238	36,557	376,795	11,344,620	990,472	12,335,092
1941	237,451	4,365,073	265,977	48,428	314,405	11,278,334	1,802,912	13,081,246
1942	265,342	8,282,049	225,133	36,538	261,671	6,696,322	1,278,163	7,974,485
1943	346,914	9,672,700	317,198	14,139	331,337	5,442,008	403,214	5,845,222
1944	371,733	11,326,882	369,026	10,399	379,425	6,572,719	370,956	6,943,675
1945	287,236	8,470,404	307,266	9,325	316,591	7,807,765	325,390	8,133,155
1946	370,808	8,992,932	321,461	10,290	331,751	11,872,545	318,977	12,191,522
1947	356,899	8,940,422	386,854	28,238	415,092	15,815,397	871,393	16,686,790
1948	403,976	13,843,658	381,377	56,302	437,679	15,328,512	1,837,758	17,166,270
1949	441,533	17,513,311	404,918	64,093	469,014	16,401,502	2,249,163	18,650,665

* Petrol refined in Australia. † Excludes primga duty (see page 391).

The quantity of petrol cleared represents, approximately, the consumption in Australia in the years shown in the table. Although the consumption in 1948-49 was only 31 per cent. greater than in 1938-39, it was more than double the consumption in 1928-29. Most of the petrol, other than a small but increasing proportion of aviation spirit, is used for the propulsion of motor vehicles, and the figures indicate the expansion of motor transport in the last 20 years. The quantity of aviation spirit imported in 1948-49 was 37 million gallons or 4 per cent. of the total quantity of petrol imported. Particulars of imports of petrol into New South Wales are given on page 403, but these should not be used as an indication of consumption in the State, since they are affected by inter-state distribution. Details of petrol refined in New South Wales are not available.

During the war years, there was a temporary decline in the quantity of petrol imported, and also in the quantity refined in Australia and subject to excise. The amount of gross duty decreased more than proportionately, because considerable quantities of petrol were imported for the Commonwealth Government, free of duty. Part of the net duty on petrol (exclusive of duty collected on aviation fuel) is paid into a fund for distribution to the States for road construction and for other purposes, as described on page 486. The gross duty shown in Table 394 does not represent the amount of tax on petrol consumed by motor vehicles, since it is subject to rebate and includes duty on aviation spirit; it also excludes primage duty, which is a charge payable on the value of imports cleared from bond (see page 391).

The predominant rates of duty on petrol in June, 1950 were customs, 10d. per gallon; primage, 10 per cent. of the value; and excise, 8½d. per gallon.

MOTOR VEHICLES—IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND PRODUCTION.

Motor vehicles and their equipment are important items in the overseas trade and factory production of New South Wales.

There was a decrease in the value of motor vehicle equipment imported in the early war years owing to wartime restrictions, and the increase in values from 1942-43 to 1945-46 was due to importation of war equipment. The high value of the imports in post-war years was largely due to inflated prices; although the value of equipment imported in 1948-49, *viz.*, £16,332,711, was more than four times the value in 1938-39, the number of chassis imported in 1948-49, *viz.*, 33,742, was only 28 per cent. more than in the pre-war year.

For customs' purposes, and hence in the statistics, complete motor vehicles imported are not recorded as separate units, but are classified according to their components. The chassis of a complete vehicle imported subject to duty is classified as "assembled."

The number of motor cycles imported into New South Wales in 1948-49 was 7,972, and the value of all motor cycle equipment imported was £927,008.

The following table shows particulars of overseas imports of motor vehicles, tractors and parts in each year since 1937-38:—

Table 395.—Imports Oversea of Motor Vehicles, Tractors and Parts, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June.	Chassis Imported.*		Value of Motor Vehicles and Parts.				Value of Tractors and Parts.
	Un-assembled.	Assembled.	Chassis Un-assembled.	Chassis Assembled.	Other.†	Total.	
No.		£A. f.o.b.					
1938	30,016	573	2,947,090	126,188	888,697	3,912,775	834,921
1939	25,949	349	2,578,113	69,581	690,146	3,337,840	354,108
1940	20,096	253	1,933,066	47,837	443,581	2,424,484	280,708
1941	7,652	154	821,383	19,016	315,856	1,156,255	216,864
1942	9,107	213	1,261,028	56,769	619,956	1,938,353	193,671
1943	2,618	31	755,111	6,936	2,453,478	3,215,525	502,313
1944	4,107	7	1,469,394	1,426	5,073,714	6,544,534	1,215,210
1945	4,246	398	2,085,491	246,817	1,729,706	4,062,014	3,200,773
1946	4,014	188	829,121	52,227	2,705,184	3,586,532	1,668,825
1947	20,025	285	3,669,917	75,620	1,444,624	5,190,161	664,163
1948	19,228	3,919	4,800,055	1,017,448	3,418,831	9,236,334	1,255,039
1949	22,560	11,182	5,550,937	2,690,190	5,946,704	14,187,831	2,144,880

* Excludes motor cycles and tractors.

† Includes motor bodies, motor cycles, parts and accessories, tyres and tubes, etc.

Particulars of motor vehicle equipment exported from New South Wales are shown below. There was considerable fluctuation in the value of Australian produce exported during the war years 1939-40 to 1945-46, but the value in 1948-49, viz., £359,016, was about nine times the value in 1938-39. Exports of Australian produce in 1948-49 included cars and lorries £13,590, tractors and parts £109,414, tyres and tubes £32,074 and batteries £84,056. In normal years, most of the equipment exported goes to New Zealand, Pacific islands and the countries north of Australia.

Table 396.—Exports Oversea of Motor Vehicles, Tractors and Parts, N.S.W.

Motor Vehicles, Tractors and Parts.				Motor Vehicles, Tractors and Parts.			
Year ended 30th June.	Australian Produce.	Other.	Total.	Year ended 30th June.	Australian Produce.	Other.	Total.
£A f.o.b.				£A f.o.b.			
1938	43,714	118,181	161,895	1944	337,144	72,640	409,784
1939	40,909	99,054	139,963	1945	316,980	33,998	350,978
1940	111,353	47,695	159,048	1946	542,419	47,190	589,609
1941	860,570	80,796	941,366	1947	747,901	111,646	859,547
1942	1,198,914	35,970	1,234,884	1948	293,073	94,833	387,906
1943	316,976	69,588	386,564	1949	359,016	110,320	469,336

Factory production of motor vehicle equipment in New South Wales comprises mainly the assembly of chassis, construction of motor bodies and repair work. The number of factories in the motor vehicle and cycle industry in 1948-49, viz., 1,973, was 52 per cent. greater than in 1938-39, and the number of employees, 19,534, was 75 per cent. greater. The value of salaries and wages paid, production, and output have more than trebled since 1938-39.

The following table shows particulars of production in the motor vehicle and cycle industry in New South Wales in each year since 1938-39. The figures exclude factories manufacturing tractors, tyres and tubes, and certain parts and accessories, but they include establishments manufacturing or repairing pedal cycles. Factories using only manual power and having less than four employees are excluded. The value of production is the value added to the raw material by the process of manufacture, and the value of output is the wholesale selling value of the goods at the factory. Full definitions of the terms "Value of Production" and "Value of Output," and of the principles observed in compiling factory statistics, are given in the chapter "Factories."

Table 397.—Motor Vehicle and Cycle Factories, N.S.W.—Employment, Production, etc.

Year ended 30th June.	Factories at 30th June.	Persons Employed.*	Production, etc.				
			Value of—				
	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.†	Materials, Fuel, etc., Used.	Production.	Output.		
Number.		£ thousand.					
1939	1,295	11,186	4,297	2,052	1,956	3,319	5,275
1940	1,307	10,330	4,377	1,931	2,087	3,208	5,295
1941	1,815	9,845	4,424	1,780	2,178	2,820	4,998
1942	1,217	8,682	3,900	1,949	3,245	3,184	6,429
1943	1,128	8,923	3,632	2,195	3,763	3,499	7,262
1944	1,189	11,098	3,748	2,514	3,812	4,014	7,320
1945	1,237	11,043	3,879	2,450	3,009	3,916	6,925
1946	1,369	11,414	4,688	2,772	3,816	4,285	8,101
1947	1,580	15,097	5,694	4,117	3,517	7,274	10,791
1948	1,795	17,778	7,657	5,751	5,723	9,677	15,400
1949	1,973	19,534	8,758	7,080	7,771	11,237	19,008

* Average during whole year; includes working proprietors.

† Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

The share of the value of production contributed by each branch of the motor vehicle and cycle industry in 1948-49 was Construction and Assembly £1,586,994, Motor Body Building £1,055,198, Motor Accessories £1,318,196, Repairs £7,065,676, and Cycles and Accessories £210,336. The number of employees in each of these groups, with the average per factory in brackets, were Construction and Assembly, 1,943 (102); Motor Body Building, 1,807 (11); Motor Accessories, 1,966 (45); Repairs, 13,400 (8); and Cycles and Accessories, 418 (15). The factories engaged in repairs consist mainly of small motor garages and engineering establishments. There were 18,048 males and 1,486 females employed in motor vehicle and cycle factories in New South Wales in 1948-49.

Factories in New South Wales accounted for 32 per cent. of the total value of production of the motor vehicle and cycle industry in Australia in 1948-49 (£35,139,000), and 31 per cent. of the total output (£60,410,000). Particulars of the principal articles produced by the motor vehicle and cycle industry are given in the chapter "Factories."

MOTOR TRADE—RETAIL SALES.

Censuses of retail establishments were taken by the Commonwealth Statistician in 1947-48 and 1948-49. In 1948-49 there were 3,554 retail establishments dealing in motor vehicle equipment and requisites, or selling petrol, oil, etc., and the total value of their sales of such goods during the year was £61,491,000. In the same year, 2,314 retail establishments carried out motor vehicle repair work valued at £9,797,000. Fifty-six per cent. of the retail sales and 47 per cent. of the repair work was effected in the metropolitan area.

Further details are shown below:—

Table 398.—Motor Trade, New South Wales—Retail Sales and Repairs.

Type of Establishment or Part of State.	Retail Establishments Selling Motor Vehicles, Parts, Tyres, Petrol, etc.			
	1947-48.		1948-49.	
	No.	Value of Motor Retail Sales.	No.	Value of Motor Retail Sales.
Motor Dealers, Garages, Service Stations ...	2,525	£ thous. 38,592	2,568	£ thous. 54,993
Motor Cycle Stores	63	964	83	2,199
Tyre Stores	118	1,784	135	2,106
Cycle Stores	17	169	19	147
Other Establishments	840	2,145	749	2,046
Total, New South Wales	3,563	43,654	3,554	61,491
Sydney and Suburbs	972	22,654	1,008	34,725
Reminder of State	2,591	21,000	2,546	26,766

Type of Establishment or Part of State.	Retail Establishments Undertaking Motor Repair Work.			
	1947-48.		1948-49.	
	No.	Value of Motor Repair Work.	No.	Value of Motor Repair Work.
Motor Dealers, Garages, Service Stations ...	1,874	£ thous. 5,096	2,157	£ thous. 8,974
Motor Cycle Stores	35	50	57	112
Tyre Stores	72	324	100	711
Total, New South Wales	1,981	5,470	2,314	9,797
Sydney and Suburbs	•	•	766	4,601
Remainder of State	•	•	1,548	5,196

• Not available.

MOTOR VEHICLES—REGISTRATIONS.

Provisions of the law relating to the registration of motor vehicles are indicated on page 495.

As from 1st October, 1939 the renewal of registration, and (since February, 1940) the re-registration, after lapse, of every motor vehicle have been effected only on production of a certificate of inspection as to road-worthiness. Suitable service stations and similar establishments throughout the State are licensed as inspection stations, and a number of mechanics employed thereat are licensed as examiners. At 30th June, 1950 there were 2,005 inspection stations and 3,692 licensed examiners. The inspection fee is 2s. 6d. for motor cycles and 5s. for other vehicles.

The number of vehicles on the register at intervals since 1911 is shown in the following statement. Government motor vehicles were included in the records for the first time in July, 1933. In the tables published in issues of the Year Book prior to No. 51, public passenger vehicles, other than omnibuses and taxicabs in the Metropolitan and Newcastle Districts, were included in cars; in the following table they are shown separately:—

Table 399.—Motor Vehicles on Register.

At 30th June.	Registrations in Force.							
	Cars.	Public Passenger Vehicles. †	Lorries, Utilities and Vans.	Tractors. ‡	Trailers.	Motor Cycles.		All Motor Vehicles.
						Solo.	Sidecar.	
1911§	3,975*	179¶	.....	3	.....	2,788	.....	6,945
1921§	23,665*	587¶	.....	3,900	.....	11,291	.....	44,856
1929§	170,039*	1,976¶	.....	44,863	.....	30,655	.....	249,560
1939	213,331	4,807	76,726	1,035	6,414	17,180	6,971	327,628
1940	206,845	4,843	75,590	1,209	7,129	15,283	6,269	318,234
1941	200,014	4,826	75,262	1,264	7,857	14,757	6,002	310,882
1942	167,395	4,763	71,248	1,366	6,965	10,538	4,785	267,768
1943	170,836	4,614	72,159	1,382	6,873	9,641	4,523	270,638
1944	178,550	4,714	78,023	1,517	7,621	11,162	3,735	285,946
1945	182,972	4,853	82,957	1,746	9,065	12,043	4,025	298,312
1946	188,191	5,213	87,176	2,056	11,067	15,546	4,946	325,043
1947	195,857	5,691	113,544	2,374	14,712	19,316	5,856	358,450
1948	210,506	6,262	127,413	3,308	18,317	26,501	6,575	397,410
1949	232,837	6,635	140,338	4,455	21,525	29,198	7,181	443,950
1950	269,250	7,134	159,226	5,404	24,840	34,732	7,729	510,504

* Including public passenger vehicles in country districts.

† For details, see Table 409.

‡ Tractors used solely on farms are not registered.

§ At 31st December.

¶ Metropolitan

and Newcastle Districts only.

Details of the public passenger vehicles are given on page 513. At 30th June, 1950 the number of cars, exclusive of car-type vehicles registered for public passenger-carrying purposes, was 55,919 or 26 per cent. greater than at 30th June, 1939; in the same period, lorries, utilities and vans more than doubled, and the number of motor cycles increased by 76 per cent.

The total number of vehicles on the register reached the pre-war peak of 329,219 in August, 1939, but there was a steep decline during the war years largely owing to petrol rationing. The number began to increase again towards the end of 1942, but in June, 1946 it was still 2,585 less than in June, 1939. Since 1946 expansion has been rapid and continuous, and at 30th June, 1950 the total of 510,504 was 185,461 or 57 per cent. greater than in June, 1946. Cars comprised 47 per cent. of the increase, lorries, utilities and vans 33 per cent., and motor cycles 12 per cent.

The proportion of vehicles registered for quarterly periods was 14 per cent. in 1933, 30 per cent. in 1940 and 41 per cent. in 1943. Owners registering quarterly were asked to convert to an annual basis in 1944, and the proportion of quarterly registrations decreased to 15 per cent. at 30th June, 1945, and to 6 per cent. at 30th June, 1950.

The number of tractors on the register in June, 1950, *viz.*, 5,404 was more than double the number in June, 1946, and five times as many as in June, 1939. Tractors used solely on farms are not required to be registered; particulars of these, numbering 27,999 in March, 1950, are shown in the chapter "Agriculture."

At 30th June, 1950 there were 8.3 cars and 15.8 motor vehicles of all types per hundred of population, as compared with 7.5 and 14.3 per hundred, respectively, a year before, and 7.8 and 11.9 per hundred, respectively, before the war in June, 1939.

New Motor Vehicles Registered.

The number of new motor vehicles registered in various years since 1929 is shown in the following statement:—

Table 400.—Motor Registrations—New Vehicles Registered.

Year ended 30th June.	Cars. *	Lorries, Utilities and Vans.	Tractors. †	Trailers.	Omnibuses. ‡	Taxicabs. ‡	Motor Cycles (Solo and Sidecar).	Total.
1929	30,182	.....9,446			83	198	\$	\$
1932	2,788	.....805			6	1	\$	\$
1938	23,024	10,170	200	1,232	188	609	2,748	38,171
1939	19,924	7,712	209	1,505	130	569	2,196	32,245
1940	13,842	6,026	201	1,404	91	413	1,385	23,362
1941	5,968	2,976	109	1,208	46	281	939	11,527
1942	1,340	1,716	85	722	31	92	352	4,338
1943	632	688	44	574	17	12	165	2,132
1944	173	3,805	151	847	63	15	137	5,191
1945	267	2,455	280	1,098	63	...	105	4,203
1946	526	3,234	618	1,613	54	...	681	6,426
1947	7,998	5,487	254	2,950	116	7	2,850	19,662
1948	16,659	9,079	551	2,970	329	133	4,451	34,172
1949	25,466	11,674	806	3,371	339	186	7,442	49,284
1950	41,163	20,158	947	4,057	212	133	8,659	75,329

* Includes hire cars and public passenger vehicles in country districts. † Tractors used solely on farms are not registered ‡ Metropolitan and Newcastle Districts only; similar vehicles in other districts are included as cars. § Not available.

New motor vehicles registered reached their pre-war peak of 38,500 in 1928-29, but were less than one-tenth of that number in the depression year, 1931-32. After a rise to 38,171 in 1937-38, the outbreak of war in September, 1939, and restrictions on the importation of new vehicles caused a steep decline to 2,132 in 1942-43. The number remained relatively small until after the end of the war, when registrations of new vehicles increased rapidly to 34,172 in 1947-48, and to a new peak of 49,284 in 1948-49. There was a further increase in 1949-50 to 75,329, or more than double the number in 1938-39.

Registrations of new cars reached their lowest point, 173, in 1943-44; in 1949-50 they totalled 41,163, or 36 per cent., more than the previous peak of 30,182 in 1928-29. In 1949-50 there were 20,158 new lorries, utilities and vans registered, representing nearly three times the 1938-39 figure.

The number of new motor cycles registered in 1949-50 was nearly four times the number in 1938-39.

Re-registration of Old Motor Vehicles.

The following table shows particulars of old vehicles re-registered (after lapse of registration) and registrations cancelled (by surrender of number plates). The figures include ex-service vehicles released for civilian use, but renewals of registrations are excluded:—

Table 401.—Motor Registrations—Old Vehicles Re-registered and Registrations Cancelled.

Year ended 30th June.	Cars. *	Lorries, Utilities and Vans.	Tractors. †	Trailers.	Omnibuses. ‡	Taxicabs. ‡	Motor Cycles (Solo and Sidecar).	Total.
OLD VEHICLES RE-REGISTERED (AFTER LAPSE OF REGISTRATION).								
1939	19,194	12,206	98	861	68	122	4,811	37,360
1940	17,691	11,508	127	945	55	173	4,688	35,187
1941	21,790	10,767	148	1,125	58	238	5,281	39,407
1942	15,481	7,780	113	939	57	250	3,243	27,863
1943	19,782	7,970	144	1,007	42	369	3,255	32,569
1944	18,718	7,971	153	1,216	39	321	3,537	31,955
1945	14,500	8,049	153	1,383	38	289	3,753	28,225
1946	15,237	16,650	177	1,775	47	246	6,587	40,719
1947	10,142	17,839	365	2,485	62	379	5,731	37,003
1948	7,594	11,812	685	2,505	28	554	4,768	27,940
1949	7,986	9,304	559	1,857	115	492	3,951	24,264
1950	9,427	9,733	534	1,642	63	610	4,239	26,248
REGISTRATIONS CANCELLED.								
1942	49,490	13,474	110	2,553	67	349	9,034	75,077
1943	17,269	8,101	173	1,705	84	384	4,587	32,253
1944	11,714	5,832	163	997	55	336	3,010	22,107
1945	10,316	5,613	204	1,037	53	287	2,687	20,197
1946	10,236	5,665	185	1,386	55	240	2,844	20,611
1947	10,229	6,958	301	1,790	79	312	3,901	23,570
1948	9,442	7,022	212	1,870	89	486	4,315	23,436
1949	10,961	8,053	308	2,020	256	663	5,090	27,351
1950	13,910	11,003	532	2,384	91	695	6,816	35,431

* Includes hire cars and public passenger vehicles in country districts.

solely on farms are not registered.

† Tractors used

‡ Metropolitan and Newcastle Districts only; similar vehicles in other districts are included as cars.

Transfers of existing motor registrations to new owners numbered 115,750 in 1948-49 and 150,463 in 1949-50.

NEW MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED—COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND MAKE.

Prior to the war, most of the new motor vehicles registered were of American or Canadian origin (except for the bodies—usually made in Australia). In the post-war years, the need to conserve dollar exchange has caused the proportion of American vehicles to decline steeply, and the majority of new vehicles now registered are of British origin. In 1949-50, seventy-seven per cent. of the new cars and seventy-two per cent. of the new lorries were of United Kingdom origin.

Particulars of the country of origin and makes of new cars registered in New South Wales in 1938-39 and the last three years are given in the following table:—

Table 402.—New Motor Cars Registered—Country of Origin and Make.

Country of Origin and Make.	New Motor Cars Registered.				Proportion of Total.			
	1938-39.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1938-39.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.
	Number.				per cent.			
Australia—Holden ...	...	...	779	4,814	...	...	3·1	11·7
United Kingdom—								
Austin	1,055	1,120	3,648	8,106	5·3	6·7	14·3	19·7
Ford, 8 and 10 h.p. ...	900	1,017	2,718	4,514	4·5	6·1	10·7	11·0
Hillman	613	855	1,272	1,967	3·1	5·1	5·0	4·8
Morris	1,676	1,495	3,430	3,884	8·4	9·0	13·5	9·4
Standard	928	1,328	1,868	3,904	4·6	8·0	7·3	9·5
Vauxhall	2,084	1,844	3,241	3,081	10·5	11·1	12·7	7·5
Other	483	1,260	3,317	6,315	2·4	7·5	13·0	15·3
Total, United Kingdom	7,739	8,919	19,494	31,771	38·8	53·5	76·5	77·2
U.S.A. and Canada—								
Chevrolet	2,944	1,546	1,522	579	14·8	9·3	6·0	1·4
Chrysler—Plymouth ...	1,136	576	584	420	5·7	3·5	2·3	1·0
Dodge	1,030	736	657	385	5·2	4·4	2·6	0·9
Ford V8 and Mercury ...	2,822	2,132	651	1,346	14·2	12·8	2·5	3·3
Other	4,141	2,623	1,353	525	20·7	15·7	5·3	1·3
Total, U.S.A. and Canada	12,073	7,613	4,767	3,255	60·6	45·7	18·7	7·9
Europe (excluding U.K.)	112	127	426	1,323	0·6	0·8	1·7	3·2
Total New Cars ...	19,924	16,659	25,466	41,163	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

The Holden motor car is made wholly within Australia and almost entirely from Australian materials, the principal factory being located in Victoria. Holden cars were first registered in New South Wales in December, 1948.

The country of origin and makes of new lorries registered are given in the next statement:—

Table 403.—New Motor Lorries and Utilities Registered—Country of Origin and Make.

Country of Origin and Make.	New Lorries, Vans and Utilities Registered.				Proportion of Total.			
	1938-39.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1938-39.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.
	Number.				per cent.			
United Kingdom—								
Austin	90	350	1,070	4,394	1.2	3.9	9.2	21.8
Bedford	966	639	1,808	2,254	12.5	7.0	15.5	11.2
Morris	440	105	1,080	1,757	5.7	1.2	9.2	8.7
Other	435	565	1,891	6,119	5.6	6.2	16.2	30.3
Total, United Kingdom	1,931	1,659	5,849	14,524	25.0	18.3	50.1	72.0
U.S.A. and Canada—								
Chevrolet	2,063	2,738	1,911	915	26.8	30.1	16.4	4.5
Dodge	389	571	452	684	5.1	6.3	3.9	3.4
Ford	1,837	2,110	1,199	1,887	23.8	23.2	10.3	9.4
International	499	762	958	467	6.5	8.4	8.2	2.3
Other	961	1,238	1,298	1,570	12.4	13.7	11.0	7.8
Total, U.S.A. and Canada	5,749	7,419	5,818	5,523	74.6	81.7	49.8	27.4
Europe (excluding U.K.)...	32	1	7	111	0.4	...	0.1	0.6
Total New Lorries ...	7,712	9,079	11,674	20,158	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

New motor lorries registered were predominantly of American origin until 1948-49, when the proportion fell to 49.8 per cent. from 81.7 per cent. in the previous year; there was a further decline to 27.4 per cent. in 1949-50.

The proportion of new motor cycles of United Kingdom origin was 91 per cent. in 1938-39, 65.6 per cent. in 1946-47, and 93.6 per cent. in 1949-50. New motor cycles of European origin accounted for 6.4 per cent. of the total in 1949-50, as compared with 0.7 per cent. in 1938-39. The principal makes of new motor cycles registered in 1949-50 were B.S.A. (24.7 per cent. of the total) and Triumph (13 per cent.); other important makes were A.J.S. (9 per cent.) and Matchless (7 per cent.).

COMMONWEALTH SURVEY OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

A special statistical survey of motor vehicles in each State of Australia was made by the Commonwealth Statistician in respect of the year ended 30th June, 1948. Particulars collected relate to all motor vehicles (except tractors, trailers and motor cycles) whose registration was renewed during the year, plus new vehicles registered, less registrations cancelled during the year. The total number of New South Wales motor vehicles included in the survey, 335,447, is not the number on the register at a particular date, but represents the average number on the roads during the year 1947-48.

The survey revealed that 44 per cent. of the cars and 7 per cent. of the lorries, utilities, etc., in New South Wales in 1947-48 were being used for private purposes only, the balance being used for private and business purposes or for business only. The vehicles comprised in the survey included 209,318 cars, 43,607 utilities, 45,662 lorries and 6,328 panel vans. Of the cars for which type of body was shown, 63 per cent. were sedans, 25 per cent. were tourers, and 12 per cent. were coupes or roadsters. The distribution of all vehicles according to year of model was:—1929 or earlier, 27 per cent.; 1930 to 1940 inclusive, 53 per cent.; 1941 to 1945 inclusive, 9 per cent.; and 1946 to 1948, 11 per cent. Eighteen per cent. of the vehicles were rated at 15 horse-power or less, 21 per cent. were between 16 and 25 horse-power and 35 per cent. were over 25 horse-power. Particulars of horse-power were not supplied in respect of 26 per cent. of the vehicles.

The carrying capacity of motor vehicles other than cars was as follows:—15 cwt. and under, 38 per cent.; 16 to 30 cwt. inclusive, 16 per cent.; over 30 cwt., 31 per cent.; and "not stated," 15 per cent.

The distribution of the principal makes according to type of vehicle and year of model is given in the next table:—

Table 404.—Commonwealth Survey of Motor Vehicles in New South Wales, 1947-48.

Particulars.	Number of Motor Vehicles.							
	Chevrolet.	Ford.	Dodge.	Morris.	Vauxhall.	Buick.	Other Makes.	Total.
Type—								
Car	35,408	33,112	13,899	12,251	13,068	9,849	91,731	209,318
Utility	11,141	9,871	4,055	1,674	94	1,890	14,882	43,607
Lorry	12,571	11,575	3,145	672	18	244	17,437	45,662
Panel Van	1,818	1,159	473	428	10	30	2,410	6,328
Other*	7,827	6,439	2,342	698	59	742	12,425	30,532
Year of Model—								
1920-1929	22,174	8,043	8,537	3,675	298	6,732	42,608	92,067
1930-1934	5,621	6,284	3,250	1,322	1,667	1,012	16,333	35,489
1935-1940	27,171	29,416	8,649	8,101	8,489	4,196	54,344	140,366
1941-1945	7,319	9,725	1,456	189	17	10	8,960	27,676
1946-1948	6,149	8,404	1,919	2,349	2,781	755	15,761	38,068
Not stated	331	284	103	87	47	50	879	1,781
Total Vehicles...	68,765	62,156	23,914	15,723	13,249	12,755	138,885	335,447

* Includes "not stated."

Of the total number of motor vehicles in use in New South Wales in 1947-48, Chevrolets comprised 25 per cent., Fords 19 per cent. and Dodges 7 per cent.

MOTOR DRIVERS' LICENSES.

A classification of annual licenses to drive motor vehicles issued during various years since 1921 is shown in the following statement:—

Table 405.—Motor Drivers' Licenses.

Year ended 30th June.	Public Vehicles* (Metropolitan and Newcastle.)				Car and Lorry Drivers.	Total Drivers.	Cycle Riders.
	Omnibus Drivers.	Taxi-cab Drivers.	Hire Car Drivers. ‡	Van Drivers.			
1921†	441	627	...	523	52,538	54,129	16,115
1931	1,977	1,744	...	2,631	291,378	297,730	31,946
1939	2,488	4,570	...	4,602	417,788	429,448	30,923
1940	2,544	4,835	...	4,655	430,071	442,105	30,490
1941	2,696	4,528	...	4,585	426,344	438,153	30,152
1942	1,911	3,893	...	4,373	392,127	402,304	25,606
1943	3,063	3,344	...	4,043	380,779	391,229	23,743
1944	2,723	1,888	626	3,944	389,967	399,148	24,304
1945	2,549	1,888	833	3,916	411,157	420,343	25,963
1946	3,917	3,417	1,149	4,490	473,504	486,477	32,167
1947	3,483	3,742	971	4,876	517,591	530,663	38,286
1948	4,306	4,306	941	5,211	541,415	556,179	43,334
1949	6,941	4,476	1,005	5,520	570,329	588,271	49,311

* Newcastle District included in 1931 and later years.

† Calendar year.

‡ Prior to July, 1943, included with car drivers.

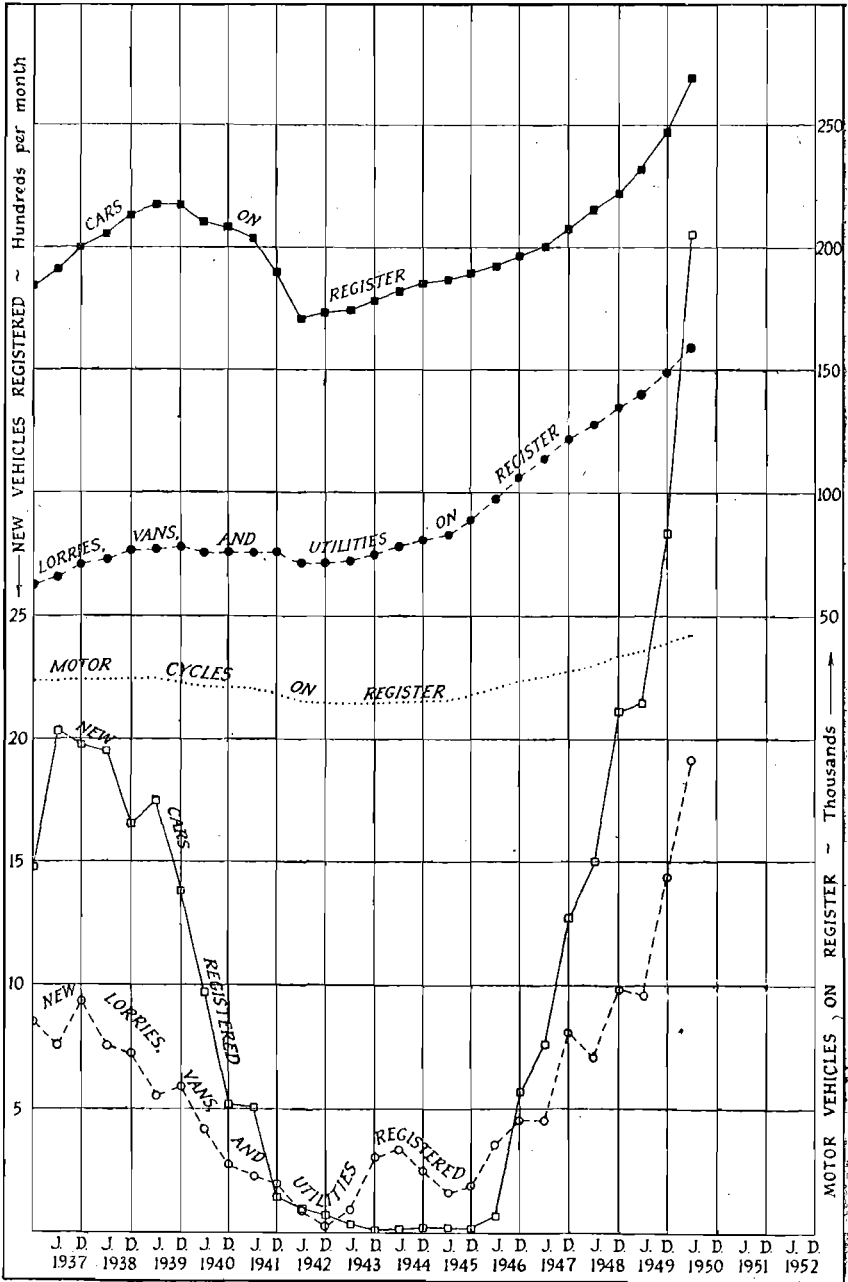
The Road Transport Department estimated that approximately 71,000 or 15 per cent. of the car and lorry drivers in 1946 were women.

The following table shows the estimated proportion of drivers of public and private motor vehicles in various age groups in 1946:—

Table 406.—Motor Vehicle Drivers in Age Groups, 1946.

Driver Licensed to Drive—	16 to 20 yrs.	21 to 30 yrs.	31 to 40 yrs.	41 to 50 yrs.	51 to 60 yrs.	61 to 70 yrs.	Over 70 yrs.
	Proportion per cent. in Age Group.						
Omnibus, Taxi-cab, Hire Car ...	...	23·7	44·7	20·8	8·8	1·9	0·1
Car and Lorry ...	3·3	22·0	29·7	23·4	15·4	5·4	0·8

MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER AND NEW MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED, NEW SOUTH WALES.



Vehicles on Register are the number at the end of each half year. New Vehicles registered are average number per month in the half years ended 30th June and 31st December.

MOTOR TAXES, FEES, CHARGES, ETC.

Proceeds of taxes and fees relating to road transport are distributed amongst special funds, *viz.*, the Road Transport and Traffic Fund, Public Vehicles Fund, and State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund, which are under the control of the Commissioner for Road Transport and Tramways, and the funds of the Department of Main Roads. The allocation is as follows:—

The Road Transport and Traffic Fund receives fees from the registration of vehicles and licensing of drivers.

The Public Vehicles Fund receives annual service license fees payable on motor omnibuses, and taxes on public motor vehicles which ply in the Metropolitan and Newcastle Transport Districts.

The State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund receives all collections under the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act, including license fees and charges for the carriage of passengers and goods.

The funds of the Main Roads Department receive the taxes on motor vehicles other than those paid to the Public Vehicles Fund.

Motor Taxes.—The tax levied on a motor vehicle is paid when the certificate of registration is issued or renewed. The rates of tax vary according to the type of vehicle, and are based upon the weight of the vehicle and the type of tyre used, except in the case of motor cycles. When registration is effected quarterly, the tax is charged at 27½ per cent. of the annual tax.

The rates of tax were increased by 12½ per cent. as from 1st December, 1939, and reduced by approximately 20 per cent. as from 15th May, 1942. A Bill to increase the rates of motor tax by 25 per cent. was introduced in the State Parliament in August, 1950. The rates current in June, 1950, except on vehicles of British manufacture (which are taxed at these rates, less 6d. per ½ cwt.), were as follows:—

				Pneumatic Tyres.	Solid Tyres.
				s. d.	s. d.
Motor-cycle—solo ...	...	...	each	20 0	.....
	with side car or box		„	36 0	.....
Car, lorry, tractor*, etc. ...	...	per ½ cwt.		2 6	3 2
Omnibus ...	...	...	„	3 10	5 0

* Maximum tax on a tractor is £13 10s.

Tractors and motor lorries owned by farmers and used solely for carting the produce of their farms are taxable at half-rates. Vehicles used by traders for trial purposes are exempt from tax. Other exemptions are ambulances, road-making equipment, sanitary and cleansing equipment of local councils, and farmers' or timber cutters' trailers used solely in carting farm produce or timber from forest to mill. Government motor vehicles, other than omnibuses, are exempt from tax and fees but are required to be registered and issued with number plates. Since November, 1949 double the ordinary rates of tax have been payable in respect of vehicles with compression ignition (diesel) engines.

The motor taxes collected during 1948-49 amounted to £2,576,282, of which £92,489 was credited to the Public Vehicles Fund and £2,483,793 to the funds of the Main Roads Department.

Fees for the registration of motor vehicles, licensing of drivers, etc., were increased from 1st December, 1949, and particulars, as in June, 1950, are shown below. Details of fees current prior to December, 1949 were published on pages 643 and 644 of Official Year Book No. 51.

Registration Fees.—Fees for the registration of motor vehicles are payable when the certificate of registration is issued or renewed. The fees for annual registration are as follows:—Motor cycle, 10s.; motor omnibus £3 in the Metropolitan and Newcastle Transport Districts, and £2 in other districts; taxicab, £2 in the Metropolitan and Newcastle Districts and £1 10s. elsewhere; hire cars, £1 10s.; other motor vehicles, £1 5s.; and trader's registration, £2 for motor cycles and £8 for other vehicles. The annual registration fee for horse-drawn vehicles and motor vans plying for public hire within the Metropolitan and Newcastle Transport Districts is £1 5s. The fee for quarterly registrations is 30 per cent. of the annual fee.

Registration fees amounting to £386,926 in 1947-48 and £428,134 in 1948-49 were paid to the Road Transport and Traffic Fund.

Drivers' Licenses.—The annual fee is 15s. for a license to drive a motor vehicle, and 10s. for a license to ride a motor cycle. For learners' permits, which are current for two months, the fee is 5s. Within the Transport Districts, conductors of motor omnibuses must be licensed, the annual fee being 15s. Drivers' license fees, etc., collected and paid to the Road Transport and Traffic Fund amounted to £311,626 in 1947-48 and £329,748 in 1948-49.

Miscellaneous Fees and Charges.—Small fees are charged in respect of the transfer and cancellation of registration, replacement of lost and damaged number plates, certificates, etc. These fees are paid to the Road Transport and Traffic Fund, and amounted to £17,562 in 1947-48 and £24,539 in 1948-49.

Service License Fees are chargeable under the Transport Act, 1930, in respect of motor omnibuses operating in the Transport Districts, as described on page 496. Collections are paid to the Public Vehicles Fund, and amounted to £14,244 in 1947-48 and £16,875 in 1948-49.

Fees and Charges under State Transport (Co-ordination) Act.—Provisions of this Act governing the licensing of vehicles for the carriage of passengers and goods are outlined on page 496. All collections are paid to the State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund. The license fees vary from 2s. 6d. to 5s. in respect of vehicles, and agents of persons operating road transport services are charged an annual license fee of £1. The license fees amounted to £37,165 in 1947-48 and £40,241 in 1948-49.

Charges imposed in respect of passengers and goods, for which the maximum rates are stated on page 496, amounted to £332,023 in 1947-48 and £535,235 in 1948-49. Of these sums £56,832 and £64,077 were charged for passengers in the respective years, and £275,191 and £471,158 for goods. Other receipts amounted to £3,747 in 1947-48 and £4,813 in 1948-49.

The total receipts from taxes, fees and charges in each year since 1938-39 are summarised in the following table:—

Table 407.—Motor Taxes, Fees, etc.—Receipts.*

Year ended 30th June.	Motor Tax.	Fees for Registration of Vehicles and Licensing of Drivers.	Additional Fees, etc., in respect of Commercial Motor Vehicles.			Miscellan- eous Collections— Exchange, Search Fees, etc.	Total Collections.
			License Fees.	Charges for Pas- sengers and Goods.	Other.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	2,063,150	607,281	37,904	52,789	1,555	4,436	2,767,115
1940	2,165,147	600,415	38,391	54,930	1,860	6,567	2,867,310
1941	2,241,030	587,404	43,617	52,013	1,244	5,407	2,930,715
1942	1,912,927	515,233	42,202	33,106	568	4,665	2,508,761
1943	1,674,813	506,291	40,344	22,014	345	4,567	2,248,374
1944	1,722,223	521,224	37,100	20,263	376	8,748	2,334,934
1945	1,773,136	537,650	37,839	21,287	530	10,822	2,381,264
1946	1,927,326	608,500	41,705	39,493	1,316	12,559	2,630,893
1947	2,138,095	668,351	45,245	82,232	3,670	15,851	2,953,444
1948	2,363,720	718,104	51,409	332,023	3,747	20,492	3,489,495
1949	2,576,282	784,442	57,116	535,235	4,813	28,621	3,980,509

* Excludes Commonwealth grants for road safety purposes.

The total receipts from motor taxes, etc., as shown in Table 407, exclude grants received from the Commonwealth for road safety purposes and paid to the Road Traffic Fund; the amounts were £16,800 in 1947-48 and £20,080 in 1948-49.

The growth in charges for passengers and goods from £39,493 in 1945-46 to £535,235 in 1948-49 reflects the post-war increase in the use of motor vehicles for long-distance hauls in competition with the railways. This increase occurred in spite of the fact that from June, 1948 the charges on goods were waived where rail transport would involve unreasonable delay.

DISBURSEMENT OF MOTOR TAXES, FEES, ETC.

Since the commencement of the Transport Act, 1930, motor revenue has been allocated to special funds as described on pages 509 to 511 inclusive, and the manner in which these funds may be utilised to meet costs of administration and for other purposes relating to transport, was described on page 393 of the Official Year Book for 1939-40.

Motor taxes and other funds at the disposal of the Department of Main Roads may be expended as described on page 485 of this volume.

The following summary shows the distribution of the revenue derived from road transport vehicles during the past eleven years:—

Table 408.—Expenditure from Motor Taxes, Fees, etc.*

Year ended 30th June.	Paid to Road-making Authorities.	Provision of Traffic Facilities.	Administra- tion of Traffic and Road Transport.†	Paid to Railway and Tramway Funds.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
1939	2,048,833	19,982	621,259	106,105	2,796,179
1940	2,156,116	18,720	602,106	66,785	2,843,727
1941	2,232,013	38,800	591,192	67,236	2,929,241
1942	1,907,686	29,400	523,362	7,970	2,468,418
1943	1,677,576	10,282	511,792	44,024	2,243,674
1944	1,794,792	9,142	474,726	33,661	2,312,321
1945	1,888,742	11,512	419,827	36,077	2,356,158
1946	2,068,813	12,935	465,034	39,959	2,586,741
1947	2,140,035	21,140	665,748	60,296	2,887,219
1948	2,363,561	19,958	741,576	414,080	3,539,175
1949	2,577,975	49,372	820,227	533,265	3,980,839

* Excludes expenditure from Commonwealth grants for road safety purposes.

† Includes regulation by police.

In 1948-49 the Commissioner for Railways received £525,191 from the State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund, to offset losses due to competition from road transport; the amount paid in 1947-48 was £406,318.

At 30th June, 1949 a credit balance of £381,229 was held in the Public Vehicles Fund and £42,232 in the State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund, as compared with £392,542 and £25,250, respectively, in 1947-48. These amounts represent revenue collections not yet expended.

The value of services rendered by the police in registering vehicles, licensing drivers, etc., is recouped annually to the Consolidated Revenue Fund; in 1948-49 the amount paid for this purpose from the Road Transport and Traffic Fund was £427,977, and from the State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund £6,000, as compared with £382,279 and £6,000 respectively, in 1947-48.

PUBLIC MOTOR VEHICLES.

Public motor vehicles throughout New South Wales are subject to the provisions of the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act, 1931, and those in the Metropolitan and Newcastle Transport Districts are also controlled in terms of the Transport Act, 1930 (see page 496). The Commissioner for Road Transport and Tramways licenses services and vehicles, fixes fares, determines conditions and standards of service, and imposes charges and fees.

Public motor vehicles subject to control include the following:—

Motor omnibuses, which operate on fixed routes and charge a fixed fare per passenger per section.

Taxicabs, which ply for public hire, the fare being recorded by a taximeter attached to the vehicle. In the Metropolitan and Newcastle districts

the general rate (as fixed by the Commissioner for Road Transport) is 1s. flag fall and 1s. per mile; elsewhere the rate is determined by the local government authorities, subject to the approval of the Commissioner.

Hire cars, which are subject to private hire (vehicle and driver) at contract rates of fare, and may not use taximeters or operate from public stands.

Tourist vehicles, which are specially licensed for tourist traffic and, in general, may not pick up or set down passengers *en route*.

Motor vans, which are licensed (in the Metropolitan and Newcastle districts only) to carry furniture and luggage and to ply for public hire.

Motor cars and lorries licensed to operate in services (outside the Metropolitan and Newcastle districts) for the carriage of goods (mostly mail) and limited numbers of passengers.

In addition to the public vehicles described above, there are three "taxibuses" operating in two services in the Metropolitan district. On these services, the first of which commenced in January, 1948, there is a limited number of stopping places and a flat rate of fare.

The number of public motor vehicles on the register in each year since 1939 is shown in the following table:—

Table 409.—Public Motor Vehicles on the Register.

At 30th June.	Public Passenger Vehicles.						Motor Vans: (Metrop. and Newcastle).. ↑	
	Metropolitan and Newcastle Districts.			Other Districts.				Tourist Vehicles— All Districts.
	Omni- buses.	Taxi- cabs.	Hire Cars.*	Omni- buses.	Taxi- cabs.	Hire Cars.		
1939	777	1,311	558	653	554	855	99	1,748
1940	823	1,355	548	656	627	729	105	1,710
1941	880	1,359	552	680	675	633	47	1,578
1942	890	1,352	541	687	652	633	8	1,402
1943	913	1,349	528	735	619	470	...	1,190
1944†	977	1,340	529	783	612	464	...	1,113
1945	1,023	1,351	531	868	630	450	...	1,091
1946	1,069	1,357	480	960	765	511	71	1,317
1947	1,168	1,431	491	1,032	874	534	101	1,419
1948	1,436	1,632	496	1,158	926	491	123	1,467
1949	1,634	1,647	503	1,313	965	447	126	1,527
1950	1,818	1,695	516	1,436	1,065	459	145	1,561

* Includes a number (33 at 30th June, 1950) operating in regular services.

† Included in lorries in Table 399.

‡ At 30th September.

The figures in the foregoing table exclude cars and lorries licensed to operate in services; there were 145 cars and 436 lorries so licensed at 30th June, 1950. Tourist vehicles were severely restricted in the early war years and were suspended from operation from 1943 to 1945.

At 30th June, 1950 there were 3,254 omnibuses, 2,760 taxicabs and 975 hire cars on the register in New South Wales; of these 1,597, 1,619 and 495, respectively, were licensed to operate in the Metropolitan district. Tourist vehicles and motor vans in the Metropolitan district numbered 75 and 1,415, respectively.

Omnibus conductors in the Metropolitan and Newcastle Transport Districts are required to be licensed. The number of licensed conductors, including those employed by the Department of Road Transport, was 3,346 in 1949, as compared with 767 in 1939.

ROAD ACCIDENTS AND ROAD SAFETY.

ROAD ACCIDENTS.

In New South Wales, road accidents resulting in personal injury or death, or damage to property exceeding £5, must be reported to the police within twenty-four hours. All accidents reported to the police, except non-casualty accidents not involving breach of the law or damage to property other than vehicles, are analysed by the Commissioner for Road Transport and Tramways. The information shown in the following tables is obtained from this analysis.

The number of road accidents reported in the last eleven years, and the casualties resulting therefrom, are shown below:—

Table 410.—Road Accidents and Casualties.

Year ended 30th June.	All Accidents Reported.*	Casualties.							
		County of Cumberland.		Newcastle Transport District.		Balance of State.		Total, N.S.W.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1939	11,906	275	5,759	35	439	242	2,190	552	8,388
1940	11,202	298	5,624	21	407	228	2,367	547	8,398
1941	10,548	258	5,286	24	281	189	1,904	471	7,471
1942	7,775	273	3,991	27	257	180	1,300	480	5,548
1943	7,085	257	3,717	20	204	152	1,175	429	5,096
1944	6,955	233	3,534	15	138	124	1,047	372	4,719
1945	7,889	222	3,911	15	146	133	1,294	370	5,351
1946	10,565	261	5,223	26	213	201	1,906	488	7,342
1947	12,996	261	5,970	22	225	225	2,557	508	8,752
1948	13,669	259	5,667	19	299	230	2,591	508	8,557
1949	14,150	289	5,963	33	371	242	2,919	564	9,253

* Includes accidents without casualties (7,525 in 1948-49).

Road accidents reached their greatest pre-war severity in 1937-38, causing 612 deaths and injury to 8,615 persons. The number of accidents and casualties declined slightly in 1938-39, and steeply during the war years, as the number of registrations and the use of motor vehicles decreased because of severe petrol rationing. The increase in road traffic after 1943-44, as petrol allowances were made more liberal, was accompanied by a disproportionate increase in accidents. Whereas the average number of vehicles on the road increased by 144,800, or 52 per cent. between 1943-44 and 1948-49, the number of accidents more than doubled and the total number of casualties increased by 4,726 or 93 per cent.

Particulars of the number of persons killed and injured in relation to the number of vehicles registered (disregarding the mileage travelled) and the population are shown in the following table:—

Table 411.—Road Casualties—Ratio to Vehicles Registered and to Population.

Year ended 30th June.	Per 1,000 Vehicles Registered.			Per 10,000 Population.		
	Killed.	Injured.	Total Killed and Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Total Killed and Injured.
1939	1.74	25.60	27.34	2.02	30.66	32.68
1940	1.67	25.62	27.29	1.98	30.38	32.36
1941	1.50	23.80	25.30	1.69	26.78	28.47
1942	1.66	19.21	20.87	1.71	19.72	21.43
1943	1.60	18.97	20.57	1.51	17.91	19.42
1944	1.33	16.95	18.28	1.30	16.43	17.73
1945	1.26	18.24	19.50	1.28	18.44	19.72
1946	1.55	23.59	25.14	1.66	25.04	26.70
1947	1.48	25.44	26.92	1.71	29.54	31.25
1948	1.34	22.54	23.88	1.69	28.46	30.15
1949	1.34	21.91	23.25	1.84	30.20	32.04

There was an increase in the ratio of casualties to population in 1948-49; but, owing to the increase in motor registrations, the ratio to vehicles registered showed a slight decline.

Road Accidents—Persons, etc., Responsible.

An analysis of road accidents according to persons or other factors responsible shows that in 1948-49 human failure on the part of motor drivers caused 55 per cent. of the accidents and 35 per cent. of the deaths, whereas pedestrians were responsible for 12 per cent. of the accidents and 24 per cent. of the deaths. Motor cyclists caused 7 per cent. of the accidents and 18 per cent. of the deaths. Details are given in the following table:—

Table 412.—Road Accidents—Persons, etc., Responsible, 1948-49.

Factor Responsible for Accident.	Accidents.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.	Accidents.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.
	Number.			Percentage of Total.		
Human Failure of—						
Motor Drivers	7,752	200	3,761	54.9	35.4	40.7
Motor Cyclists	1,032	100	1,069	7.3	17.7	11.6
Pedal Cyclists	535	24	532	3.8	4.3	5.7
Horse Riders and Drivers	43	3	26	0.3	0.5	0.3
Pedestrians	1,751	133	1,713	12.4	23.6	18.5
Passengers	506	44	466	3.6	7.8	5.0
Total, Human Failure ...	11,619	504	7,567	82.3	89.3	81.8
Defective Equipment—						
Motor Vehicles and Motor						
Cycles	895	24	654	6.3	4.3	7.0
Other Vehicles	103	8	99	0.7	1.4	1.1
Animals	232	9	111	1.6	1.6	1.2
Weather	87	1	63	0.6	0.2	0.7
Road Conditions	527	16	354	3.7	2.8	3.8
Miscellaneous	687	2	405	4.8	0.4	4.4
Grand Total ...	14,150	564	9,253	100.0	100.0	100.0

Road Accidents—Causes.

Most accidents for which drivers are responsible are due to negligence, excessive speed, or failure to observe the traffic regulations. Accidents due to excessive speed or intoxication of the driver are usually more serious than those caused by inattentive driving. In 1948-49 inattention on the part of motor drivers or riders caused 979 accidents and 33 deaths, whereas excessive speed resulted in 1,021 accidents and 111 deaths, and intoxication of driver or rider in 650 accidents and 36 deaths. Most accidents caused by pedestrians are due to carelessness.

The following statement shows the principal causes of road accidents in 1947-48 and 1948-49:—

Table 413.—Road Accidents—Principal Causes.

Cause.	1947-48.			1948-49.		
	All Accidents Reported.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.	All Accidents Reported.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.
Motor Drivers and Riders—						
Excessive speed ...	776	77	768	1,021	111	985
Inattentive driving or riding...	1,171	24	565	979	33	536
Driver or rider intoxicated ...	566	19	284	650	36	351
Inexperience ...	316	11	253	339	11	272
Failure to give right of way ...	1,612	6	690	1,543	11	584
Turning to right without care	652	6	341	755	6	429
Crossing intersection without care ...	413	3	173	226	5	107
Not keeping to left ...	376	10	230	476	8	312
Other causes ...	2,599	66	983	2,795	79	1,254
Total... ..	8,481	212	4,287	8,784	300	4,830
Pedestrians and Passengers—						
Crossing roadway carelessly ...	444	39	429	345	23	348
Passing behind or in front of vehicle ...	289	23	275	290	20	289
Pedestrian or passenger intox- icated ...	377	20	376	365	27	355
Children under seven years not under supervision ...	245	20	232	255	21	234
Children playing in roadway...	28	...	28	42	3	44
Boarding or alighting from vehicle in motion ...	155	18	137	164	10	154
Person falling from moving vehicle ...	51	1	50	60	5	58
Other causes ...	670	55	631	736	68	697
Total... ..	2,259	176	2,158	2,257	177	2,179
Pedal Cyclists ...	586	32	560	535	24	532
Horse Riders and Drivers ...	44	8	18	43	3	26
Vehicle defects ...	885	56	720	998	32	753
Road faults, shying horses, and other causes ...	1,414	24	814	1,533	28	933
Grand Total ...	13,669	508	8,557	14,150	564	9,253

Road Accidents—Classes of Persons Killed and Injured.

Occupants of vehicles comprise more than half the persons killed and injured in road accidents, and pedestrians constitute about one-third of

the fatal cases and one-quarter of the injured. A classification of persons killed and injured in road accidents during the last eleven years is given in the following table:—

Table 414.—Road Accidents—Classes of Persons Killed and Injured.

Year ended 30th June.	Drivers and Passengers.		Pedal Cyclists.		Pedestrians.		Percentage of Pedestrians to Total.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1939	308	5,046	80	1,297	164	2,045	29·9	24·4
1940	312	5,166	67	1,305	168	1,927	30·7	22·9
1941	253	4,366	51	1,180	167	1,925	35·5	25·8
1942	230	2,947	57	823	193	1,778	40·2	32·1
1943	215	2,961	35	538	179	1,597	41·7	31·3
1944	199	2,668	44	546	129	1,505	34·8	31·9
1945	188	3,120	44	638	138	1,593	37·3	29·8
1946	263	4,669	48	762	177	1,911	36·3	26·0
1947	314	5,747	41	894	153	2,111	30·1	24·1
1948	296	5,494	52	963	160	2,100	31·5	24·5
1949	339	6,172	43	926	182	2,155	32·3	23·3

The proportion of deaths in each of these classes to total deaths in the road accidents during the past ten years was as follows:—Drivers and passengers 55 per cent.; pedestrians 35 per cent.; pedal cyclists 10 per cent. Of the persons injured, 61 per cent. were drivers or passengers, 27 per cent. were pedestrians and 12 per cent. were pedal cyclists.

The following table shows particulars of the age and sex of persons killed and injured in road accidents in 1947-48 and 1948-49.

Table 415.—Road Accidents—Age and Sex of Persons Killed and Injured.

Age in Years.	1947-48.				1948-49.			
	Killed.		Injured.		Killed.		Injured.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 5	15	2	165	107	17	7	151	100
5 and under 17	178	25	3,440	939	43	14	917	356
17 " 30	92	8	1,749	530	149	13	2,797	587
30 " 40	41	8	570	231	63	13	1,081	310
40 " 50	114	25	517	309	57	7	736	227
50 " 60 ... ..	...	...	...	...	59	10	587	234
60 and over ... ..	...	...	...	...	79	31	566	263
Not stated ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	...	252	89
Total	440	68	6,441	2,116	469	95	7,087	2,166

In 1948-49 males comprised 83 per cent. of all persons killed and 77 per cent. of those injured. Children under 17 years of age comprised 14 per cent. of the killed and 17 per cent. of the injured, as compared with 20 per cent. of those killed and 9 per cent. of those injured in the case of persons aged 60 years and over.

Road Accidents—Time and Place.

Road accidents tend to be more numerous and severe at particular times and places. In 1948-49 there were 4,664 accidents (33 per cent. of the total) during the afternoon peak period, *i.e.*, between 4 p.m. and 7 p.m.; these resulted in 204 persons being killed (36 per cent. of the total) and 3,234 injured (35 per cent. of the total). In the same year, 5,191 accidents occurred during the hours of darkness, causing 290 persons to be killed and 3,787 injured.

Approximately half the accidents and casualties occur on straight roads where the view is open. In 1948-49 there were 300 persons killed (53 per cent. of the total) and 4,607 injured (49 per cent. of the total) at such locations, as compared with 125 killed and 3,303 injured at intersections.

Road Accidents—Report of Select Committee.

In a report presented in November, 1948, a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly on Road Accidents and Casualties expressed the opinion that enforcement of the existing law was the best means of reducing road accidents. Specific recommendations of the Committee included severer penalties for drunken driving, restrictions on the loading of heavy vehicles, and legislation to prohibit any person from driving a commercial vehicle for long periods without adequate rest breaks.

ROAD SAFETY.

A Road Safety Council of New South Wales was established in September, 1937, with the object of interesting all sections of the community in the prevention of road accidents. The Minister for Transport is President of the Council and funds are provided by the State and Commonwealth Governments. The Council undertakes road safety activities, including publicity campaigns and the issue of propaganda. The amount spent by the Council was £23,208 in 1947-48 and £20,246 in 1948-49, including Commonwealth grants of £16,800 and £13,125 in the respective years.

An Australian Road Safety Council was formed in July, 1947, to promote road safety and to secure the adoption throughout Australia of uniform standards for traffic lights and signs, road accident statistics, etc. The Council comprises representatives of the Commonwealth and State Ministers of Transport, the State police and transport authorities, and various bodies interested in road safety.

A comprehensive system of road signs and traffic lines on major highways, maintained by the Departments of Main Roads and Road Transport and Tramways, contributes materially to the safe use of the roads. Traffic control signals are provided by the Department of Road Transport at some city intersections, and at 30th June, 1949 there were 69 of these signals in Sydney and Newcastle.

TRAFFIC OFFENCES.

During the war years, there was a steep decline in convictions for offences against the Traffic and Transport Acts, mainly owing to the effect of petrol rationing and the reduction in the number of motor vehicles on the register. Convictions fell from 48,028 in 1940 to 20,955 in 1944, but thereafter steadily rose to 45,309 in 1948 and 55,141 in 1949, as motor registrations increased and petrol rationing became more liberal. The majority are for minor offences, such as infringement of parking regulations.

Particulars of the traffic offences in each year since 1939 are given in the following table:—

Table 416.—Traffic Offences—Charges and Convictions.

Year.	Total Offences Charged.	Withdrawn or Discharged.	Convictions.				
			Drunken Driving.	Dangerous Driving.	Other Breaches of Traffic and Transport Acts.	Total.	Per 100 Motor Vehicles Registered.
1939	45,538	2,095	702	560	42,181	43,443	13.3
1940	49,782	1,754	673	364	47,001	48,028	14.0
1941	41,016	1,377	482	304	39,453	40,239	13.2
1942	37,960	1,103	410	449	35,998	36,857	13.1
1943	26,698	686	402	141	25,369	25,912	9.4
1944	21,575	620	487	143	20,325	20,955	7.3
1945	23,935	593	658	142	22,542	23,342	7.7
1946	31,557	773	1,394	190	29,200	30,784	9.4
1947	38,534	873	1,368	175	36,128	37,661	10.4
1948	46,248	939	1,886	218	43,205	45,309	11.3
1949	55,991	850	2,094	315	52,732	55,141	12.3

The majority of persons convicted of traffic offences are penalised by fines; of the 55,141 convicted in 1949, fourteen were imprisoned (for drunken driving), 53,388 were fined, and 1,739 were otherwise dealt with. In the same year, persons charged included 2,189 arrested for drunken driving, 313 for dangerous driving and 1,316 for other offences. Only 742 of the persons convicted were women.

Since the end of the war there has been a disproportionate increase in convictions for drunken driving as compared with other traffic offences; between 1945 and 1949 the number of convictions for that offence more than trebled. Drunken driving is a serious cause of road accidents (see Table 413).

Conviction of certain offences against the Motor Traffic Act, 1909-1945, automatically disqualifies a person from holding a driver's license for at least one year. In the year ended 30th June, 1949 there were 1,241 persons so disqualified, of whom 1,121 were convicted of drunken driving, 100 of dangerous driving, and 20 of failing to stop after an accident. In the same year, 3,973 persons were convicted of exceeding the speed limit and 1,333 of negligent driving. In 1948-49 excessive speed and negligent driving on the part of motorists caused 20 per cent. and 6 per cent., respectively, of the 564 fatalities in road accidents (see page 516).

Drivers' licenses suspended or cancelled by the Commissioner for Road Transport during 1948-49 numbered 187 and applications refused, 312. Of the total, viz., 499, the grounds were drinking habits in 55 cases, criminal convictions in 129, physical disabilities in 112, and other reasons, mainly traffic convictions, in 203 cases.

CIVIL AVIATION

CONTROL OF CIVIL AVIATION.

Civil aviation in Australia is subject to the Commonwealth Air Navigation Act, 1920-1947. Regulations have been made under the Act to give effect to the Chicago Convention on Civil Aviation, to which Australia is a party, and to provide for the control of air navigation in relation to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States, and within any Territory of the Commonwealth. Prior to 4th April, 1947, when the Chicago Convention was ratified by Australia and twenty-five other countries, air navigation was regulated in accordance with the principles of the convention for the Regulation of Aerial Navigation, signed in Paris on 13th October, 1919. Between April and August, 1947, Australia was a party to both conventions, but the Paris Convention was renounced on 10th August, 1947, when Air Navigation Regulations, based on the Chicago Convention, came into operation.

The (Commonwealth) Carriage by Air Act, 1935, gave effect to the Convention of Warsaw of 12th October, 1929, covering unified rules for the international carriage of persons and goods by air, and defining the rights of passengers, consignors and consignees and the rights and responsibilities of air carriers.

The powers of the Commonwealth in regard to air transport are limited, but the system of control is uniform throughout Australia because the New South Wales Air Navigation Act, 1938-1947, and enactments of the other States apply the Commonwealth Air Navigation Regulations within each State. The provisions of the (N.S.W.) State Transport (Co-ordination) Act, 1931, with regard to the licensing and control of commercial motor vehicles (see page 496) also apply to commercial aircraft, but this power has not been used except in respect of the licensing of commercial aircraft by the State Authority.

In 1943 the Parliament of each State, except Victoria and Tasmania, passed an Act conferring full power over air transport on the Commonwealth until five years after the cessation of hostilities. Proposals for alteration of the Constitution to confer full power over air transport on the Commonwealth (a) without limit as to period, and (b) for a period ending five years after the cessation of hostilities, were rejected by the electors at referendums in March, 1937, and August, 1944, respectively.

AIR NAVIGATION REGULATIONS.

The (Commonwealth) Air Navigation Regulations are administered by the Director-General of the Department of Civil Aviation, subject to the direction of the Minister.

Registration and Licensing of Aircraft.

The Director-General is required to keep a register of Australian aircraft, and registered aircraft must show nationality and registration marks, the nationality mark for Australian aircraft being the letters VH. He may also issue certificates approving the design of any aircraft or component proposed to be manufactured in Australia.

An aircraft must be licensed if engaged in any of the following activities: (a) aerial work, which includes aerial surveys, pest control, seed sowing, advertising, flying training and ambulance work; (b) charter service (which means the carriage of passengers or cargo for hire or reward on demand, but not operating in a regular service); and (c) regular public transport service operating according to fixed timetables and to and from fixed terminals. Subject to the aircraft complying with safety provisions, the Director-General may not refuse a license for interstate service, whether aerial work, charter or regular public transport; in other cases, he may refuse a license or may impose such conditions as he thinks fit.

Licensing of Pilots, Navigators, etc.

Members of aircraft operating crews must be licensed in the following categories, the minimum (and where applicable, the maximum) age at the time of initial issue of the license being shown in brackets:—

- (a) Student pilots (16 years).
- (b) Private pilots (17 years).
- (c) Commercial pilots (19 to 45 years).
- (d) Senior commercial pilots (21 to 45 years).
- (e) Airline pilots (19 to 45 years).
- (f) Navigators (19 to 50 years).
- (g) Flight radio operators (19 years).
- (h) Engineers (21 years).

A commercial pilot's license authorises the holder to pilot an aircraft of less than 12,500 lb. gross weight in commercial service other than regular public transport; a senior commercial pilot has the same authority for aircraft of more than 12,500 lb. gross weight. A licensed airline pilot may operate aircraft in regular public transport service. Airline pilots' licenses are issued in three grades, *viz.*, first, second and third class.

A pilot's license (other than student or private) may be endorsed with a flight instructor rating, which authorises the pilot to give practical instruction in flying, or an instrument rating, which permits the pilot to operate an aircraft under instrument flight conditions. A pilot may fly only the types of aircraft specified in his license.

Applicants for the issue or renewal of aircrew licenses must pass a medical examination.

Licenses are also issued in respect of aircraft maintenance engineers and ground instructors.

Licensing of Aerodromes, etc.

The Minister may establish and operate aerodromes and other airway facilities. Privately-owned aerodromes and flying schools must be licensed by the Director-General.

Certificates and Licenses—Fees and Duration.

Certificates and licenses issued under the Air Navigation Regulations are subject to the payment of fees fixed by the Director-General. Their duration varies but in no case exceeds twelve months. The licenses of

commercial and airline pilots, and of private pilots over the age of 50 years, must be renewed every six months; in the case of all other aircrew licenses, the period of duration is one year.

Air Safety and Traffic Control.

Every aircraft must be overhauled periodically and certified as air-worthy by the Director-General. In addition, every aircraft must be inspected and certified as safe prior to a flight. Aircraft used on regular public transport services must be equipped with radio apparatus unless specially exempted.

No person may fly as a member of an aircraft operating crew for more than 1,000 hours in any period of 12 consecutive months, or 100 hours in any period of 30 consecutive days, or 30 hours in any period of seven consecutive days, or 8 hours in any period of 24 consecutive hours.

The Air Navigation Regulations fix the rules of the air and prohibit negligent and reckless flying. The Department of Civil Aviation provides an Air Traffic Control Service and an air search and rescue service.

International Flights and Air Services.

An aircraft arriving in or departing from any part of Australian territory must comply with the Air Navigation Regulations and with all other laws in force in that part. No aircraft may depart from Australia for an overseas destination without the permission of the Director-General.

An international air service conducted by an airline of a country other than Australia must not be operated over or into Australian territory, except under an international airline license issued in accordance with an international agreement. The aircraft of countries which adopt the Chicago Convention have certain rights covering flight across and landing in Australian territory. Foreign aircraft of countries which are not parties to the Convention must not fly within Australian territory without the approval of the Minister.

LICENSING OF AIRCRAFT BY THE STATE.

Licenses are issued by the Commissioner for Road Transport and Tramways in respect of commercial aircraft (interstate and intrastate), including airliners, operating over New South Wales territory. The fee payable is 5s. a year.

INTERNATIONAL AVIATION ORGANIZATIONS AND AGREEMENTS.

A Civil Aviation Conference held at Chicago in December, 1944 drew up a Convention on International Civil Aviation (see page 520) and established the International Civil Aviation Organization, with permanent headquarters in Montreal. The functions of this organization, which is affiliated with the United Nations Organization, are to develop principles and techniques of international air navigation, and to foster the development of international air transport. Australia has a seat on the Council of the Organization and maintains a permanent representative in Montreal. The International Commission for Air Navigation, which was set up by the Paris Convention of 1919, was dissolved in 1946.

The Commonwealth Air Transport Council, inaugurated in 1945, comprises representatives of the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and other British countries. The Council was set up to review air communications within the British Commonwealth and to advise the respective governments on civil aviation matters. The South Pacific Air Transport Council, with similar functions in respect of the South Pacific region, comprises representatives of the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the Fiji and Western Pacific High Commission.

The International Air Transport Association was formed at a conference of air transport operators held at Havana in April, 1945. Membership is confined to air transport undertakings operating regular services between two or more countries, Australia being represented by Qantas Empire Airways; associate members include British Commonwealth Pacific Airlines, Trans-Australia Airlines, and Australian National Airways Ltd. The functions of the Association are to develop air transport and to foster co-operation among international air transport operators. Regional traffic conferences are held by the Association for the purpose of fixing fares and freight rates (subject to approval by the respective governments).

International air services have been established between Australia and other countries under bi-lateral agreements. An agreement for the operation of air services between Australia and Canada was signed at Ottawa in June, 1946. An agreement between Australia and the United States for trans-Pacific air services, signed in December, 1946, accords mutual rights to pick up and set down passengers, cargo and mails on the route from Sydney to Vancouver, via Fiji, Canton Island, Honolulu and San Francisco. Agreements were concluded with Pakistan in June, 1949, with India in July, 1949, and with Ceylon in January, 1950.

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL AIRLINES COMMISSION.

The Australian National Airlines Commission, a Commonwealth body, was set up under the Australian National Airlines Act, 1945-1947, with power to establish and operate air services between the States and within and to the Commonwealth Territories. Subject to the approval of the Minister, the Commission may establish international airline services and, with the permission of the Premier of the State concerned, it may provide intrastate air services. Under certain conditions the Commission may assist private undertakings to provide air services.

Services inaugurated by the Commission, trading under the name "Trans-Australia Airlines," link Sydney with all the capitals and with important provincial centres in the other States.

REGULAR AIR SERVICES.

The particulars of air service frequencies, etc., given under the following sub-headings relate to June, 1950.

OVERSEA SERVICES.

Qantas Empire Airways Limited, which is owned by the Commonwealth Government, operates a number of oversea air services from

Sydney. The overseas terminals, with the frequency of service shown in brackets, are as follows: London (five services per week); Suva (fortnightly); Rabaul (weekly); Hong Kong (fortnightly); Japan (twice weekly); and Norfolk Island (fortnightly). A parallel service between Sydney and London via Singapore and Karachi is operated by the British Overseas Airways Corporation, a British Government undertaking.

A daily flying-boat service is operated between Sydney and Auckland by Tasman Empire Airways Limited, which is owned by the New Zealand, Australian and British Governments in the proportions 50, 30 and 20 per cent., respectively. The undertaking also provides a charter (or hire) service between Sydney and Auckland five or six times per month.

There is an air service between Sydney and Vancouver (Canada) via Fiji, Canton Island, Honolulu and San Francisco, three times in every fortnight. This service is operated by British Commonwealth Pacific Airlines Limited, which is owned by the Australian, New Zealand and British Governments in the proportions 50, 30 and 20 per cent. respectively. A parallel service between Sydney and San Francisco is conducted twice weekly by Pan-American Airways Incorporated, a United States undertaking.

The air route mileages between Sydney and the principal overseas terminals are as follows: London, 12,061; Singapore, 4,476; Karachi, 7,227; Vancouver, 8,383; Rabaul, 2,509; Norfolk Island, 1,048.

INTERSTATE AND INTRASTATE SERVICES.

Throughout Australia there is a network of regular air services carrying passengers, freight and mail between the capital cities and important towns in each State. Interstate air services, connecting with intrastate services, permit air travel from Sydney to most parts of the Commonwealth.

There are direct interstate services from Sydney to Melbourne, Brisbane and Adelaide. These connect with other services from Melbourne to Hobart, Adelaide and Perth, and from Adelaide to Darwin. There is a daily average of nineteen return flights to Melbourne, sixteen to Brisbane and two to Adelaide (direct).

Other services directly connecting towns in New South Wales with towns in other States are Sydney to Charleville (Queensland) via Bourke (twice weekly), Broken Hill to Melbourne (daily) and Adelaide (six per week), Deniliquin to Melbourne (daily) and Griffith to Melbourne (twice daily). Intrastate services from Sydney to Tamworth and to Coff's Harbour connect with interstate services between these towns and Brisbane. There are fourteen services daily between Sydney and Canberra, which is an intermediate stop on the Sydney-Melbourne and Sydney-Adelaide routes.

Since the war (1939-45) there has been a considerable expansion of regular intrastate air services. The number of New South Wales towns connected with Sydney by air service was two in 1945, twelve in 1947, and twenty-four in 1949. Intrastate services extend from Sydney to Bega in the south, to Parkes, Dubbo, Broken Hill and Bourke in the west, and to Tamworth, Casino and Evans Head in the north. The frequency of service varies from one to eleven return trips per week. A proportion of intrastate passenger and freight traffic is carried on interstate airlines; for instance, Wagga Wagga is an intermediate stop on one Sydney-Melbourne service.

The passenger capacity of the aircraft used on the interstate services ranges from 21 to 50. The bulk of the intrastate traffic is carried by 'planes with a passenger capacity of twenty-five, a small proportion being handled by 'planes carrying up to seven passengers.

FARES AND FREIGHT RATES.

The following table shows particulars of the principal adult passenger fares in operation at the end of June, 1950, on regular air services with terminals in New South Wales:—

Table 417.—Regular Air Services (N.S.W.)—Passenger Fares at 30th June, 1950.

Sydney to—	Passenger Fare.		Sydney to—	Passenger Fare.	
	Single.	Return.		Single.	Return.
Oversea Terminals—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Intrastate Terminals—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rabaul ...	56 0 0	100 16 0	Bathurst ...	1 10 0	2 17 0
Norfolk Island ...	22 0 0	39 12 0	Bega ...	3 6 0	6 6 0
London ...	325 0 0	585 0 0	Bourke ...	6 10 0	12 7 0
Karachi ...	221 6 0	398 5 0	Brewarrina ...	6 10 0	12 7 0
Singapore ...	120 0 0	216 0 0	Casino ...	6 5 0	12 10 0
Auckland ...	35 0 0	63 0 0	Coonamble ...	4 7 0	8 5 6
Fiji ...	57 15 0	103 19 0	Coff's Harbour ...	4 5 0	8 10 0
Canton Island ...	108 15 0	195 15 0	Dubbo ...	3 11 0	5 18 0
Honolulu ...	217 13 0	391 16 0	Evans Head ...	5 14 0	10 17 0
San Francisco ...	265 8 0	477 14 0	Jervis Bay ...	2 5 0	4 6 0
Interstate Terminals—			Moruya ...	3 6 0	6 6 0
Melbourne ...	6 10 0	13 0 0	Nabiac ...	2 16 0	5 6 6
Brisbane ...	6 17 6	13 15 0	Narrabri ...	5 2 0	9 14 0
Charleville (Qld.) ...	10 12 0	20 3 0	Newcastle ...	1 15 0	3 10 0
Adelaide (direct) ...	11 10 0	23 0 0	Nyngan ...	4 10 0	8 11 0
Perth (via Adelaide) ...	30 10 0	61 0 0	Parkes ...	3 0 0	5 14 0
Hobart ...	12 10 0	25 0 0	Tamworth ...	4 8 6	7 6 0
Canberra (A.C.T.) ...	2 10 0	5 0 0	Tooraweenah ...	3 12 0	6 17 0
			Walgett ...	5 9 0	10 7 6

The fare for children is one-half the adult rate. Passengers' luggage is carried free up to a prescribed maximum weight, which varies for different aircraft.

Air freight rates vary according to distance; within Australia they range from 3d. per lb. from Sydney to Bathurst, Canberra or Nabiac, to 1s. 11d. per lb. from Sydney to Perth.

AIR TRAFFIC STATISTICS.

The statistics given in the following table were compiled by the Department of Civil Aviation and relate to regular air services (excluding one overseas service) with terminal in New South Wales. Where a journey extends over more than one of these services, particulars of passengers, freight and mail carried are duplicated in the statistics. The figures for interstate services include a proportion of intrastate traffic, since, in most cases, the intrastate business handled by interstate airlines is not recorded separately. Particulars of traffic between Sydney and Canberra are included in the statistics of intrastate services.

Table 418.—Regular Air Services, New South Wales.

Year ended 30th June.	Hours Flown.	Miles Flown.	Passengers.	Passenger Miles.	Freight.		Mail.	
					Quantity (Gross).	Ton Miles.	Quantity (Gross).	Ton Miles.
	hours.	thous.	No.	thous.	tons.	thous.	tons.	thous.
OVERSEA SERVICES.								
1945	3,788	605	6,489	8,873	32	43	108	178
1946	22,645	4,205	16,551	34,305	152	406	564	2,033
1947	32,633	5,921	32,057	77,029	349	978	405	2,112
1948	38,354	7,200	42,248	122,783	623	2,238	584	3,093
1949	38,078	7,485	44,914	140,078	762	2,796	570	3,297
INTERSTATE SERVICES.*								
1945	33,490	4,680	133,982	59,821	1,196	547	1,911	987
1946	42,601	6,160	198,113	84,752	2,238	988	961	441
1947	56,872	8,986	397,795	171,231	5,864	2,507	492	221
1948	79,180	12,783	570,004	241,845	10,655	4,833	489	220
1949	86,867	14,217	600,137	277,122	14,301	6,482	622	281
INTRASTATE SERVICES.								
1945	1,817	154	4,019	860	4	1	1	...
1946	2,558	244	7,602	1,307	24	5	1	...
1947	7,086	886	54,046	10,170	351	75	7	1
1948	13,061	1,672	95,599	18,933	465	98	7	1
1949	15,108	2,051	120,297	23,487	619	126	13	2
TOTAL—ALL SERVICES.								
1945	39,093	5,439	144,490	69,354	1,232	591	2,020	1,145
1946	67,804	10,669	222,266	120,384	2,414	1,399	1,526	2,474
1947	96,591	15,794	483,898	258,436	6,364	3,560	964	2,334
1948	130,595	21,655	707,851	383,561	11,743	7,168	1,080	3,314
1949	140,043	23,753	834,348	440,087	15,682	9,404	1,205	3,580

* Includes some intrastate traffic.

Since the war there has been a very rapid expansion in air traffic which has been most marked in the case of intrastate services. In 1948-49, passengers carried on oversea, interstate and intrastate services were about seven, five, and thirty-four times, respectively, the number in 1944-45.

Interstate passengers comprised 82 per cent. of all passengers carried in 1948-49, as compared with 93 per cent. in 1944-45, and the proportion of intrastate passengers increased from 3 per cent. to 14 per cent. of the total over the same period. Freight carried on interstate services in 1948-49 was 14,301 tons, or 91 per cent. of the total carried on all services.

CIVIL AVIATION ACCIDENTS (AUSTRALIA).

Accidents involving Australian aircraft or international aircraft in Australian territory must be reported to the Department of Civil Aviation. From these reports the Department compiles statistics of accidents. An

aircraft accident is defined as any occurrence which results in the death or injury of any person or in substantial damage to the aircraft, and which takes place after any person has boarded the aircraft and before all persons have disembarked.

The following table shows particulars of persons killed and injured in civil aviation accidents in Australia in each year ended 30th June since 1938-39:—

Table 419.—Civil Aviation Accidents, Australia.

Year ended 30th June.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.	Total Casualties.	Year ended 30th June.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.	Total Casualties.
1939	38	15	53	1945	26	10	36
1940	8	1	9	1946	44	1	45
1941	2	1	3	1947	15	17	32
1942	18	3	21	1948	13	27	40
1943	4	3	7	1949	42	21	63
1944	1	1	2	1950	32	8	40

In the year ended December, 1949 there were three fatal accidents involving aircraft in regular services within Australia. These accidents caused the death of 32 passengers representing approximately one passenger fatality per 20 million passenger miles flown. In 1948 there were 10 passengers killed in regular air services in Australia, but none were killed in 1947.

There were no accidents involving aircraft operating in regular services between Australia and other countries in 1949.

AIRCRAFT REGISTRATIONS, PILOT LICENSES, ETC. (AUSTRALIA).

The following table shows particulars (compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician) of licensed pilots and registered aircraft and aircraft owners in Australia in each year since 1939:—

Table 420.—Registered Aircraft and Licensed Pilots, Australia.*

At 30th June.	Registered Aircraft.	Registered Aircraft Owners.	Licensed Pilots.†	At 30th June.	Registered Aircraft.	Registered Aircraft Owners.	Licensed Pilots.†
1939	296	149	1,432	1945	206	125	643
1940	288	137	1,549	1946	349	182	1,330
1941	202	120	689	1947	643	323	1,710
1942	192	119	421	1948	670	334	1,865
1943	187	119	404	1949	748	335	2,024
1944	185	116	464				

* Includes overseas services of Qantas Empire Airways up to 1946. † Excludes student pilots.

Between 1939 and 1949 the number of registered aircraft and owners more than doubled, and the number of licensed pilots increased by 592, or 41 per cent. The number of civil aircraft on the Australian register in June, 1949, *viz.*, 748, was a record.

The following statement shows a classification of licensed civil aviation personnel in Australia. Particulars of the various licenses are given on page 521.

Table 421.—Civil Aviation, Australia—Classification of Licensed Personnel.

Particulars.	At 30th June.		Particulars.	At 30th June.	
	1948.	1949.		1948.	1949.
Pilots*—			Flight Navigators ...	84	118
Private ...	614	756	Radio Operators ...	913	1,085
Commercial ...	495	481	Flight Engineers ...	16	47
Airline Transport...	756	787	Ground Engineers ...	1,660	†
Total ...	1,865	2,024			

* Excludes student pilots. † Not available.

AERODROMES, AIRPORTS, ETC.

The Commonwealth Government owns and operates numerous aerodromes, landing grounds, flying boat bases and other civilian aviation facilities throughout Australia. In addition, there are many airfields owned by private persons or undertakings, or by local government authorities, which are licensed by the Department of Civil Aviation. The Department makes grants for maintenance purposes to the proprietors of licensed airports which are listed as approved stopping places on regular air service routes. An "aerodrome" is defined as an area used for the taking-off and landing of aircraft, and an "airport" is an aerodrome which provides facilities for the shelter or repair of aircraft and for handling passenger or cargo traffic.

In New South Wales there are civil airports at various towns throughout the State, the most important being the Kingsford Smith Airport at Mascot. This is the major Australian international terminal and the airport of Sydney, and is situated about 5 miles south of the city; at present it is undergoing extensive alterations.

At 30th June, 1949 there were 26 Commonwealth-owned aerodromes and 3 emergency landing grounds in New South Wales, as well as a Commonwealth-owned flying boat base at Rose Bay in Sydney Harbour. In addition there were 40 licensed aerodromes and 3 emergency alighting areas.

Particulars of the civilian airfields in operation at 30th June in each year since 1940 are given in the next table. The decrease in numbers in the war years was due to the taking-over of ground facilities by the Royal Australian Air Force.

Table 422.—Government and Licensed Civil Aerodromes* in New South Wales.

At 30th June.	Government—		Licensed Aero-dromes.	Total of Fore-going.	At 30th June.	Government—		Licensed Aero-dromes.	Total of Fore-going.
	Aero-dromes.	Emerg-ency Grounds.				Aero-dromes.	Emerg-ency Grounds.		
1940	10	37	50	97	1945	9	11	47	67
1941	9	19	50	78	1946	13	8	47	68
1942	7	17	48	72	1947	23	7	50	80
1943	8	12	45	65	1948	27	3	48	78
1944	8	7	44	59	1949	26	3	40	69

* Including Airports.

AERO CLUBS.

Aero clubs are assisted by the Commonwealth Government by grants and, where practicable, by the free use of hangar accommodation. In 1948-49 grants to New South Wales clubs were made on the following bases: (a) for maintenance of club aircraft, £1 per hour flown from the home base, and £1 10s. per hour flown away from the home base; additional grants for the purchase of aircraft are made at the rate of 10s. per hour flown; (b) for each member who was trained by the club and qualified for a private pilot's license, £75 if trained at the club's major centre, and £90 if trained at any other approved centre; and (c) £10 for each member who qualified at the club's major centre for renewal of his pilot's license, and £12 10s. 0d. for a member who qualified away from the home base.

Commonwealth grants to the Royal Aero Club of New South Wales and the Newcastle and Broken Hill Aero Clubs in 1948-49 amounted to £19,793.

AIR AMBULANCE AND "FLYING DOCTOR" SERVICES.

An air ambulance service for the conveyance of a medical practitioner to urgent cases and for the transport of patients to hospital from isolated areas is operated from Broken Hill. Weekly visits to certain districts in central New South Wales where no doctor is in residence are made by a "flying doctor" and air ambulance service operated by a doctor resident in Forbes. The miles flown by these services in 1948-49 totalled 215,057. The services are subsidised by the Commonwealth Government.

RATIONING OF AVIATION PETROL.

During the war (1939-45), and for four years thereafter, restrictions were imposed on the consumption of aviation petrol by civil aircraft. The restrictions applied to all civil aircraft except those used for regular public transport services, approved charter flights, essential test flying, or ambulance services.

Rationing of aviation petrol ceased on 6th June, 1949, when the High Court declared the National Security Regulations controlling it to be invalid. It was re-imposed on 15th November, 1949 by agreement between

the Commonwealth and the States, but was finally abolished on 8th February, 1950.

Further details of the rationing of aviation fuel are given on page 577 of Official Year Book No. 51.

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND WIRELESS

The postal, telegraph, and telephone services of New South Wales have been controlled by the Commonwealth Government since 1st March, 1901. The services are administered by a Minister of the Crown, with a permanent salaried officer in charge of the central executive office, and a deputy in each State. The rates and charges for the postal and other services are uniform in all the States of the Commonwealth.

All cable and wireless communication between Australia and overseas countries has been controlled by the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Aust.) since 1st July, 1947.

The wireless services come under the jurisdiction of the Postmaster-General, from whom licenses must be obtained for all classes of stations. Since 15th March, 1949 all broadcasting stations have been supervised by the Australian Broadcasting Control Board.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—FINANCES AND STAFF.

The following table shows particulars of the financial operations of the Postmaster-General's Department in New South Wales in each year since 1938-39:—

Table 423.—Postmaster-General's Department*—Finances in New South Wales.

Year ended 30th June.	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Gross Surplus.	Interest and Exchange.	Net Profit.
	£	£	£	£	£
1939	6,966,065	4,730,283	2,235,782	667,871	1,567,911
1940	7,166,032	4,802,332	2,363,700	711,485	1,652,215
1941	7,590,468	5,046,453	2,544,015	749,970	1,794,045
1942	8,625,933	5,542,626	3,083,307	750,470	2,332,837
1943	9,531,010	6,337,329	3,193,681	732,840	2,460,841
1944	10,147,173	6,842,251	3,304,922	711,240	2,593,682
1945	10,588,828	7,102,650	3,486,178	695,439	2,790,739
1946	11,140,388	7,846,446	3,293,942	609,910	2,684,032
1947	11,896,296	8,964,596	2,931,700	597,012	2,334,688
1948	12,621,137	10,867,871	1,753,266	545,695	1,207,571
1949	13,166,610	13,100,100	66,510	512,604	(—) 446,094

* Excluding Wireless Branch. (—) Denotes loss.

A record surplus of £3,486,178 and net profit of £2,790,739 were made in 1944-45, but since that year, expenses have increased at a faster rate than earnings. As a result, a deficit, amounting to £446,094, was incurred in 1948-49 for the first time since 1926-27. With the object of improving the financial position, many of the Department's charges were increased from 1st July, 1949.

Details of the financial operations of the three trading branches of the Postmaster-General's Department in 1938-39 and the last five years are shown in Table 424. The finances of the Wireless Branch, which were included in this table in previous issues of the Year Book, are excluded.

Table 424.—Postmaster-General's Department—Finances of each Branch in New South Wales.

Year ended. 30th June.	Earnings.			Net Profit.		
	Postal Branch.	Telegraph Branch.	Telephone Branch.	Postal Branch.	Telegraph Branch.	Telephone Branch.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	3,052,646	542,904	3,370,515	879,037	3,697	685,177
1945	4,939,899	1,249,741	4,999,188	984,761	375,747	1,480,231
1946	4,587,109	1,335,336	5,237,943	928,864	344,466	1,415,702
1947	5,047,342	1,231,686	5,617,268	1,126,751	48,606	1,159,331
1948	5,326,912	1,251,065	6,043,160	643,750	(—) 155,089	718,910
1949	5,529,328	1,337,020	6,300,262	(—) 66,264	(—) 402,537	22,707

(—) Denotes loss.

The working expenses of the three branches of the Department in New South Wales in 1948-49 were Postal £5,560,542, Telegraph £1,716,243, and Telephone £5,823,315. Capital charges for the Telephone Branch were £454,240, as compared with £35,050 for the Postal Branch and £23,314 for the Telegraph Branch. At 30th June, 1949 the aggregate capital cost of the three branches in New South Wales was £45,709,000.

The staff of the Postmaster-General's Department in New South Wales expanded by 65 per cent. between 1939 and 1949, reflecting the marked increase in business. Particulars of persons employed at intervals since 1939, according to classification of employee, are shown in the following table:—

Table 425.—Postmaster-General's Department—Employees in New South Wales.

At 30th June.	Permanent Staff.	Semi-Official and Non-Official Post- masters and Employees.	Telephone Office Keepers.	Mail Contractors (including Drivers).	Temporary and Other Exempt Employees.	Total Employees.
1939	9,709	2,385	579	2,651	3,608	18,932
1944	11,196	2,318	595	2,537	8,062	24,708
1945	11,317	2,297	594	2,498	8,655	25,361
1946	11,005	2,300	555	2,511	9,828	25,999
1947	10,804	2,512	569	2,618	10,666	27,168
1948	11,707	2,431	567	2,303	11,478	28,486
1949	12,359	2,062	572	2,325	14,110	31,428

POSTAL SERVICES.

Post offices have been established throughout New South Wales, even in localities where there are few residents. The scope and nature of the services provided depend upon the local conditions. There were 2,522 post offices in the State at 30th June, 1949, of which 460 were official (*i.e.*, conducted exclusively by full-time departmental officials), 7 semi-official, and 2,055 non-official. The number at 30th June was 2,504.

In recent years there has been considerable expansion in the carriage of mail by air. The air mails are carried by commercial airlines under contract to the Department, generally at a predetermined rate per weight of mail carried, though in some cases a subsidy on a flight-mileage basis is paid. Because of the geographical nature of the services, the cost cannot be compiled on a State basis; for the Commonwealth as a whole, £1,355,353 (including £740,103 for oversea mail) was expended for the carriage of mails by air in 1948-49.

The following table shows particulars of articles posted in New South Wales for delivery within the Commonwealth and of articles despatched to and received from places beyond the Commonwealth in 1938-39 and the last five years. Particulars of postal matter received from other Australian States are not available.

Table 426.—Letters, etc., Posted and Received in New South Wales.

Year ended 30th June.	Letters, Post Cards, etc.	Registered Articles (except Parcels).	Newspapers and Packets.	Parcels (including those Registered).
	Thousands.			
POSTED FOR DELIVERY WITHIN THE COMMONWEALTH.				
1939	333,132	2,795	68,130	3,810
1945	342,236	7,765	72,898	6,742
1946	338,521	7,555	71,315	6,132
1947	368,054	8,040	83,893	6,173
1948	374,981	8,121	89,836	6,831
1949	394,796	8,510	94,105	7,238
DESPATCHED TO AND RECEIVED FROM PLACES BEYOND THE COMMONWEALTH.				
1939	27,159	452	12,195	270
1945	23,837	288	9,011	360
1946	34,061	599	11,421	1,325
1947	28,919	777	14,945	1,527
1948	32,273	787	17,298	1,563
1949	38,020	912	17,630	1,209
TOTAL.				
1939	360,291	3,247	80,325	4,080
1945	366,073	8,053	81,909	7,102
1946	372,582	8,154	82,736	7,457
1947	396,973	8,817	98,838	7,700
1948	407,254	8,908	107,134	8,394
1949	432,816	9,422	111,735	8,447

The table above reflects the increased business of the postal services in recent years. In 1948-49, as compared with 1938-39, there was an increase of 21 per cent. in the letters handled in New South Wales, and an increase of 39 per cent. in newspapers and packets handled. In the same period, registered articles almost trebled, and parcels more than doubled.

The Dead Letter Office in New South Wales handled 863,412 letters and post cards and 204,765 packets and circulars during 1948-49. Of these, 857,340 were returned direct to the writers or delivered, 142,832 were destroyed, and 68,005 were returned as unclaimed to other States and countries. Money and valuables amounting to £160,196 were contained in postal articles sent to the Dead Letter Office. In 1947-48 the Dead Letter Office handled 990,653 postal articles and the money and valuables contained therein amounted to £143,108.

A system of cash on delivery post—chiefly for the convenience of people who reside at a distance from trading centres—is in operation in the Commonwealth, Commonwealth Territories, Lord Howe Island and Fiji. On delivery of an article, the Post Office collects from the addressee a sum of money specified by the sender and transmits it to him. During the year ended 30th June, 1949 the number of such articles posted in New South Wales was 516,400. The value collected was £1,229,553, and the revenue, that is, postage and commission, £76,737. In 1947-48 the number of articles was 491,800, value collected £939,815 and revenue £67,287.

The postal branch of the Department transacts money order and postal note business. Money orders are issued and redeemed within Australia, and are issued upon and paid to the order of other countries by international arrangement. A poundage charge is made on the issue of money orders and postal notes. The latter are payable only within the Commonwealth and the maximum amount of a postal note is £1. Particulars of transactions in money orders and postal notes are given in the chapter "Private Finance."

Postal services include private mail boxes and private mail bags, of which there were 28,423 and 6,705, respectively, in New South Wales at 30th June, 1949.

Postal Rates.

The postage rate (July, 1950) for letters to places within the British Empire is 2½d. for the first ounce, and 2d. for each additional ounce. For registration the charge is 6d. per letter or article.

The rates of postage by air mail are as follows: to places within the Commonwealth and Commonwealth Territories, 3d. per half ounce in addition to ordinary postage; New Zealand, post cards 3½d. and letters, etc., 5½d. per half ounce; Europe, Canada and U.S.A., post cards 9d. and letters, etc., 1s. 6d. per half ounce; charges to other countries for letters, etc., vary from 9d. to 2s. 3d. per half ounce.

A cheap air-letter service is in operation to all oversea countries. Special lightweight air-letter forms are supplied at 7d. each, the charge covering both postage and air mail fees.

TELEPHONES.

The telephone system, established in Sydney in 1880, has been extended throughout the State. Trunk lines serve practically all settled areas in Australia. The first line between Sydney and Melbourne was brought into

use in 1907, and between Sydney and Brisbane in 1923. The services were extended to Northern Queensland in 1930, to Western Australia in 1931 and to Tasmania in 1936. The "carrier wave" system of operating long-distance telephone traffic is used so that a number of conversations may be conducted simultaneously over one pair of wires.

The following table shows the growth of the telephone service in New South Wales (including the Australian Capital Territory) since 1921:—

Table 427.—Telephones, New South Wales.

At 30th June.	Exchanges.	Number of Lines Connected.	Public Telephones.	Telephone Instruments Connected.	No. of Instruments per 1,000 of Population.
1921	921*	74,490	1,693	96,710	46
1931	1,946	141,445	2,944	188,345	74
1939	2,010	189,915	4,223	257,246	93
1944	2,019	217,345	4,986	308,016	106
1945	2,027	225,832	5,032	320,198	109
1946	2,034	236,943	5,043	332,463	112
1947	2,036	253,215	5,023	353,283	118
1948	2,053	267,765	5,140	374,891	123
1949	2,085	284,135	5,384	397,919	127

* Offices with only one line connected are not included.

At 30th June, 1949 there were in New South Wales 2,085 telephone exchanges with which 284,135 lines were connected. The number of instruments in use was 397,919, including 388,391 subscribers' instruments, 5,384 public telephones, and 4,144 connected with other exchange services. The ratio of instruments to population increased steadily between 1939 and 1949. The demand for telephone service is still increasing, but numerous applicants for telephones cannot be connected because of a shortage of equipment. Revenue derived from the telephone services in New South Wales during 1948-49 amounted to £6,300,262.

In New South Wales in 1948-49 there were 383,000,000 local telephone calls, including 44,000,000 from public telephones; trunk calls totalled 22,000,000.

The annual ground rent (July, 1950) for an exclusive telephone service ranges from £3 10s. in respect of country exchanges where the number of subscribers' lines in the local call area does not exceed 300, to £6 5s. for a residence service, and £7 10s. for a business service in the metropolitan area. The charge for each effective outward (local) call is 1½d. from

exchanges where the number of lines in the area does not exceed 300, and 1½d. in larger country areas. In the metropolitan area the charge is 2d. per call.

TELEGRAPHIC AND WIRELESS COMMUNICATION WITHIN AUSTRALIA.

The telegraph system of Australia embraces the whole Commonwealth. It has been extended steadily since January, 1858, when the system was opened to the public in New South Wales. Messages are transmitted by land line, submarine cable or radio-telegraph.

In June, 1940 uniform rates were introduced for the transmission of telegrams within the Commonwealth irrespective of State boundaries. In June, 1950 the charge for the transmission of an ordinary telegram of fourteen words was 1s. 3d. between offices up to 15 miles apart and 1s. 6d. between offices more than 15 miles apart. An additional charge of 1d. is made for each word in excess of fourteen. Double rates are charged for urgent telegrams. Telephone subscribers may lodge telegrams by telephone.

Telegraphic Business.

The following table shows the number of telegrams despatched in New South Wales for delivery within the Commonwealth, including messages to Tasmania, in various years since 1921. The total number of telegrams handled in New South Wales cannot be stated, as full particulars are not available regarding messages received from other States. Telegrams in transit through the State are not included.

Table 428.—Telegrams, New South Wales.

Year ended 30th June.	Telegraph Stations.	Telegrams despatched for Delivery in Australia.		Year ended 30th June.	Telegraph Stations.	Telegrams despatched for Delivery in Australia.	
		Number.	Revenue Received.			Number.	Revenue Received.
			£				£
1921	2,252	5,906,243	397,421	1945	3,079	12,060,011	782,049
1929	3,069	5,972,606	425,933	1946	3,054	12,856,149	905,837
1931	3,055	4,609,851	306,641	1947	3,047	12,031,367	845,847
1939	3,061	6,242,494	400,687	1948	3,065	12,229,176	838,067
1944	3,071	11,078,595	709,430	1949	3,089	13,044,965	991,757

The revenue from telegraph business in New South Wales in 1948-49, *viz.*, £991,757, was a record. The number of telegrams despatched for delivery in Australia in 1948-49 was more than double the number in 1938-39.

In 1948-49 there were 172,600 messages, containing 3,603,513 words, sent by coastal radio-telegraph in New South Wales, as compared with 128,613 messages and 2,721,177 words in 1947-48, and 117,980 messages and 1,862,339 words in 1938-39.

In May, 1949 a public picturegram service was re-established between Sydney and Melbourne. This is the first section of a picturegram network which will interconnect all Australian capital cities, as well as Newcastle, New South Wales.

Facilities are being provided for mobile radio-telephone services to have access to local exchange networks and trunk line systems. Tests are being conducted with radio-telephone equipment to meet the needs of outback areas where the cost of erecting land-lines is prohibitive; an experimental network has been established in the Broken Hill district.

Radiocommunication Stations.

Particulars of the number and type of radiocommunication stations authorised in New South Wales (excluding the Australian Capital Territory) and in Australia, Papua and the Territory of New Guinea in the last three years, are shown in the following table. Figures on this basis, relating to radiocommunication (radio-telegraph and radio-telephone) stations only, are not available prior to 30th June, 1947; particulars of broadcasting stations and broadcasting licenses are shown in this chapter under the heading "Wireless Broadcasting."

Table 429.—Radiocommunication Stations Authorised in New South Wales and Australia and Territories.

At 30th June.	Transmitting and Receiving.					Receiving Only.		Total of Fore- going.	Air- craft.	Ship.
	Aero- nautical. *	Coast. †	Land. ‡	Mobile (General). §	Miscel- laneous.	Land. ‡	Mobile (General). §			
NEW SOUTH WALES.										
1947	8	1	143	452	14	87	36	741	¶	¶
1948	8	1	176	499	33	72	36	825	¶	¶
1949	10	1	272	666	27	74	36	1,086	¶	¶
AUSTRALIA AND TERRITORIES.										
1947	59	20	788	827	26	326	233	2,279	87	219
1948	59	24	1,009	1,208	68	331	259	2,958	168	345
1949	69	28	1,325	1,717	47	330	323	3,839	205	520

* Ground stations (aeradio stations) for communication with aircraft stations. † Ground stations for communication with ship stations. ‡ Stations established at fixed locations on land for the conduct of point to point services and for communication with mobile stations. § Stations installed in motor vehicles and small harbour vessels not falling within the definition of ship stations or aircraft stations; and stations comprising small portable apparatus used for various purposes. ¶ Not available.

OVERSEAS TELEGRAPHIC AND WIRELESS COMMUNICATION.

In addition to the carriage of mails by sea and air, communication between New South Wales and overseas countries is effected by cable and wireless services. These include cablegrams, radiograms, picturegrams and radio-telephone. Wireless communication was established with the United Kingdom on 8th April, 1927, and since that date the use of wireless for purposes of overseas communication has expanded rapidly.

Particulars of cablegram and radiogram traffic between Australia and overseas countries in 1938-39 and the last six years are given in the following table; details for New South Wales are not available:—

Table 430.—Cablegram and Radiogram Traffic between Australia and Oversea Countries.

Year ended 30th June.	From Australia to—					To Australia from—				
	United Kingdom.	U.S.A.	New Zealand and Pacific Islands.	Other Places.	Total.	United Kingdom.	U.S.A.	New Zealand and Pacific Islands.	Other Places.	Total.
	Thousands of Words.					Thousands of Words.				
1939	5,889	1,608	3,898*	3,411	14,806	7,699	1,478	3,024*	3,003	16,104
1944	15,224	13,897	5,908*	8,076	43,106	22,100	5,400	2,866*	11,217	41,583
1945	16,742	8,118	5,235*	7,634	37,729	26,087	5,840	2,638*	12,933	47,504
1946	13,988	6,341	5,089*	8,990	34,408	23,052	5,204	3,290*	17,179	48,725
1947	11,884	5,650	5,369*	9,972	32,875	17,370	5,483	3,636*	13,999	40,488
1948	11,566	4,128	5,637	9,486	30,817	18,086	3,923	4,246	12,321	38,576
1949	14,113	3,113	5,974	9,801	33,001	21,801	2,670	4,154	12,316	40,941

* Cablegram between Australia and New Zealand, Fiji, and Norfolk Island.

Since 1938-39 cable and wireless traffic between Australia and overseas countries has more than doubled. Messages received from abroad in 1948-49 totalled 33,000,000 words, of which 43 per cent. came from the United Kingdom, 9 per cent. from the United States, and 18 per cent. from New Zealand and the Pacific Islands. In the same year the proportions of traffic sent were United Kingdom 53 per cent., United States 6 per cent., and New Zealand and Pacific Islands 10 per cent.

A wireless picturegram service between Australia and the United Kingdom and North America was inaugurated on 1st October, 1934; in 1948-49 the number of pictures received in Australia from overseas countries was 1,226, and the number transmitted was 29, as compared with 685 received and 29 transmitted in 1947-48.

In May, 1949 a public radio-telegram service was established in an air-to-ground direction from aircraft operated by Qantas Empire Airways between Sydney and Karachi.

Australia has radio-telephone communication with 47 overseas countries, with five trans-Atlantic liners, and with one vessel on the Australia-New Zealand run. In 1948-49 the number of overseas radio-telephone calls was 26,901 (comprising 14,235 originating in Australia and 12,666 incoming calls), as compared with 22,456 in 1947-48. The total number of paid minutes was 132,337 in 1947-48 and 155,601 in 1948-49.

Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia).

The Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia) was formed as an outcome of a decision of the Commonwealth Communications Council (comprising members of the British Commonwealth) that Empire communications, both cable and wireless, should be nationally owned and operated. In Australia, this Commission of five members was constituted on 23rd August, 1946, under the Overseas Telecommunications Act, 1946,

to acquire and operate the existing cable and wireless installations. A detailed account of its formation and functions is given on page 172 of Official Year Book, No. 50.

The Commission has operated Australia's external radiocommunication services since 1st February, 1947, and the cable services since 1st July, 1947. Cable and radiocommunication services are co-ordinated by the Commission; where the channel is not stipulated by the sender, the message is forwarded by either channel according to convenience and traffic conditions. Rates of either channel to any destination are now the same; where the rates varied previously, the lower rate has been accepted as the current rate. The total revenue of the Commission in 1948-49 was £595,515, or £94,101 greater than in 1947-48; expenditure aggregated £532,591, and there was a net profit of £62,924.

Uniformity of policy and co-operation within the British Commonwealth is provided under an "Overall Agreement" signed by the partner Governments in London in May, 1948. The Commonwealth Telecommunications Board, with headquarters in the United Kingdom, was established as the central co-ordinating authority on 31st May, 1949.

The International Telecommunication Union (an agency of the United Nations) adopted a revised International Telecommunication Convention at a Plenipotentiary Conference held in Atlantic City, U.S.A. in 1947, replacing the convention adopted in Madrid in 1932. Australia ratified the Convention, which came into force on 1st January, 1949.

WIRELESS BROADCASTING.

Broadcasting of all types is administered by the Postmaster-General, who issues licenses to broadcasting stations and to listeners. Broadcasting stations are divided into two classes: Commercial, operated under license from the Postmaster-General; and National, owned by the Commonwealth Government. The Australian Broadcasting Control Board has supervised all broadcasting stations since 15th March, 1949.

Australian Broadcasting Control Board.

An Australian Broadcasting Control Board of three full-time members was constituted on 15th March, 1949, under the Australian Broadcasting Act, 1948. The Board, with the approval of the Minister, has authority to supervise and control both classes of broadcasting stations, television stations, facsimile stations and similar services. It fixes standards and practices for technical equipment, frequencies of operating power and the hours of transmission; it also controls the formation of networks of broadcasting stations. Programmes of stations are regulated by the Board, under the Australian Broadcasting Act, 1948, which stipulates that programmes should contain reasonable variety, adequate religious broadcasts, an equitable basis for political and controversial matter and, in respect of commercial stations, a proportion of advertising that is not excessive; broadcasting a dramatization of any political matter occurring less than five years previously is prohibited. The Board, with the approval of the Postmaster-General and the Treasurer, may grant financial or other assistance to commercial broadcasting stations to enable programmes of adequate standard to be provided in their areas.

Broadcasting Advisory Committees, appointed in each State by the Postmaster-General, advise the Board on matters relating to programmes and may report on objectionable items broadcast.

Licensees of commercial broadcasting stations are compelled by statute to disclose any particulars relating to broadcasting activities on request by the Board.

National Broadcasting Service.

The National Broadcasting Service consists of stations owned by the Commonwealth Government. Programmes are provided by the Australian Broadcasting Commission and technical services by the Postmaster-General's Department. The Service was inaugurated in July, 1929 by the purchase of two commercial stations in New South Wales. Programmes were provided by private enterprise until 1st July, 1932, when the Australian Broadcasting Commission was established.

The Commission, which comprises seven part-time members, is appointed by the Commonwealth Government. The Commission engages staff and artists, including permanent orchestras and news-gathering personnel. It is also responsible for the provision of studios and offices, and for rates of remuneration and conditions of employment. Prior to March, 1949 the revenue of the Commission was received from a proportion of the fees paid for broadcast listeners' licenses, supplemented, when necessary, by Government grants. Since March, 1949 estimates of receipts and expenditure have been submitted to the Postmaster-General and funds have been appropriated by Parliament.

At 30th June, 1950 there were twelve national broadcasting stations in New South Wales (including three in Sydney) and one in the Australian Capital Territory.

Commercial Broadcasting Stations.

Licenses for commercial broadcasting stations are issued by the Postmaster-General's Department. The fee is £25 per annum, plus, for the second and following years (where a profit was made by the station), one half of one per cent. of the gross earnings for the year. Commercial stations, usually operated by private organizations, derive their income from advertising and other broadcast publicity. Stations are subject to supervision by the Australian Broadcasting Control Board (see above). Commercial stations in New South Wales increased from 2 in 1924 to 16 in 1934, and 35 in 1939; at 30th June, 1950, there was 35 commercial stations in New South Wales (including 6 in Sydney) and one station in the Australian Capital Territory.

Broadcast Listeners' Licenses.

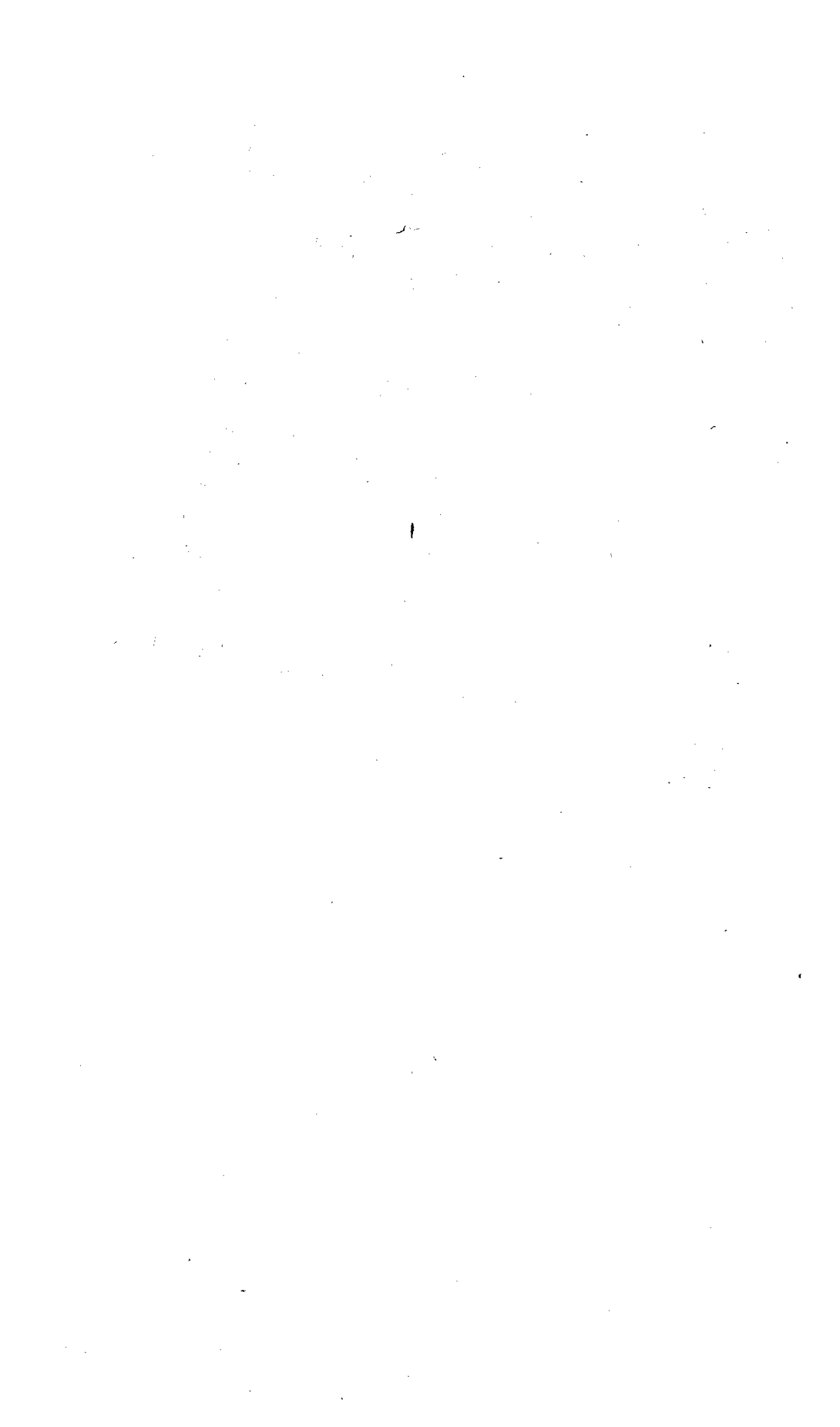
A broadcast listener's license must be held in respect of every radio receiving set or appliance in use, or which is capable of being used, for the reception of broadcast programmes. For the first set the fee is £1 per annum, except in locations more than 250 miles from a national broadcasting station, where the fee is 14s. For each receiver in excess of one the fees are 10s. and 7s. respectively. Pensioners complying with certain conditions are charged one half of these license fees. Licenses are granted free to blind persons and to all schools; public hospitals and charitable institutions are not charged fees for receivers in excess of one.

Broadcast listeners' licenses in force in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory increased from approximately 4,000 in 1924 to 100,798 at 30th June, 1929, and 433,029 at 30th June, 1939. The number at 30th June, 1950 was 748,268, or 73 per cent. greater than in 1939. Particulars since 1939 are shown in the following table:—

Table 431.—Broadcast Listeners' Licenses in New South Wales.*

At 30th June.	Broadcast Listeners' Licenses in Force—				Fees Received during Year ended 30th June.
	For First Receiver.	For each Additional Receiver.	Total Licenses.	Licenses per Thousand of Population.	
1939	433,029		433,029	157	£ 453,766
1944	538,151	21,881	560,032	193	544,921
1945	548,074	24,623	572,697	195	555,622
1946	550,068	25,796	575,864	195	556,906
1947	643,818	35,687	679,505	226	652,433
1948	650,498	48,761	699,259	230	663,384
1949	650,475	55,977	706,452	226	665,045
1950	683,271	64,997	748,268	231	700,124

* Including the Australian Capital Territory.



RURAL INDUSTRIES

A brief review of the early settlement of New South Wales and of the problems of rural settlement was published at page 679 of the Year Book for 1928-29. Stages in the development of land settlement policy, a statement of progress in the alienation of land, and a brief outline of the subsisting forms of land occupation are given in the chapter "Land Settlement" of this volume.

During the economic depression, which affected rural industries very severely from 1930 to 1936, the problem of rural settlement became that of maintaining existing settlement rather than of promoting new development. The policy of closer settlement was resumed towards the end of 1937, but operations were suspended throughout the duration of the Second World War.

Current provisions for rural settlement, including that of ex-service personnel, are described in the chapter "Land Settlement."

STATISTICS OF RURAL INDUSTRIES.

Statistics of rural industries are compiled from returns collected under the Census Act, 1901, from owners and occupiers of rural holdings of one acre or more in extent. The returns cover operations for each complete year ended 31st March, except that for any crops the normal harvesting period of which extends beyond that date, estimates of the probable yield are included in order to cover the full season's production.

Since 1943, rural statistics have been collected uniformly throughout Australia in respect of data, annual period, and time of collection.

RURAL HOLDINGS.

The land of New South Wales which is occupied in rural holdings consists either of alienated* lands, lands in course of alienation, leased Crown lands, or various combinations of these tenures, while a considerable area remains as Crown reserves. At 31st March, 1949, the number of agricultural and pastoral holdings of one acre or more in extent was 74,303, embracing a total area of 167,636,775 acres.

The area of the State not embraced within such holdings is approximately 30,000,000 acres and includes approximately 3,000,000 acres covered by rivers, lakes, harbours, etc.; 5,000,000 acres of rugged land unfit for occupation of any kind; town lands and holdings used for agricultural and pastoral purposes which are less than one acre in extent; land embraced in State forests and not otherwise occupied; and unoccupied reserves for necessary public purposes, such as commons, travelling stock and water

* The term "alienated land" as used in this chapter and chapter "Agriculture" refers to the areas so returned by landholders, and includes perpetual leases, homestead selections, etc., as well as land actually alienated or in course of alienation.

reserves, roadways and railway enclosures. Most of the land unsuitable for settlement is in the coastal and tableland divisions, but proportionately smaller areas are found in all divisions.

An approximate classification of the main purposes for which rural holdings of one acre and upwards were used in 1911-12 and various years to 1945-46 (the latest year for which it is available) is shown below and the diagrammatic map on page 9 of this edition illustrates the regions devoted to the principal forms of rural production. As from 1928-29 holdings on which agricultural operations were confined to production of fodder for the livestock on the holding were classified under the heading "grazing" or "dairying" or "grazing and dairying." A certain proportion of the holdings classified according to the main purposes shown below was used also for subsidiary activities, such as poultry, pig and bee farming.

Table 432.—Rural Holdings, Classification According to Purposes.

Main Purpose for which Holdings are used.	Number of Holdings.						
	1911-12.	1925-26.	1930-31.	1935-36.	1939-40.	1944-45.	1945-46.
Agriculture	6,814	11,435	10,806	10,293	10,373	9,497	10,447
Dairying	3,157	9,766	14,484	14,969	14,210	12,473	12,157
Grazing	22,011	25,428	24,154	21,970	20,578	22,101	21,590
Agriculture and Dairying ...	8,258	5,624	3,371	4,066	3,752	3,821	3,578
Agriculture and Grazing ...	21,969	18,084	15,969	15,995	18,144	16,341	17,051
Dairying and Grazing ...	2,099	1,794	1,148	1,445	1,309	1,639	1,341
Agriculture, Dairying and Grazing	4,362	1,734	1,146	1,834	1,433	1,239	1,028
Poultry, Pig, or Bee Farming	879	1,526	1,630	2,786	2,540	4,527	3,973
Total Holdings of one acre and upwards used mainly for Agricultural and Pastoral Purposes ...	69,549	75,391	72,708	73,358	72,339	71,638	71,165

NOTE—The basis of classification was amended in 1928-29.

In addition to those classified above, small holdings—mostly less than 30 acres in extent, which numbered 3,008 in 1945-46—were used partly for agricultural and pastoral purposes, but mainly for residential and other purposes, or were unoccupied at the time of collecting the returns. The particulars in the table do not indicate the actual number of settlers occupying the land—because some holdings are held conjointly, and a number of landholders own more than one holding.

Between 1930-31 and 1939-40 there was a definite trend towards mixed farming. Single purpose holdings declined in number and those used for two or more classes of activity increased. Apart from holdings classified as pig, poultry or bee farms, the number of single purpose holdings used for agriculture, dairying or grazing was 49,444 or 69.6 per cent. in 1930-31 and 45,161 or 64.7 per cent. in 1939-40; on the other hand, holdings used for a combination of these activities increased from 21,634 or 30.4 per cent. in 1930-31 to 24,638 or 35.3 per cent. in 1939-40. During the next six years the number of single purpose holdings declined further to 44,194, but the proportion rose to 65.8 per cent. as a result of a reversal of the trend in respect of grazing activities, and the proportion of multiple purpose holdings, numbering 22,998, declined to 34.2 per cent.

The number and proportion of holdings used for each of the main rural activities, singly or combined, in 1930-31, 1939-40 and 1945-46 is shown below. A holding is not classified as agricultural if the cultivation is confined to fodder crops for the livestock thereon; consequently the number of cultivated holdings (those with at least one acre of cultivation), *viz.*, 49,391 in 1930-31, 53,251 in 1939-40 and 49,743 in 1945-46, exceeds the number of agricultural holdings as stated in this table:—

Table 433.—Rural Holdings used for Agriculture, Dairying and Grazing.

Purpose.	Holdings.			Proportion of Total.		
	1930-31.	1939-40.	1945-46.	1930-31.	1939-40.	1945-46.
	Number.			Per cent.		
Agriculture—						
Single Purpose	10,806	10,373	10,447	34·5	30·8	32·5
Combined with Grazing ...	15,969	18,144	17,051	51·0	53·8	53·1
With other Purposes	4,517	5,185	4,606	14·5	15·4	14·4
Total	31,292	33,702	32,104	100·0	100·0	100·0
Dairying—						
Single Purpose	14,484	14,210	12,157	71·9	68·7	67·2
With other Purposes	5,665	6,494	5,947	28·1	31·3	32·8
Total	20,149	20,704	18,104	100·0	100·0	100·0
Grazing—						
Single Purpose	24,154	20,578	21,590	50·9	49·6	52·6
Combined with Agriculture ...	15,969	18,144	17,051	37·7	43·8	41·6
With other Purposes	2,294	2,742	2,369	5·4	6·6	5·8
Total	42,417	41,464	41,010	100·0	100·0	100·0

In 1945-46 the proportion of single purpose holdings was highest in dairying, 67·2 per cent., and lowest in agriculture, less than 33 per cent. The holdings used for agriculture and grazing combined represented 53 per cent. of those classified to agriculture and 41·6 per cent. of the holdings used for grazing. There had been an appreciable increase since 1939-40 in the number and proportion of holdings used exclusively for grazing.

WHEAT-GROWING IN CONJUNCTION WITH OTHER RURAL ACTIVITIES.

To reveal the extent to which wheat-growing is undertaken in conjunction with sheep grazing, dairy farming and pig raising, special tables were compiled from statistical data collected in respect of the years 1932-33, 1935-36 and 1947-48. The results, with details for each statistical division, are published in the Statistical Registers, 1933-34, 1935-36, and 1947-48.

The number of holdings devoted exclusively to wheat-growing is not revealed, but the tables indicate that many wheat-growers derive a substantial proportion of their livelihood from other farming activities, and that on many holdings the cultivation of wheat is a minor enterprise. In 1947-48 there were only 2,302 holdings on which wheat for grain was grown on which there were no sheep, and of these holdings only 196 had a total area of or exceeding 500 acres of wheat for grain.

Wheat for grain was grown on 17,682 holdings in 1947-48. On 15,380 of these 33.8 per cent. of the sheep in the State were depastured; on 949 of them with registered dairies, 3.2 per cent. of all cattle in registered dairies were found, and the number of pigs on the 3,215 holdings which produced both wheat for grain and pigs represented 21.6 per cent. of all pigs in the State at 31st March, 1948. Some wheat-growers engaged in two or more of these activities and some in beef cattle raising, poultry farming, etc., but the extent to which these operations were carried on was not ascertained.

The following table summarises the data regarding wheat-growing for grain in combination with either sheep grazing, dairy farming or pig raising in New South Wales, exclusive of the Coastal division, where wheat for grain was grown on only 120 holdings in 1947-48.

Table 434.—Wheat-growing for Grain in Association with Sheep Grazing, Dairying and Pig Raising: New South Wales, exclusive of Coastal Division.

Particulars (Item and Unit).	Number or Area.			Proportion of Total in State excluding Coastal Division.*		
	1932-33.	1935-36.	1947-48.	1932-33.	1935-36.	1947-48.
1. Holdings with Wheat for Grain ... No.	17,892	15,861	17,562	41.5	37.6	41.3
2. Area of these Holdings ... thous. ac.	26,964	24,338	30,786	16.9	15.2	19.5
3. And depasturing Sheep ... No.	14,562	13,605	15,307	81.4	85.8	87.2
4. And having Registered Dairies ... No.	2,283	1,740	899	12.8	11.0	5.1
5. And raising Pigs ... No.	...	5,418	3,173	...	34.2	18.1
6. Sheep on these Holdings ... thous.	15,844	13,382	16,971	30.2	26.4	37.7
7. Dairy cows in above Dairies ... No.	61,766	49,371	31,967†	34.9	30.5	26.5†
8. Pigs on these Holdings ... No.	...	58,934	78,715	...	49.1	63.1

* For items 1 and 2, of all rural holdings; items 3, 4 and 5, of holdings with wheat for grain; and items 6, 7 and 8 of all sheep, cows (or cattle) in registered dairies, and pigs. † Dairy cattle.

Exclusive of the Coastal and Western divisions in which very little wheat is grown, 43.3 per cent. of the holdings with 37.2 per cent. of the total area of holdings had wheat for grain in 1947-48.

Many wheat-growers who turned to dairying and pig raising as means of augmenting their income during the depression of the 'thirties, when wheat prices were very low, have since relinquished those activities, but the practice of combining sheep with wheat farming has become even more general. The higher proportion of the pigs on wheat holdings in inland districts was attributable to the expansion of pig meat production to meet war-time requirements and the subsequent continuation of meat contracts.

TENURE OF HOLDINGS.

The tenure of land-holdings in New South Wales is principally of two classes—freehold and leasehold from the Crown. Only a small proportion of the total area occupied is rented from private owners, although the

area held on lease from the Crown is very large. Tenancy, as understood in older countries, therefore, is uncommon, and a very large proportion of the total alienated area is occupied by its owners.

Particulars of the area occupied in each division of New South Wales, according to the class of tenure at 31st March, 1941, as returned by landholders are shown below. Later information has not been collected.

Table 435.—Area and Tenure of Rural Holdings, 1941.

Division.	Alienated* or virtually Alienated.	Leased from Crown with full Rights of Conversion into Free- hold.	Leased from Crown with limited Rights of Conversion into Free- hold.	All other Leases held from Crown.	Total Area in Holdings.
	Acres.				
Coastal	9,503,742	1,369,804	198,826	997,132	12,069,504
Tableland	15,194,867	3,299,352	441,602	1,295,910	20,231,731
Western Slope	22,064,700	1,902,407	286,367	1,081,089	25,334,563
Central Plains and Riverina ...	30,699,563	5,046,518	490,741	2,080,706	38,317,528
Western*	15,731,152	146,321	506,040	61,532,305	77,916,818
New South Wales	93,194,024	11,764,402	1,923,576	66,937,142	173,860,144

* See footnote, page 543, and the following paragraph.

In the Western Division a large extent of western lands leases has been converted to leases in perpetuity in terms of legislation enacted in 1932 and 1934. Records of the Department of Lands indicate that of a total area of 77 million acres of western lands leases more than 47 million acres had been gazetted as perpetual leases at 30th June, 1941. In the statistics of rural holdings compiled from landholders' returns, less than 16 million acres were classified in 1941 as alienated or virtually alienated (as defined at foot of page 543) and more than 30 million acres converted to perpetual leasehold were still returned as western lands leases and classified (in Table 435) with all other leases held from Crown. At 30th June, 1949, the area of perpetual leases in this division was 55,044,814 acres.

The area occupied in holdings of various classes in 1941 is expressed in the following table as a proportion of the total area of each division:—

Table 436.—Proportionate Area of Rural Holdings in Divisions, 1941.

Division.	Alienated* or virtually Alienated.	Leased from Crown with full Rights of Conversion into Free- hold.	Leased from Crown with limited rights of Conversion into Free- hold.	All other Leases held from Crown.	Proportion of Area in rural holdings to Total Area.
Per cent.					
Coastal	42·7	6·1	0·9	4·5	54·2
Tableland	58·7	12·8	1·7	5·0	78·2
Western Slope	78·4	6·8	1·0	3·8	90·0
Central Plains and Riverina...	74·2	12·2	1·2	5·0	92·6
Western*	19·6	0·2	0·6	76·6	97·0
New South Wales ...	47·1	5·9	1·0	33·8	87·8

* See footnote, page 543 and paragraph below Table 435.

In 1941, almost 88 per cent. of the total area of the State was occupied in holdings of one acre and upwards used for agricultural or pastoral purposes. The highest proportion of alienation had taken place in the Western Slopes, *viz.*, 78.4 per cent., and in the Central Plains and Riverina, 74.2 per cent. of the area of the division.

The greater intensity of settlement in the more easterly districts necessitates the allocation of a large proportion of land for public purposes, and a very considerable proportion of the remaining Crown land in the Eastern Division is so rugged or wooded as to be unfit or unprofitable for occupation. This is specially the case in the South Coast division, which in parts is very mountainous; only 38 per cent. of its total area is in rural occupation, as compared with 68 per cent. in the North Coast division and 57 per cent. in the Hunter and Manning.

SIZE OF HOLDINGS.

The classification of rural holdings in size groups has been ascertained at irregular intervals. The particulars in this regard for the year ended 31st March, 1948, summarised below and given in greater detail in the Statistical Register, 1947-48, show the number of holdings in statistical divisions in area series, with the aggregate areas comprised in holdings of each size group. They relate to the total area of holdings, including alienated and Crown lands. Corresponding information for the year 1924-25 may be derived from data published on page 752 of the Official Year Book, 1925-26, and a table on page 683 of the 1928-29 edition gives similar information for the year 1926-27.

The number, area and value of alienated lands in rural holdings, last collected in respect of the year ended 31st March, 1941, are shown in area series on page 689 of the Year Book for 1940-41.

Between 1926-27 and 1947-48 the total number of rural holdings decreased by 3,711 from 78,380 to 74,669. Those of less than 100 acres decreased by 1,633; those of from 100 to 500 acres by 3,089, and those of from 500 to 1,000 acres by 844 (a total decrease of 5,566 in these smaller holdings), but holdings of from 1,000 to 5,000 acres increased by 1,464, those of from 5,000 to 20,000 acres by 289, and those exceeding 20,000 acres by 102.

The smaller holdings embraced an area almost 1,850,000 acres smaller in 1947-48 than in 1926-27, whereas the total acreage in holdings of from 1,000 to 5,000 acres was about 3,365,000 acres greater, and in those of from 5,000 to 20,000 acres about 4,230,000 acres greater. In holdings of over 20,000 acres there was a notable reduction of nearly 7,400,000 acres and the average area of such holdings decreased from about 74,500 acres to about 63,500 acres.

The decrease in the lastmentioned group was due partly to the subdivision for new settlers of some very large holdings in the Western Division, where the acreage in the group was reduced by over 1,700,000 acres and there were 136 more holdings of from 20,000 to 50,000 acres. In the Coastal, Tableland and Western Slope divisions, however, the number of holdings in this bracket decreased from 195 to 108 and their combined area was halved; decreasing by over 3,500,000 acres. There were 35 fewer holdings in this group in the Central Plains and Riverina division and the group aggregate area was about 2,185,000 acres smaller than in 1926-27.

The movements generally reflect trends toward elimination of uneconomic small holdings, closer settlement activities, and developments in mixed farming, which requires holdings of medium size.

The following statement summarises the information regarding size of holdings in the year ended 31st March, 1948:—

Table 437.—Number and Size of Holdings: Classified in Area Series in Divisions, 1947-48.

Size of Holding.		Number and Area of Holdings.					
		Coastal Division.	Tableland Division.	Western Slope Division.	Central Plains and Riverina Division.	Western Division.	New South Wales.
Acre.							
1 to 19	No. ... Acres	7,622 57,018	546 5,228	663 6,471	366 3,285	222 1,752	9,419 73,754
20 to 49	No. ... Acres	3,125 101,935	860 28,662	738 23,779	723 23,375	204 5,969	5,659 183,720
50 to 99	No. ... Acres	3,246 238,139	911 64,964	672 48,528	410 28,190	44 2,906	5,313 382,727
100 to 199	No. ... Acres	6,187 883,386	1,087 154,608	800 126,593	216 31,258	14 1,757	8,394 1,197,602
200 to 499	No. ... Acres	7,265 2,227,717	2,210 744,701	2,116 746,947	761 283,770	27 8,441	12,379 4,011,585
500 to 999	No. ... Acres	2,505 1,710,090	2,410 1,750,514	3,932 2,806,565	2,186 1,555,975	30 20,410	11,063 7,933,554
1,000 to 1,999	No. ... Acres	1,303 1,780,755	2,676 3,785,478	3,825 5,299,999	1,871 2,636,475	41 58,300	9,721 13,561,007
2,000 to 4,999	No. ... Acres	678 2,027,721	2,155 6,475,190	2,537 7,713,529	2,259 7,320,375	68 225,043	7,697 23,761,858
5,000 to 9,999	No. ... Acres	162 1,074,422	515 3,455,363	573 3,782,219	1,196 8,000,978	94 692,752	2,540 17,095,734
10,000 to 19,999	No. ... Acres	53 702,742	145 1,023,309	169 2,239,897	499 6,668,391	269 3,867,897	1,135 15,402,236
20,000 to 49,999	No. ... Acres	19 530,760	33 832,558	45 1,281,379	178 5,219,468	547 18,075,885	822 25,990,050
50,000 to 99,999	No. ... Acres	4 243,527	4 226,552	3 200,149	40 3,418,147	286 19,748,935	346 23,837,340
100,000 and over	No. ... Acres	... ...	... ...	... ...	15 2,282,434	166 33,484,434	181 35,766,868
Total	No. ... Acres	32,174 11,578,212	13,561 19,497,127	16,163 24,366,053	10,759 37,562,130	2,012 76,194,511	74,669 169,198,035
Area of Divisions*	Acres	22,287,451	25,847,199	28,162,505	41,371,676	80,343,215	198,012,046

* Exclusive of Lord Howe Island, harbours and rivers, and Quarantine area (25,074 acres).

Holdings of small size preponderate in the Coastal division where dairy farming and intensive cultivation characterise rural activities. Holdings tend to be considerably larger in the Tableland and Western Slope divisions, but even so, more than one-half the number are of less than 1,000 acres, though about 38 per cent. of them are in the group 1,000 to 5,000 acres, and 59 per cent. are from 500 to 5,000 acres. The existence of irrigation settlements accounts for most of the small holdings in the Central Plains and Riverina and the Western divisions. Holdings of medium size, adapted for agriculture and mixed farming, are the more numerous in the former, and the largest size groups (as dictated by the sparse pastoral occupation which alone is practicable in that region) preponderate in the latter of these divisions.

The position in relation to the rural occupation of the respective divisions in 1947-48, is illustrated in the following table which shows the proportion of the number of holdings in each of several size groups and the proportion

of the aggregate area comprised in each of these groups in relation to the number and area of all holdings in each division:—

Table 438.—Relative Proportion of Holdings: Classified in Area Series in Divisions, 1947-48.

Size of Holdings— Area Series.	Coastal Division.		Tableland Division.		Western Slope Division.		Central Plains and Riverina Division.		Western Division.		New South Wales.	
	N.	A.	N.	A.	N.	A.	N.	A.	N.	A.	N.	A.
Acres.	Proportion per cent. of total number or area of holdings.											
Under 100 ...	43.5	3.4	17.1	.5	12.8	.3	14.2	.2	23.4	...	27.3	.4
100 to 499 ...	41.8	26.9	24.3	4.6	18.6	3.6	9.1	.8	2.0	...	27.9	3.1
500 to 999 ...	7.8	14.8	17.8	9.0	24.3	11.9	20.3	4.1	1.5	...	14.8	4.7
1,000 to 4,999 ...	6.1	32.9	35.6	52.6	39.4	53.4	38.4	26.5	5.4	.4	23.3	22.0
5,000 to 19,999 ...	.7	15.3	4.9	27.6	4.6	24.7	15.8	39.3	18.0	6.0	4.9	19.2
20,000 and over ...	.1	6.7	.3	5.7	.3	6.1	2.2	29.1	47.7	93.6	1.8	50.6

N—Number; A—Area of holdings.

Exclusive of the Western Division the proportions of holdings in the successive size ranges shown in the table were 27.4, 28.5, 15.2, 23.8, 4.6 and 0.5 per cent., the total area in each group representing 0.7, 5.6, 8.5, 39.8, 30.0 and 15.4 per cent., respectively. In the part of the State comprising the Eastern and Central Territorial Divisions holdings of an area of less than 500 acres accounted for 56 per cent. of the number but only 6.3 per cent. of the total area of rural holdings; 39 per cent. ranged in area from 500 to 5,000 acres and embraced 48 per cent. of the total area, and 45.4 per cent. of the area in all holdings was comprised in 5.1 per cent. of the total number.

In the interval from 1926-27 to 1947-48, the average area of holdings of between 100 and 20,000 acres increased from 1,433 to 1,567 acres, the average of those in the Eastern and Central Territorial Divisions being built up from 1,352 to 1,491 acres.

VALUE OF ALIENATED RURAL LANDS.

Information as to the unimproved and improved capital value of rural lands was collected for statistical purposes in the years 1920-21 to 1940-41. Particulars of the value as ascertained at 31st March, 1941, and of the bases of valuation are given on page 276 *et. seq.*, of Official Year Book No. 51.

CHARACTER OF SETTLEMENT.

The nature and pattern of rural settlement in New South Wales have been determined largely by the configuration and varying quality of the land, rainfall, and accessibility to markets, and by local factors, such as water supply, forest stands and means of communication, which undergo important changes as economic development proceeds.

The pastoral industry was the basis of initial settlement throughout the State. It is still nearly State-wide but the Western Division is the only portion given over almost solely to grazing activities. There, land occupation retains its early characteristics of sparse settlement on large holdings with but a few widely scattered small towns and hamlets. Although progress of agriculture in the Central division, particularly in the 15 to 20 inches rainfall belt, at first caused substantial displacement of sheep grazing,

widespread adoption of mixed farming during the past two decades has arrested and reversed that trend. Progressive development of schemes of water supply and irrigation, and better means of communication have been material factors in promoting closer settlement within this division. Dairying and intensive cultivation are the principal farming industries east of the Great Dividing Range.

The density of settlement throughout the State increases in a general way from west to east. Within the wheat belt (defined on the map on page 9 of this volume) rural holdings also gain in density as latitude increases, and this belt supports many flourishing towns of which a number range in population from 10,000 to 15,000.

Large tracts of very rugged, and often densely wooded or poor country militate against settlement in the tablelands and southern coastal districts but there are extensive relatively densely settled areas. Favoured with abundant rainfall, the northern and central portions of the coastal region are, by far, the most densely occupied; in this region dairying and intensive agriculture on well compacted holdings characterise the fertile lands of the many river basins, and the more rugged and less accessible districts are devoted to cattle raising. Sheep are few and wheat growing is negligible. Disregarding the metropolis and the cities of Newcastle and Greater Wollongong, the density of population in these coastal regions is much greater than in any other part of the State.

The following analysis of the State, according to natural divisions on the basis of Local Government areas, shows the rainfall, population, area, and major items of production. A map showing these divisions is published as a frontispiece to this Year Book:—

Table 439.—Rainfall, Population, Area and Production, in Divisions.

Division	Range of Average Annual Rainfall.	Population at 31st December, 1949.	Area. at 1st Jan., 1949. *	Annual Production, 1948-49.				
				Wool.	Wheat.	Butter.	Mining. †	Manu- factures ‡
	inches.	thous. ands.	thous. acres.	thous. lb.	thous. bushels.	thous. lb.	£thous.	£thous.
<i>Coastal—</i>								
North Coast	35-74	167	6,965	15	...	49,535	318	4,175
Hunter and Manning ...	20-61	370	8,414	5,267	100	12,627	9,975	25,362
Cumberland	28-45	1,797	964	100	1	315	...	193,205
South Coast	29-58	143	5,944	3,778	...	6,162	2,777	9,922
Total ... ..	...	2,477	22,287	9,160	101	68,639	13,070	232,664
<i>Tableland—</i>								
Northern	28-38	53	8,087	21,395	294	1,289	217	757
Central	21-53	156	10,699	48,293	3,629	948	2,455	4,506
Southern	19-61	53	7,061	34,208	61	322	715	1,580
Total ... ..	...	262	25,847	103,896	3,984	2,559	3,387	6,843
<i>Western Slope—</i>								
North	20-31	61	9,200	39,191	10,412	965	153	881
Central	17-26	63	7,724	39,409	14,067	444	16	909
South	17-38	119	11,239	60,426	14,686	4,687	30	2,781
Total ... ..	...	243	28,163	139,026	39,165	6,096	199	4,571
<i>Central Plains and Riverina—</i>								
Northern	18-25	30	9,570	35,294	5,169	119	} 40	{ 484
Central	15-20	24	14,812	52,831	2,824	146		
Riverina	12-24	78	17,003	58,812	13,934	1,186		
Total ... ..	...	132	41,394	146,937	21,427	1,451	87	2,315
<i>Western Division</i>	8-18	55	80,321	64,189	27	47	14,378	4,806
<i>Whole State</i> ... ..	...	3,176§	198,012	463,208	64,704	78,792	31,121	251,199

* Excluding area of Lord Howe Island and harbours not included in local government areas
† Calendar year, 1948. ‡ Value added in process of manufacture. § Includes
7,000 migratory persons not included in divisional totals.

The five principal topographical divisions are strips of territory running from the northern to the southern boundary in a south-westerly direction, embracing, respectively, the coastal belt, tablelands, western slopes, central western plains and Western Division or far western plains. Except the far western plains, each is divided into three portions—northern, central and southern—which, with the Cumberland division (embracing the metropolis), makes fourteen subdivisions, each presenting fairly uniform natural features and affected by uniform physiographic factors.

In the north the region of high average rainfall extends further inland than in the south, with the result that the isohyets run in a general north and south direction. The south-western extremity of the Riverina lies about 100 miles further from the coast than does the north-western extremity of the northern plain, and, as the average annual rainfall diminishes with increasing rapidity towards the west, the northern subdivisions shown above generally receive more rain than the central, and the central more than the southern subdivisions.

Roughly about 40 per cent. of the total area of the State receives average rains exceeding 20 inches per year, and over about three-fifths of it the average exceeds 15 inches per year. Where the rainfall is greatest conditions generally favour the dairying industry, the areas with moderate rainfall being more suitable for sheep and wheat. In the dry western areas wool-growing is the only important rural industry.

Not only the quantity, but the seasonal incidence and reliability of the rainfall, and the amount of evaporation are important considerations in determining the productive possibilities of any region. Intermittent rainfall operates powerfully to the detriment of the western hinterland. The meteorological conditions of the respective divisions are discussed in greater detail in the chapter "Climate" of this Year Book, which contains a diagrammatic map showing the configuration and rainfall distribution of the State.

Factories are not extensive outside the metropolitan, Newcastle, Greater Wollongong and Lithgow districts, though there are many dairy factories in the coastal districts and sawmills throughout the eastern half of the State, and ore treatment works at Broken Hill in the Western Division. In recent years, partly the result of the establishment of munitions, etc., factories during the war (now converted to civilian production), there has been a measure of industrial development in a number of the larger country towns, some particulars regarding which are given in the chapter "Factories" of this volume.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF RURAL INDUSTRIES.

Information regarding the value of production of rural and other industries is published in the chapter "Production" of this Year Book and a summary of the gross farm value of rural production in various years since 1901 is shown in Table 440. The net value since 1925-26 is shown also; this is estimated by deducting from the gross value such costs as fodder for livestock, seed, fertilisers, dips, sprays and water for irrigation.

Details regarding estimates of the value of production in the rural industries are shown in the following chapters.

Table 440.—Estimated Value of Production—Rural Industries.

Year.	Gross Value.		Net Value.	
	Amount.	Per Head of Population.	Amount.	Per Head of Population.
	£ thous.	£ s. d.	£ thous.	£ s. d.
1901	22,695	16 12 1	...	...
1911	36,869	22 2 10	...	...
1920-21	69,156	33 1 7	...	...
1925-26	66,933	28 17 0	60,952	26 5 5
1928-29	74,594	30 0 6	68,079	27 8 1
1930-31	42,202	16 11 8	37,751	14 16 8
1931-32	45,403	17 13 8	41,617	16 4 2
1932-33	50,309	19 8 4	45,403	17 10 6
1933-34	60,677	23 4 4	55,826	21 7 3
1934-35	51,977	19 14 7	46,886	17 15 11
1935-36	64,549	24 5 11	58,401	21 19 8
1936-37	78,314	29 4 2	71,172	26 10 11
1937-38	71,800	26 9 11	62,679	23 2 8
1938-39	59,712	21 16 7	50,161	18 6 9
1939-40	72,992	26 8 1	65,921	23 17 0
1940-41	67,822	24 6 2	59,888	21 9 3
1941-42	72,372	25 4 6	62,998	22 7 10
1942-43	90,035	31 12 9	79,726	28 0 4
1943-44	100,430	34 19 6	88,608	30 17 2
1944-45	86,095	29 3 6	75,031	25 17 2
1945-46	107,453	36 12 11	94,984	32 7 10
1946-47	107,067	36 2 8	94,196	31 15 10
1947-48	197,645	65 4 10	181,622	60 8 2
1948-49*	185,094	60 11 9	170,205	55 11 0

* Subject to revision.

MACHINERY USED ON RURAL HOLDINGS.

Since 1943 farmers have supplied particulars relating to numbers of machines on their holdings at 31st March of each year. The details of machinery were extended somewhat in 1946 and 1947.

Particulars shown below are as given in farmers' returns as at 31st March of 1943 and each of the last five years:—

Table 441.—Machinery on Rural Holdings.

Type of Machine.	Number at 31st March—					
	1943.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
Milking machines—Stands (<i>units</i>)	18,365	25,177	27,157	28,861	29,921	31,305
Shearing machines—Stands	43,395	*	*	45,107	45,700	46,370
Ploughs—single furrow	*	*	*	51,129	50,806	50,289
multiple furrow	*	*	41,292	41,389	40,803	40,418
Cultivators—All disc, springtooth and rigid type	*	*	*	43,686	44,066	44,527
Other, including rotary hoes	*	*	*	37,405	38,214	38,506
Harrow—Number of leaves	*	*	146,454	155,615	156,774	157,357
Fertiliser distributors and broadcasters	4,928	5,111	5,114	6,161	6,572	7,293
Grain drills (Combine and other)	22,956	23,793	23,702	25,266	25,427	25,465
Maize planters	8,540	8,519	9,895	10,949	10,834	10,718
Reapers, strippers and harvesters	17,296	17,273	*	17,560	16,984	16,881
Reapers and binders	14,342	14,361	13,803	13,705	13,902	13,574
Mowers	15,541	16,901	*	17,942	18,407	18,608
Chaff cutters	20,964	24,116	*	24,377	23,850	23,424
Spraying plants (power driven)	*	2,993	2,937	3,553	3,910	4,109
Fruit graders	*	1,911	*	1,939	2,081	2,115
Tractors—Wheeled type	13,181	15,145	16,112	17,793	18,659	21,283
Crawler or track type	*	1,214	1,418	1,456	1,599	1,649
Motor trucks, utilities and lorries	22,908	27,282	*	29,157	31,259	33,745
Stationary engines	40,148	44,192	*	46,201	48,062	51,128

* Complete figures not available.

In the period of six years the stands (units) provided by a greater number of milking machines increased by 70 per cent., doubtless reflecting reactions of dairy farmers to the shortage and increasing cost of farm labour; factors which, with higher rural incomes and greater availability of machinery, probably operated to induce increases in several other types of machinery such as shearing machines, grain drills, planters, etc. Growth in the number of fertiliser distributors and broadcasters and mowers may be associated with developments in pasture improvement and fodder conservation, dealt with later in this chapter. There has been a marked increase in the use of tractors on rural holdings, details regarding which are given on page 601 *et seq.* of this volume.

Value of Machinery Used on Rural Holdings.

A comparison of the value of agricultural, pastoral, and dairying implements and machinery in use on rural holdings during various years between 1920-21 and 1940-41 is shown in Table 236 of Official Year Book No. 51.

PERSONS RESIDENT ON HOLDINGS.

In each year 1939 to 1942, and in 1948 and 1949, farmers were required to state the number of persons of all ages residing at 31st March on each holding, including those temporarily absent, but excluding guests, visitors and residents of schools, institutions, etc.

Persons residing on rural holdings at 31st March numbered 349,000 in each 1939 and 1940 but decreased as men were drawn from farms into the armed services and into war factories to 337,000 in 1941 and to 317,000 in 1942. In 1948 the number was 302,000, comprising 166,000 males and 136,000 females and in 1949 the number was 303,000 comprising 167,000 males and 136,000 females.

EMPLOYMENT IN RURAL INDUSTRIES.

Statistics of persons over the age of 14 years permanently engaged in farm work on rural holdings one acre or more in extent have been collected annually since 1921-22; particulars as to temporary employees also have been collected in recent years, but those for 1945-46 and 1946-47 are not comparable with other years. Information regarding the number of women working on the holdings is not entirely satisfactory because, as a general rule, their duties are partly domestic and it is difficult to distinguish those whose principal activity is rural work.

Number Working on Rural Holdings—Census Data.

At the census of 4th April, 1921 the number of persons returned as being occupied in agricultural, pastoral and dairying industries was 160,077 comprising 157,123 males and 2,954 females. Of the total 94,508 were classified to agricultural and 65,569 to pastoral and dairying occupations. A more detailed industry classification was used for the censuses of 30th June, 1933 and 30th June, 1947 and the following statement provides a comparison of the number and sex of persons occupied in each major rural activity other than forestry as ascertained at those dates. Because of seasonal factors and the inclusion in census tabulations of casual workers it is not possible to make direct comparison between this census data and the statistics of persons working on rural holdings at 31st March in each year as compiled from farmers' annual returns.

Table 442.—Persons Occupied in Rural Industries—Census Data.

Industry.	Persons (including Owners, etc.) employed in Farming Industries.							
	At Census, 30th June, 1933.			At Census, 30th June, 1947.			As Proportion of total Population (Persons)	
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	1933.	1947.
	Number.						per cent.	
Agriculture and Mixed Farming ...	81,999	1,740	83,739	66,965	2,347	69,312	3.22	2.32
Grazing ...	43,049	1,153	44,202	38,403	1,828	40,231	1.70	1.35
Dairying ...	34,329	2,296	36,625	27,909	2,753	30,662	1.41	1.03
Pig Farming ...	147	2	149	400	10	410	0.01	0.01
Poultry Farming ...	3,720	363	4,083	4,754	595	5,349	0.16	0.18
Bee-keeping ...	405	14	419	823	17	840	0.01	0.03
Other Farming ...	7,150	23	7,173	1,098	37	1,135	0.27	0.04
Total Farming ...	170,799	5,591	176,390	140,352	7,587	147,939	6.78	4.96
Total Population ...	1,318,471	1,282,376	2,600,847	1,492,211	1,492,627	2,984,838	100.00	100.00

In reviewing the figures it is to be remembered that economic conditions were in sharp contrast at these respective census dates. Acute depression prevailed in 1933; many persons normally following other occupations were on rural holdings, and many unemployed persons undertook intensive cultivation of small areas as a temporary means of livelihood. On the other hand, conditions were most prosperous in 1947, and manufacturing, transport and service industries tended to outbid rural employers in drawing labour from resources far too inadequate to meet all demands. Nevertheless the concluding columns of the table reflect the growing industrialisation of the State's economy. The significantly smaller proportion of the population occupied in these rural industries in 1947 was due also in considerable measure to factors such as the much wider mechanisation of farming operations and continued scarcity, since the war years, of materials needed for permanent improvements on rural properties, together with the effect of a period of relatively unfavourable seasons which made inroads into farmers' and graziers' financial resources.

Data from Farmers' Annual Returns.

The number and sex of persons shown in farmers' returns as being engaged permanently on farm work on rural holdings at the end of each season since 1928-29 are shown in the following statement:—

Table 443.—Persons Engaged Permanently on Rural Holdings.

At 31st March.	Males.	Females.	Total.	At 31st March.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1929*	117,863	10,677	128,540	1940	125,556	7,842	133,398
1930*	116,423	9,848	126,271	1941	121,364	8,706	130,070
1931*	114,989	9,543	124,532	1942	105,123	11,279	116,402
1932	116,929	8,522	125,451	1943	103,143	16,162	119,305
1933	121,795	8,345	130,140	1944	100,820	15,381	116,201
1934	124,190	7,776	131,966	1945	103,386	13,768	117,154
1935	126,408	7,410	133,818	1946	108,129	11,961	120,090
1936	127,125	7,058	134,183	1947	109,324	11,387	120,711
1937	128,006	5,992	133,998	1948	113,052	10,871	123,923
1938	126,051	6,579	132,630	1949	111,362	11,056	122,418
1939	126,341	7,059	133,400				

* At 30th June.

The number occupied permanently was greatest in 1936 but was maintained in the vicinity of 133,000 at 31st March of each year 1935 to 1940. There was a marked increase in the employment of women and girls on farming work during the war years, but that increase, irrespective of the quality of the labour, did not go far toward offsetting the loss of male workers from farms, which by 1944 represented about one in every five of those permanently employed in 1939.

In 1944 there were 17,200 (13 per cent.) fewer persons engaged permanently on rural holdings than before the war, and the subsequent regain was tardy. In March, 1949 the permanent work force on rural holdings was about 11,000 smaller than in 1939, with 15,000 fewer males and 4,000 more females. Many men who had served during the war years in the Forces or in factories had failed to return to their pre-war rural occupations.

The number of females working on farms has changed but little during the last three seasons.

A classification of the number of males engaged permanently in farm work on the holdings at the end of each season 1928-29 to 1948-49 is shown below.

Table 444.—Rural Labour—Males Working Permanently on Holdings.

At 31st March.	Owners, Lessees, Sharefarmers.	Employees receiving Wages.	Relatives not receiving Wages.	Total, Permanent Males.	At 31st March.	Owners, Lessees, Sharefarmers.	Employees receiving Wages.	Relatives not receiving Wages.	Total, Permanent Males.
1928*	66,134	34,234	17,495	117,863	1940	67,443	40,484	17,629	125,556
1930*	65,300	31,387	19,736	116,423	1941	66,395	38,626	16,343	121,364
1931*	66,297	27,949	20,743	114,989	1942	64,238	28,546	12,339	105,123
1932	67,922	26,874	22,133	116,929	1943	64,500	26,471	12,172	103,143
1933	70,779	29,347	21,669	121,795	1944	64,860	23,476	12,484	100,820
1934	70,552	32,713	20,920	124,190	1945	68,626	22,795	11,965	103,386
1935	69,429	36,654	20,325	126,408	1946	72,234	26,628	9,267	108,129
1936	69,353	39,104	18,663	127,125	1947	74,334	25,772	9,168	109,274
1937	68,733	41,033	18,207	128,036	1948	73,400	30,578	9,074	113,052
1938	68,167	41,537	16,347	126,051	1949	71,186	31,987	8,189	111,362
1939	63,003	40,777	17,555	126,341					

* At 30th June.

Between 1939 and 1949 owners, lessees and sharefarmers increased by 3,200, employees decreased by 8,800 and relatives not receiving wages decreased by 9,400. The last-mentioned movement continued a trend in evidence since 1932 and one which gained impetus by the war-time call for men for the Services and for war and other essential industries. A gain of 1,400 in employees receiving wages from 1948 to 1949 was more than offset by decreases of 2,200 in owners, lessees, tenants and sharefarmers and of about 900 in relatives not receiving wages, and thus over the year there was a decrease of about 1,700 in the total number of males permanently employed. Doubtless increasing mechanisation of farming operations has contributed to and assisted to offset the reduction in the number of men working on rural holdings.

Records of females stated to be working permanently on rural holdings show that between 1939 and 1949 the increase in the number at 31st March of 4,000 (to 11,000), was spread over the three categories distinguished in the following table, despite a downward trend in the number of relatives not receiving wages since 1944. In the case of each of these there

was a marked decrease (aggregating 5,100) in 1949 compared with the war-time peak of 16,200 in 1943.

Table 445.—Females Recorded as Working Permanently on Rural Holdings.

At 31st March.	Owners, Lessees, Share-farmers.	Em- ployees receiv- ing Wages.	Rela- tives not receiv- ing Wages.	Total Per- manent Females.	At 31st March.	Owners, Lessees, Share-farmers.	Em- ployees receiv- ing Wages.	Rela- tives not receiv- ing Wages.	Total Per- manent Females.
1938	917	721	4,941	6,579	1944	2,174	2,653	10,554	15,381
1939	872	745	5,442	7,059	1945	1,990	2,225	9,553	13,768
1940	1,298	1,018	5,526	7,842	1946	1,657	2,129	8,175	11,061
1941	1,275	1,274	6,157	8,706	1947	1,744	1,871	7,772	11,387
1942	1,822	1,585	7,872	11,279	1948	1,611	1,530	7,730	10,871
1943	2,304	3,438	10,420	16,162	1949	1,925	2,003	7,128	11,056

The number of persons working temporarily on wages or contract on holdings at 31st March, decreased from 23,842 (males 22,284 and females 1,558) in 1948 to 22,197 (males 20,932 and females 1,265) in 1949. There were approximately 40,000 engaged temporarily on rural holdings at 31st March, 1939.

WAGES PAID TO WORKERS ON RURAL HOLDINGS.

The amount of wages paid to permanent and casual employees on rural holdings, as stated in the returns of the landholders, in each year 1928-29 to 1941-42 and in 1947-48 and 1948-49 is shown below; the value of board and lodging supplied by the employer is included. Corresponding information is not available for intervening years except for 1945-46 when £3,085,381 was paid to casual labour; £3,018,188 to males and £67,193 to females and 1946-47 when the respective amounts were £3,377,163, £3,310,422 and £66,741.

Table 446.—Wages Paid to Rural Workers.

Year ended 31st March.	Males.			Fe- males, Per- manent and Casual.	Total.	Year ended 31st March.	Males.			Fe- males, Per- manent and Casual.	Total.
	Per- manent.	Casual.	Total.				Per- manent.	Casual.	Total.		
	£ thousand.										
1929*	6,475	3,042	9,517	83	9,600	1937	6,048	3,393	9,441	49	9,490
1930*	5,717	2,791	8,508	86	8,594	1938	6,427	3,670	10,097	60	10,157
1931*	4,533	2,186	6,719	71	6,790	1939	6,302	3,608	9,910	65	9,975
1932	4,145	2,102	6,247	50	6,297	1940	6,406	3,610	10,016	88	10,104
1933	4,292	2,362	6,654	52	6,706	1941	6,309	3,686	9,995	116	10,111
1934	4,654	2,514	7,168	52	7,220	1942	5,093	3,724	8,817	130	8,997
1935	5,119	2,659	7,778	53	7,831	1943†	7,333	3,827	11,160	295	11,455
1936	5,534	3,043	8,577	52	8,629	1949	8,490	4,215	12,705	410	13,115

* Year ended 30th June.

† Not available for seasons 1942-43 to 1946-47.

Conditions of Rural Employment.

During the decade preceding the outbreak of war in 1939 certain workers in the pastoral, fruit-growing and sugar industries were covered by Commonwealth rural awards and agreements, but otherwise rural employment in New South Wales generally was not subject to regulation by industrial arbitration tribunals. The Industrial Arbitration Act of New South Wales excluded the rural industries from its provisions between December, 1929 and November, 1943, since when an award in respect of any rural industry may have effect only after gazettal of a certificate by the Industrial Commission, after public enquiry, to the effect that the industry is able, and is likely to continue to be able, to pay the award wages without becoming unprofitable.

During the war period, the Commonwealth Government subsidised or assisted producers of certain crops and dairy products needed in prosecuting the war, and wages, hours, etc., of employees engaged in the production of these commodities were regulated. Since 1943 awards covering employment in certain rural industries have been made by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration under National Security (Industrial Peace) Regulations which have been continued in operation to 31st December, 1950, by Defence (Transitional Provisions) Acts passed in each year 1946 to 1949.

The Wheat Harvest Employment Commission, appointed under National Security Regulations, made an award in November, 1942, fixing rates of wages and hours for harvesting grain crops of wheat, oats, barley and rye, and hay crops of wheat and oats sown in 1942. The first award covering wheat (grain harvesting) under National Security (Industrial Peace) Regulations was made in circumstances described on page 393 of the Year Book No. 50, with effect from 15th November, 1943.

The rates prescribed for employees engaged in harvesting wheat (with-out keep) varied as shown below:—

Table 447.—Rates of Wages and Hours of Work—Wheat Harvesting.

Wheat (Grain).	From Nov., 1943.	From Dec., 1946.	From Oct., 1948.	From Nov., 1949.
	s. d. per hour.			
Stacker and thatcher	3 0	3 2	3 5	3 8
Driver of binder, header, harvester or tractor	2 8	2 10	3 1	3 4
Other harvest hands	2 4	2 6	2 9	3 0
Hours per week	56	56	56	56

An award for the harvesting of rice in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area was made by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in terms of the National Security (Industrial Peace) Regulations, to operate from 14th May, 1942. The terms were arranged substantially by agreement between the rice growers and the employees' union, and are subject to review with changes in the price of rice or the cost of living.

Hours of work were reduced from 48 to 44 per week, and the award was extended to rice harvesting in other parts of New South Wales from 22nd May, 1944. Wages (per day) under the award as varied in April, 1947, were 20s. 6d. for platform hands, 22s. 6d. for drivers of headers, and 20s. for casual hands; for bag sewers the rate was 14s. 6d. per 100 bags, and the working week was 44 hours.

Wages of sugar-field workers in the three sugar-mill areas on the northern rivers of New South Wales are regulated by agreement between the Cane Growers' Association and the Australian Workers' Union. The current agreement, to remain in force for three years, commenced on 14th May, 1948. The rates of wages are subject to cost of living adjustments. The ordinary hours of work are 40 per week or 8 per day, Monday to Friday, but may be spread to 11 a.m. on Saturday. Basic rates awarded from 14th May, 1948, and those fixed from 1st June, 1948, were as follows:—

Period.	Field Worker over 19 years. per week.	Cane Cutter (Day labour). per week.	Cane Cutter—Piece Work. Rate per ton cut per acre (fixed at one ton intervals). Examples are:—			
			Over 15.	11 to 12.	8 to 9.	5 to 6.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
From 1st June, 1945 ...	96 2	130 11	7 10	9 3	10 9	16 4
From 14th May, 1948 ...	121 8	146 0	8 6	9 11	11 5	17 7½
From 1st June, 1948 ...	121 8	146 0	9 5	11 1	13 0	19 8½

The award of the Commonwealth Court relating to fruit growing applies only to employers listed in the award in such districts as the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, Wentworth and Cuthwaite, Young, Batlow, Kentucky, Gosford, etc., where large quantities of fruit are grown, and does not apply as a common rule in the industry. Minimum rates payable under awards made between December, 1939 and December, 1948, are shown in Table 244 of the 51st edition of the official Year Book.

New classifications of labour were provided in a new award which operated from July, 1949. A working week of 44 hours was prescribed in orchards, vineyards and plantations. The rates of wages per week payable under the award from December, 1949, to field workers (1s. per week higher in the Murrumbidgee and Murray irrigation settlements) are as follows:—

General labourer, fruit picker—£6 19s. (citrus), £7 (other fruits).

Tractor driver—£7 6s. Pruner (non-citrus), £7 11s.

Leading hand—£7 10s., or 5s. per week above the highest paid employee under his supervision, whichever the higher.

Females over 18 years—75 per cent. of base rate plus 75 per cent. of margin.

Casual employees—Weekly rates increased by 10 per cent.

The Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration made its first award applying to the dairying industry (under National Security (Industrial Peace) Regulations) to operate from 1st July, 1943. It applies to dairy farms where ordinarily not less than ten cows are kept. Employees may be required to work on any day of the week. Ordinary hours are 56 per week, with a daily spread of 12 hours during May and June, 13 hours in March, April, July and August, and 14 hours in September to February. Overtime at ordinary rate plus 6d. per hour must be paid for work in excess of these hours. Rates of wages are subject to adjustment in May and November each year.

The rates of wages prescribed for employees under weekly engagements aged 20 years or over are shown below:—

Table 448.—Wages of Dairy Farm Workers, Weekly Rates.

Period.	Males.					Females.
	Shed Hand.	General Farm Hand.	Milker and Carter.	Tractor Driver.	Leading Hand.	
	£ s. d. per week.					
July, 1943 to October, 1943 ...	4 16 0	5 1 0	5 12 6	5 16 0	6 1 0	3 4 0
November, 1943 to April, 1944 ...	4 17 0	5 2 0	5 13 6	5 17 0	6 2 0	3 4 8
May, 1944 to October, 1946 ...	4 16 0.	5 1 0	5 12 6	5 16 0	6 1 0	3 4 0
November, 1946 to January, 1947 ...	4 18 0	5 3 0	5 14 6	5 18 0	6 3 0	3 5 4
February, 1947 to April, 1947 ...	5 4 0	5 9 0	6 0 6	6 4 0	6 9 0	3 9 4
May, 1947 to October, 1947 ...	5 6 0	5 11 0	6 2 6	6 6 0	6 11 0	3 10 8
November, 1947 to April, 1948 ...	5 8 0	5 13 0	6 4 6	6 8 0	6 13 0	3 12 0
May, 1948 to October, 1948 ...	5 12 0	5 17 0	6 8 6	6 12 0	6 17 0	3 14 8
November, 1948 to April, 1949 ...	5 17 0	6 2 0	6 13 6	6 17 0	7 2 0	3 18 0
May, 1949 to October, 1949 ...	6 2 0	6 7 0	6 18 6	7 2 0	7 7 0	4 1 4
November, 1949 to May, 1950 ...	6 8 0	6 13 0	7 4 6	7 8 0	7 13 0	4 5 4

If the employee is provided with board and lodging (including laundry and mending for men) the rates are reduced by £1 10s. for males and 16s. for females. The rate for adult females is two-thirds that for male shed hands, and for casual employees the rates are 25 per cent. greater than the weekly rates.

A shed hand on a dairy farm musters, milks, feeds stock, and cleans in or about sheds; a milker and carter does the work of a shed hand and sells or delivers milk from a vehicle to retail customers; a leading hand is in charge of three or more employees.

In the first award of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for pastoral workers, made in 1907, the shearing rate was 24s. per 100 sheep shorn (an increase of 4s. over the predominant rate prior to the award). Station hands have been covered by award since 1917. The pastoral award applied only to employment on the large holdings.

From 1st January, 1943, to August, 1948, the award was declared a "common rule" of the industry (in terms of National Security Regulations) and so applied to all employees where employing pastoralists or farmers were predominantly engaged in the raising and/or shearing of sheep. It did not apply to the employment of station hands on properties depasturing 2,000 or fewer sheep.

In April, 1948, the Conciliation Commissioner issued an interim award covering rates of pay only, which was followed in August, 1948, by a new comprehensive Federal award covering the pastoral industry and superseding all previous awards, with the effect of rendering the "common rule" inoperative. The award does not apply to members of the employer's family, domestic servants, or jackeroos, nor to employment of station hands on any property where 2,000 or fewer sheep are depastured.

The rates of wages as prescribed by the pastoral industry award for shearers, shed hands and station hands in New South Wales since September, 1938, are shown below:—

Table 449.—Rates of Wages—Shearers, Shed and Station Hands.

Date of Change.	Shearers; per 100 Ordinary Flock Sheep (Machine).	Shed hands.		Station hands.	
		Found.	Not Found.	With Keep.	Without Keep.
	s. d.	£ s. d. per week.			
September, 1938	35 6	4 14 0	6 0 0	2 5 6	3 7 0
August, 1940	36 0	4 15 6	6 2 3	2 6 9	3 9 0
March, 1941	36 9	4 17 9	6 5 9	2 8 9	3 12 0
July, 1941	38 0	5 1 0	6 11 3	2 11 9	3 17 0
August, 1942	39 3	5 4 0	6 17 0	2 15 0	4 2 0
November, 1942	40 3	5 7 3	7 1 6	2 17 0	4 6 0
May, 1943	41 3	5 10 0	7 6 0	3 0 3	4 10 0
June, 1945	45 0	6 0 0	7 10 0	3 0 3	4 10 0
December, 1946	46 9	6 4 9	7 17 9	3 4 9	4 17 0
March, 1947	47 0	6 6 4	7 19 0	3 10 2	4 18 0
June, 1947	51 3	6 6 4	7 19 0	3 10 2	4 18 0
January, 1948	51 3	6 6 4	7 19 0	4 0 0	5 10 0
April, 1948	56 6	6 14 9	8 10 9	4 0 0	5 10 0
July, 1948	60 6	7 6 1	9 4 1	4 0 0	5 10 0
September, 1948	60 6	7 6 1	9 4 1	4 7 0	5 17 0*
November, 1948	62 3	7 11 1	9 11 1	4 8 4	5 19 0*
May, 1949	70 0	8 4 1	10 5 5	5 4 4	6 17 0*
November, 1949	71 6	8 9 4	10 12 8	5 7 8	7 2 0*
May, 1950	81 6	9 7 3	11 12 3	6 3 3	7 19 7*
July, 1950	100 0	10 10 0	12 15 0	6 3 3	7 19 7*

* Working at or about homestead on other than domestic duties.

Rural Workers Accommodation Act, 1926.

Employers of rural labour are required under the Rural Workers Accommodation Act, 1926, to provide employees engaged for more than 24 hours with accommodation of standards prescribed by regulations (revised in March, 1947) for sleeping, dining, etc., including hygiene facilities, sanitation and the cleanliness of premises. Unless otherwise provided by an industrial award no charge may be made for the accommodation.

The Act applies in all districts other than areas proclaimed as cities. The owner or person entitled to immediate possession must provide the premises, and in the provision of other facilities responsibility extends to the employer as well as to the person entitled to immediate possession. If the latter be a tenant he may, after notifying the landlord, erect buildings in compliance with the Act and may recover from the owner the current value of the buildings when tenancy ceases.

Inspectors appointed under the Act are empowered to enter and inspect the accommodation, and employers must notify them of the date of intended commencement of seasonal work. Notice may be given employers of accommodation requirements and action may be taken in Courts of Petty Sessions to enforce compliance with the Act. Full-time inspectors are employed and police officers in charge of country stations also act as inspectors.

SHARE-FARMING.

The system of share-farming was introduced in New South Wales towards the end of the last century. Under the system the owner provides suitable land and sometimes seed and fertiliser, and the farmer generally provides

the necessary plant and labour. The contract is usually that the land be operated for a specified purpose and a fixed time. Various arrangements are made for sharing the product. Sometimes the parties to the agreement take equal shares of the produce up to a specific yield, and any excess goes to the farmer as a bonus. In other cases the owner takes one-third and the farmer two-thirds of the total product. Since 1st July, 1943, tenancy under share-farming agreements has been subject to the Agricultural Holdings Act by which provision is made for a minimum tenancy of two years and right to compensation for improvements effected by tenants (see below).

Particulars regarding share-farming as given in Table 351 of the 50th edition of the Year Book show that in the seasons 1936-37 to 1940-41, there were on the average 6,758 holdings (equivalent to about one in every eleven of all holdings) used for share-farming by 8,659 share-farmers engaged in cultivating 1,400,163 acres and using 788,891 acres for dairying.

In 1940-41, the latest year of collection, holdings on which the shares system was used for agriculture exclusively, numbered 3,961 and for dairying only, 434. Holdings with share-farmers engaged in agriculture and dairying in combination (including dairy farms on which only fodder crops for dairy cattle were grown) numbered 2,069.

Of 1,433,364 acres cultivated in 1940-41 on the shares system, 776,279 acres were in the Western Slope divisions and 515,590 acres were in the Central Plains and Riverina. The cultivation was mainly for wheat, *viz.*, 1,280,665 acres on 3,631 holdings. There were 792,632 acres share-farmed for dairying, of which 730,528 acres, or 92 per cent., were in the Coastal division.

AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS ACT, 1941.

The majority of tenancies of agricultural land in New South Wales are tenancies at will or yearly tenancies and many areas are worked for cultivation or dairying under share-farming agreements (see above). Insecurity of tenure leads to the impairment of the productive resources of the land by discouraging good husbandry and improvement of holdings and, from time to time, remedial legislation has been enacted. For instance, the Rural Tenants Act, 1916, which was designed to give tenant farmers the right to compensation for certain improvements but did not apply to tenancies at will, and the Agricultural Lessees Relief Act, 1931, by which tenants were enabled to obtain, under certain conditions, reduction of rent and extension of lease. These Acts were repealed by the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1941, which came into operation on 1st July, 1943. It applies to tenancies of agricultural and pastoral holdings of two acres or more, including tenancies at will and those under share-farming agreements. The minimum tenancy under the Act is two years, and at least twelve months' notice, to expire at the end of the year, must be given for the termination of a tenancy. The Act also defines rights to compensation for improvements (including those attributable to a better system of farming than required under the contract) and for disturbance of a tenancy, as described on page 398 of the Official Year Book No. 50.

Agricultural committees are appointed under the Act when required to determine references and matters in dispute. Each committee consists of an officer of the Department of Agriculture as chairman and two members, one selected by the landlord and the other by the tenant from respective panels of landlords and of tenants appointed by the Minister.

PASTURE IMPROVEMENT.

Sown Grasses.

The stock-carrying capacity of the pasture lands is being increased by cultivation of grasses and herbage, both indigenous and imported. The total area of land under sown grasses did not exceed 400,000 acres until 1901. It had risen to approximately 750,000 acres by 1908; 1,500,000 acres by 1920; 2,200,000 acres by 1930; and to 3,300,000 acres in 1940. This represented little more than 2 per cent. of the land used for grazing.

Table 352 in the 50th edition of the Year Book illustrated the increase in the area under sown grasses in each division of the State between 1901 and 1941. Farmers' returns showed that at 31st March, 1949, the area under sown grasses was 2,794,357 acres, comprised of 1,403,516 acres in the Coastal, 556,684 acres in the Tableland, 563,734 acres in the Western Slope, 270,146 acres in the Central Plains and Riverina and 277 acres in the Western divisions. It is believed that the area in the Coastal divisions was considerably understated, because many farmers failed to include land under paspalum as being under sown grasses. In the interval between 1941 and 1949 the areas of sown grasses as returned increased by 60 per cent. in the Tablelands, 4½ per cent. in the Western Slope and 29 per cent. in the Central Plains and Riverina divisions.

Fertilised Pastures.

The top-dressing of pastures with fertiliser is practised also as a means of increasing stock-carrying capacity. In 1928-29 artificial manures were applied to 87,686 acres of pastures on 689 holdings. The agricultural depression checked progress in this form of pasture improvement until 1933-34, but there was a rapid increase in the course of the next three years. The area treated in 1937-38 was 875,730 acres, or ten times the area fertilised in 1928-29. Subsequent decreases in the area were due to drought and the scarcity of labour and fertilisers but the practice began increasing again in 1945-46, and in 1948-49 more holdings and a greater area were treated than ever before; the area exceeded that of 1937-38 by almost 30 per cent. Details are given in the appended table:—

Table 450.—Pasture Fertilising—Areas Treated and Fertilisers Used.

Season.	Holdings Using Artificial Manures on Pastures.	Area Treated with Artificial Manures.	Quantity of Artificial Manures Used.	
			Total.	Per Acre.
	No.	acres.	tons.	lb.
1928-29	689	87,686	4,049	103
1930-31	371	19,254	1,047	122
1935-36	3,426	351,209	16,736	107
1937-38	5,267	875,730	40,880	105
1938-39	5,377	823,439	37,923	103
1939-40	4,850	650,134	30,464	105
1940-41	5,022	755,416	34,553	103
1941-42	3,933	631,949	27,943	99
1942-43	3,950	399,649	16,419	92
1943-44	4,055	347,229	12,407	81
1944-45	4,576	347,005	13,694	88
1945-46	5,346	462,959	19,044	92
1946-47	5,752	653,381	28,670	98
1947-48	6,780	879,343	41,510	106
1948-49	7,879	1,132,225	54,178	107

The Commonwealth Government assisted in the purchase of fertiliser and controlled supplies as shown in the chapter "Agriculture" of this volume. The following table gives the area of pastures treated and the quantity of fertilisers so used in each division in 1928-29, 1937-38 and later years:—

Table 451.—Pastures Treated and Fertilisers used in Divisions.

Season.	Coastal.	Tableland.	Western Slope.	Central Plains and Riverina.	Western Division.	New South Wales.
AREA OF PASTURES TREATED WITH ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS.						
	Acres.					
1928-29	4,883	31,902	40,707	8,698	1,496	87,686
1937-38	44,969	344,111	365,484	121,131	35	875,730
1938-39	47,660	307,540	368,413	99,776	50	823,439
1939-40	55,859	301,185	235,269	57,610	211	650,134
1940-41	59,455	324,878	291,002	79,859	222	755,416
1941-42	32,321	243,627	289,519	66,227	255	631,949
1942-43	39,592	139,094	177,237	42,927	769	399,649
1943-44	45,373	93,315	151,638	56,835	68	347,229
1944-45	64,245	90,976	123,077	68,530	177	347,005
1945-46	85,959	141,411	169,770	65,640	179	462,959
1946-47	94,021	235,891	234,191	87,233	2,045	653,381
1947-48	110,325	333,318	327,801	107,793	106	879,343
1948-49	116,922	429,603	428,765	155,213	1,722	1,132,225

QUANTITY OF FERTILISERS USED ON PASTURES.

	Ton.					
1928-29	292	1,541	1,792	364	60	4,049
1937-38	2,829	16,440	16,626	4,979	6	40,880
1938-39	3,189	14,932	15,635	4,166	1	37,923
1939-40	3,800	13,784	10,259	2,550	11	30,464
1940-41	3,999	14,880	12,314	3,346	14	34,553
1941-42	2,203	11,121	11,989	2,601	24	27,943
1942-43	2,294	5,777	6,665	1,637	46	16,419
1943-44	2,375	3,447	4,775	1,803	2	12,407
1944-45	3,585	3,324	4,367	2,410	8	13,694
1945-46	4,947	5,961	5,519	2,610	7	19,044
1946-47	5,613	10,103	9,452	3,415	87	28,670
1947-48	6,644	15,990	13,917	4,950	9	41,519
1948-49	8,271	20,119	18,189	7,528	71	54,178

CONSERVATION OF FODDER.

Fodder is conserved to maintain herds and flocks during winter months when the growth of grass is retarded and during recurrent periods of deficient rainfall. The Department of Agriculture and farmers' organisations foster the practice of fodder conservation, and advise regarding methods of making silage and constructing silos and silage pits.

In August, 1943 the New South Wales Stock Feeds Conservation Committee was set up to conduct and co-ordinate fodder conservation schemes. The Committee comprises representatives of the State Treasury, the Department of Agriculture and of primary producers. It allocates advances (effected through the Rural Industries Agency of the Rural Bank) under

a stock feeds conservation scheme inaugurated in October, 1944. The advances are repayable over periods of three years (short term) and fifteen years (long term) and are available to rural co-operative societies as well as to individual farmers.

Short term advances are made against fodder already conserved, ranging from 17s. 6d. per ton for ensilage in dairying districts and 10s. per ton in inland areas, to 35s. per ton for baled hay and from 2s. to 3s. per bushel for grain; for sinking pit or trench silos and for pasture improvement; and to co-operative dairy and rural co-operative societies (up to £1,000) for the purchase of hay, grain and food concentrates. The works for which long term loans are granted include overhead silos, sheds, etc., and approved fodder storage facilities for co-operative societies.

Since 1935-36 farmers' annual returns have shown particulars of stocks of hay and silage on farms as well as of hay and silage produced. Information as derived from these returns for seasons since 1938-39 is given below:—

Table 452.—Production and Stocks of Hay and Silage.

Season ended 31st March.	Hay.			Silage.		
	Production.	Stocks at 31st March.		Production.	Stocks at 31st March.	
		Holdings with Stocks.	Quantity.		Holdings with Stocks.	Quantity.
	tons.	No.	tons.	tons.	No.	tons.
1939	1,181,264	18,323	774,550	124,496	1,450	144,493
1940	965,678	18,581	987,332	173,220	1,858	227,810
1941	617,264	17,335	676,563	138,407	2,111	235,962
1942	715,005	16,010	511,833	64,145	1,365	134,230
1943	985,743	16,662	698,332	71,801	1,473	127,434
1944	735,641	12,161	522,294	58,143	1,091	100,859
1945	371,153	9,020	189,986	39,830	771	54,268
1946	990,747*	12,304	504,521	73,598	931	73,371
1947	380,567*	8,169	226,926	51,783	769	60,348
1948	978,236*	17,998	825,821	119,453	1,241	109,681
1949	496,873*	15,604	691,608	91,519	1,116	100,799

* Includes grass hay, not ascertained prior to 1945-46.

Production and stocks of hay and silage declined during the war years, largely owing to shortage of farm labour. Conservation was affected by adverse seasonal conditions in 1944-45 and 1946-47.

Following upon the full replenishment of stocks of hay and a substantial increase in silage stocks in the lush season of 1947-48, the production of fodder decreased and stocks were reduced as a result of the dry spring and over-wet summer of 1948-49.

There was a strong pre-war trend toward increased silage making, which was interrupted by shortages of rural labour and several unfavourable seasons between 1940-41 and 1946-47, but in 1947-48 the quantity made (119,453 tons) was more than twice the annual average in the preceding five seasons. With that exception, and despite the difficult season, production in 1948-49 was the greatest since 1940-41.

The following table gives particulars of silage made in divisions since 1921-22.

Table 453.—Silage Made.

Period ended 31st March.	Farms on which Made.	Silage Made.	Silage made in Divisions.				
			Constal.	Table- land.	Western Slope.	Central Plains and Riverina.	Western Division.
	No.		Tons.				
Average—							
1922-26 ...	189	24,252	11,396	3,494	6,760	2,422	180
1927-31 ...	447	42,937	19,270	4,030	15,064	4,320	253
1932-36 ...	927	77,375	46,509	6,226	17,760	5,750	1,130
1937-41 ...	1,503	131,859	78,356	10,123	26,126	17,002	252
1942-46 ...	963	61,503	37,976	5,832	13,522	3,799	374
Season—							
1938-39 ...	1,476	124,496	75,682	10,328	25,848	12,638	...
1939-40 ...	1,743	173,220	52,815	16,329	59,433	43,553	1,090
1940-41 ...	1,546	138,407	96,742	9,525	13,429	18,591	120
1941-42 ...	820	64,145	44,416	4,760	10,264	3,137	1,568
1942-43 ...	1,129	71,801	41,381	7,311	18,086	4,763	260
1943-44 ...	947	58,143	37,101	4,031	13,844	3,150	17
1944-45 ...	811	39,830	29,435	2,601	5,385	2,393	16
1945-46 ...	1,110	73,598	37,548	10,456	20,030	5,554	10
1946-47 ...	788	51,783	38,684	3,768	5,271	4,060	...
1947-48 ...	1,670	119,453	61,299	12,327	28,268	17,299	260
1948-49 ...	1,625	91,519	50,125	7,186	19,406	14,790	12

CONSERVATION OF THE SOIL.

It was not until recent years that the grave injury to national resources from the ever-widening incidence and severity of soil erosion throughout the State came to be recognised, though early in the present century problems such as the siltation of dams, the protection of watersheds and the denudation of soil on steeply-sloping cleared land were receiving attention.

The Soil Conservation Act, 1938-49 and the Conservation Authority of New South Wales Act, 1949 provide for concerted measures to meet the problems of conservation. The Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, the Forestry Commission, and the Soil Conservation Service comprise the Department of Conservation, controlled by the Minister for Conservation. To co-ordinate the activities of these bodies the Conservation Authority of New South Wales was constituted on 1st June, 1949. That Authority comprises a chairman, a Commissioner of the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, the Forestry Commissioner, the Commissioner of the Soil Conservation Service, and as its executive member, the permanent head of the Department of Conservation.

The Commissioner of the Soil Conservation Service is empowered to investigate all phases of erosion, to undertake research and experimental works, conduct demonstrations and advise and assist landholders generally in their erosion problems. The Catchment Areas Protection Board, constituted under the Act, regulates the disposal of Crown lands in catchment areas where the threat of soil erosion is serious.

At Soil Conservation Research Stations at Wagga Wagga, Cowra, Wellington, Gunnedah and Inverell and that being developed at Scone, problems relating to run-off and soil loss under different types of land use, and cropping practices in relation to erosion and water disposal are being studied. Control of erosion within catchment areas, the stabilisation and re-vegetation of wind-eroded lands in the western parts of the State and the control of coastal sand drift also are being investigated. Extension activities in soil conservation are administered through district soil conservation offices at Goulburn, Wagga Wagga, Orange, Tamworth, Inverell and Scone, and technical officers are located at many country centres.

A survey completed in 1943 showed that about 70 per cent. of the Western Division was affected by wind erosion with much of the land beyond economic reclamation. Roughly one-half (or 93,700 square miles) of the Eastern and Central Divisions showed no appreciable erosion; approximately 87,650 square miles were affected in varying degree, *viz.*, about 900 square miles very severely eroded, with extensive gullies, some 30,200 square miles moderately eroded with occasional severe gully erosion, about 36,900 square miles showing sheet erosion, nearly 1,000 square miles severely wind-eroded and 18,650 square miles affected with wind erosion in minor degree.

Owners of land in recognised catchment areas or notified areas of erosion hazard or tracts of country particularly susceptible to erosional damage may enter into agreements with the Crown and may receive instruction from experts in appropriate programmes of soil conservation. In 1947 the law provided that with Ministerial approval advances of up to 100 per cent. of actual cost may be made to landholders for approved works of soil conservation or erosion mitigation, provided the landholder maintains the work and fulfils conditions imposed in relation to land use, etc. The advances are made through the Rural Industries Agency of the Rural Bank, are repayable in half-yearly instalments over periods up to fifteen years, and bear interest at rates fixed by the State Treasurer. The work may be carried out by the landholder or by the Soil Conservation Service, which also may undertake works for landholders who do not seek the financial assistance of the State. Compulsory action may be taken against owners whose actions or neglect result in the depreciation of adjoining lands, or adversely affect water storages, hydro-electric or irrigation projects.

During June, 1947 the Commonwealth Income Tax Assessment Act was amended to allow capital expended in preventing or remedying soil erosion as a deduction from income for taxation purposes, thereby encouraging and stimulating soil conservation activities.

The Soil Conservation Service commenced a series of soil conservation demonstrations on typical areas of severely eroding land throughout the State during 1945. Works carried out or approved up to 31st December, 1948, comprised 101 major and 90 minor demonstrations. Much erosion control work is being carried out by landholders also on the advice of the Service. As at 30th June, 1949 the Service was operating on over 600 properties totalling approximately 1,000,000 acres, mechanical control measures had been installed on over 100,00 acres, and over 2,000 additional landholders had offered to co-operate with officers when attention could be given to their farms. Hire of plant had been approved in twenty-eight cases.

BUSH FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL.

The law relating to the prevention and suppression of bush fires was re-enacted by the Bush Fires Act of November, 1949. The Act continues and strengthens the volunteer bush fire brigade system, makes provision for financing it, and co-ordinates it more closely with the fire-fighting services of the Board of Fire Commissioners and the Forestry Commission.

The brigades, formed by the local councils (by the Minister in the Western Division) have defined territories of operation, work under captains, group captains, etc., appointed by the councils, and have wide powers (and immunities in exercising them) of entry and action in controlling and suppressing bush fires or other fires out of control within their territories. A fire control officer may be appointed to control all fire-fighting within a proclaimed fire district to enable integration of the regular and volunteer fire fighting services in such districts.

The Minister is advised and assisted by a Bush Fire Committee of 20 members, including a representative of the Fire and Accident Underwriters' Association, the Chief Secretary's Department, the Local Government Department, the Shires Association and the Local Government Clerks' Association, five of its members as a standing committee, and a special sub-committee comprised of the chairman and the four representative members first named.

The special sub-committee is required to make annual estimates, for each of the fire regions to be proclaimed under the Act, of the probable expenditure from the Eastern and Central Divisions Bush Fire Fighting Fund established by the Act. Toward such estimated expenditure the Colonial Treasurer is to contribute one-quarter, local councils wholly or partly outside fire districts constituted under the Fire Brigades Act, 1909-49 also one-quarter, and the insurance companies, one-half. Treasury advances may be made to the fund. Further information regarding the financial liability of the councils is given in the chapter "Local Government" of this Year Book.

Police, public school teachers, and field officers of certain Government and quasi-government bodies are appointed fire patrol officers, and honorary fire patrol officers also may be appointed. Councils and public authorities must take all practicable steps to prevent outbreaks upon and the spread of fire from areas under their control. Before fire is used for clearing land the local council must be notified by private persons or public authorities, and during a proclaimed period of bush fire danger private persons must obtain a permit from the council. Councils may require occupiers or owners of land to establish and maintain fire breaks and to remove fire hazards, and in event of default, may carry out the work at the landholder's expense. In certain circumstances the lighting of any fire may be prohibited, and the Minister may appoint a police officer, officer of the Board of Fire Commissioners or other State officer or employee to take charge of bush fire fighting operations.

Workers' Compensation is provided for the benefit of any volunteer injured whilst engaged in fire fighting.

Penalties may be imposed in cases where property is endangered or damaged as a result of lighting inflammable material near crops, stacks of grain or hay, etc., or failure to extinguish fires in the open air. The sale and use of wax matches and the use of phosphorus baits for poisoning rabbits are subject to regulation.

SETTLEMENT IN DIVISIONS.

Rainfall exerts a decisive effect on the nature of the pursuits and the extent of settlement in the various rural districts of the State, and largely explains their industrial characteristics. In a general way this is illustrated by the diagrammatic maps on pages 8 and 9 of this volume.

Particulars of rural settlement in statistical divisions of the State are shown in the following tables; they relate for the most part to the year 1940-41. For later years only the number and area of holdings are available. Particulars of these for the years 1941-42 to 1944-45 were given in Table 357 of the 1941-42 and 1942-43 edition of the Year Book and those for the last three years, compared with averages for the pre-war quinquennium are given below:—

Table 454.—Number and Area of Holdings in Divisions.

Division.	Annual Average. 1934-35 to '38-39		1946-47.		1947-48.		1948-49.	
	Holdings	Area.	Holdings	Area.	Holdings	Area.	Holdings	Area.
	No.	thous. acres.	No.	thous. acres.	No.	thous. acres.	No.	thous. acres.
Coastal—								
North	11,905	4,732	12,069	4,444	12,449	4,429	12,395	4,447
Hunter-Manning	9,336	4,974	9,122	4,702	9,010	4,742	8,900	4,658
Cumberland	5,326	290	6,491	283	6,352	287	6,168	287
South	4,652	2,277	4,382	2,110	4,363	2,120	4,249	2,107
Total	31,219	12,273	32,064	11,533	32,174	11,578	31,712	11,409
Tableland—								
Northern	3,706	6,516	3,535	6,546	3,491	6,441	3,515	6,443
Central	7,472	7,693	7,056	7,711	6,981	7,638	6,936	7,627
Southern	3,179	5,740	3,095	5,413	3,089	5,418	3,114	5,360
Total	14,357	19,949	13,686	19,670	13,561	19,497	13,565	19,430
Western Slope—								
North	4,239	8,291	4,174	8,237	4,212	8,174	4,227	8,140
Central	4,411	6,999	4,273	6,889	4,287	6,845	4,279	6,766
South	8,044	10,052	7,664	9,485	7,664	9,347	7,719	9,359
Total	16,744	25,342	16,111	24,611	16,163	24,366	16,225	24,265
Central Plains and Riverina—								
North	1,902	7,701	1,880	7,689	1,887	7,670	1,942	7,533
Central	2,473	13,647	2,235	13,718	2,204	13,697	2,192	13,639
Riverina	7,268	16,334	6,684	16,114	6,668	16,195	6,666	16,171
Total	11,643	37,682	10,799	37,521	10,759	37,562	10,800	37,343
Western—								
East of Darling	1,121	33,531	1,245	32,822	1,256	32,922	1,245	32,595
West of Darling	708	44,576	766	43,335	756	43,273	756	42,505
Total	1,829	78,107	2,011	76,157	2,012	76,195	2,001	75,100
Total, N.S.W.	75,792	173,353	74,671	169,498	74,669	169,198	74,303	137,937

COASTAL DISTRICTS.

A table summarising the tenure and extent of occupied holdings in the four main divisions of the coastal belt as at 31st March, 1941, was published on page 405 of the 50th edition of the Year Book.

Apart from the small area in the Cumberland division which surrounds the metropolis, the North Coast is by far the most closely-settled part of the Coastal division. The average area of holdings in the various divisions in 1941 was:—North Coast, 404 acres; Hunter and Manning, 526 acres; and South Coast 506 acres. The proportion of the total area occupied in holdings as defined was 68 per cent. in the North Coast division, 57 per cent. in Hunter and Manning, but only 38 per cent. on the South Coast.

Much of the country is very rugged and of the 22,269,000 acres (exclusive of principal harbours) within the coastal districts, only 1,729,000 acres were considered suitable for cultivation in 1940-41, and in that year a little more than one-fifth of that area was cultivated.

In 1940-41 there were in the coastal divisions 2,412 holdings, on which 2,089 share-farmers cultivated 45,406 acres and used 730,528 acres as dairy farms. Of the holdings with share-farmers, 1,937 were used for agriculture and dairying in combination, 135 for agriculture exclusively and 340 for dairying only.

When last ascertained in 1945-46 the main purposes for which the holdings in the coastal districts were used were as follows:—

Table 455.—Uses of Rural Holdings in Coastal Divisions, 1945-46.

Principal Purpose for which Holdings were Used.	North Coast.	Hunter and Manning.	Cumberland.	South Coast.	Total.
	Number of Holdings.				
Agriculture	1,693	1,402	2,224	439	5,758
Dairying	5,316	3,459	411	1,889	11,075
Grazing	1,552	1,849	93	1,146	4,640
Agriculture and dairying	2,053	730	49	193	3,025
Agriculture and grazing	390	280	11	104	785
Dairying and grazing	397	395	9	84	885
Agriculture, dairying, and grazing	137	75	1	6	219
Poultry	21	423	2,615	207	3,266
Pigs	6	33	78	27	144
Unoccupied, or used mainly for other purposes	199	420	744	261	1,624
Total	11,764	9,066	6,235	4,356	31,421

The coastal divisions contained approximately 91 per cent. of the holdings used for dairying only in New South Wales, and the North Coast division contained 48 per cent. of the number in the Coastal belt. Dairying separately or in conjunction with other farming pursuits, is the predominant industry, but a considerable proportion of the farms is used for grazing cattle.

TABLELAND.

Although extensive plateaux exist in the Tableland divisions, which comprise 25,865,000 acres, considerable areas are rugged and rock-strewn and not adaptable to agriculture. The area stated as suitable for cultivation in 1940-41 was 3,285,000 acres, and less than 19 per cent. of that area was under crops in that year. Grazing has remained the staple

industry, although many farmers combine agriculture with grazing, and large areas are cultivated in suitable localities. The rainfall is ample throughout, and the headwaters of most of the principal rivers make this a well-watered region. Railway communications are good, but, except on the Central Tableland, settlement is sparse, fewer flourishing towns exist than on the coast, and small settlements are rarer because lands suitable for intense farming are more scattered. The development of dairying and agriculture has been limited, but pastoral pursuits are extensive.

The number and tenure of rural holdings in the three main divisions of the Tablelands as at 31st March, 1941, were given in Table 360 of the Official Year Book, No. 50.

Rural settlement is most dense in the central division, which was the first portion to be settled. In 1940-41 the proportion of land occupied varied from approximately 82 per cent. in the northern and southern to 72 per cent. in the central tablelands. Nearly 60 per cent. of the total area of the Tableland divisions was alienated, and one-quarter of the area occupied was leased from the Crown. There were 630 share-farmers on 495 holdings, comprising 95,016 acres of cultivation and 14,857 acres of dairy farms. Of the holdings with share-farmers, 443 were used for agricultural purposes only, 12 for dairying only and 40 for agriculture and dairying together.

The main purposes for which holdings were used in each division of the tablelands when last ascertained in 1945-46 were as shown in the following table:—

Table 456.—Uses of Rural Holdings on Tablelands, 1945-46.

Principal Purpose for which Holdings were used.	Northern Tableland.	Central Tableland.	Southern Tableland.	Total.
	Number of Holdings.			
Agriculture	261	1,088	43	1,392
Dairying	176	208	44	428
Grazing	1,862	2,889	2,467	7,218
Agriculture and Dairying	86	139	8	233
Agriculture and Grazing	851	2,159	390	3,400
Dairying and Grazing	105	61	48	214
Agriculture, Dairying, and Grazing	62	95	16	173
Poultry, Pigs, etc.	23	124	16	163
Unoccupied or used for other purposes	112	307	59	478
Total	3,538	7,070	3,091	13,699

Grazing pursuits predominated throughout, but a considerable proportion of the holdings was used for agricultural purposes. There was a temporary increase in dairying during the depression, and the number of registered dairies in the Tableland divisions rose from 1,332 in 1929-30 to 1,967 in 1934-35. The number was 1,202 in 1943-44, 1,139 in 1944-45, and 1,070 in 1945-46.

WESTERN SLOPE.

The divisions of the Western Slope contain gently undulating lands with a westerly trend, watered by the upper courses of the inland rivers, and an adequate and regular rainfall. These fertile areas are eminently suitable for agriculture and are, with the Riverina, the most productive portions of the interior.

The area, number, and tenure of rural holdings in the various divisions of the Western slope as at 31st March, 1941, are shown in Table 362 of the Official Year Book No. 50.

In these divisions, which embrace 28,162,000 acres, settlement is most dense on the South-western Slope, but the proportion of occupied land is greatest in the northern districts. In 1940-41 the proportion of land occupied in the Slope was 90 per cent. of the total area of the Slope divisions. The area of land suitable for cultivation is considerable and in 1940-41 constituted 40 per cent. of the total area of such land in the State. Of the land under rural occupation and considered suitable for cultivation in the Slope divisions (12,430,000 acres) approximately 26 per cent. was under crop in 1940-41.

There were 2,886 share-farmers on 2,259 holdings on the Western Slope in 1940-41, cultivating 776,279 acres and using 43,316 acres for dairying. Of these holdings 71 were devoted exclusively to dairying, 2,103 entirely to agriculture and 85 to dairying and agriculture in combination.

Details as to the principal purposes for which rural holdings were used in the Western Slope divisions were last collected in 1945-46 when they were as follows:—

Table 457.—Uses of Rural Holdings on Western Slope, 1945-46.

Principal Purpose for which Holdings were used.	North-Western Slope.	Central-Western Slope.	South-Western Slope.	Total.
	Number of Holdings.			
Agriculture	345	372	755	1,472
Dairying	93	48	389	530
Grazing	1,480	734	2,147	4,361
Agriculture and Dairying	77	41	142	260
Agriculture and Grazing	1,871	2,855	3,304	8,030
Dairying and Grazing	9	3	199	211
Agriculture, Dairying, and Grazing ...	33	53	322	408
Poultry, Pigs, etc.	145	49	127	321
Unoccupied or used for other purposes	135	110	311	556
Total	4,188	4,265	7,696	16,149

Mixed farming—agriculture and grazing—is the principal rural activity, but grazing predominates on the North-Western Slope, and small farming is not extensive. Developments in dairying have been mainly in the South-Western Slope about Tumut. Dairying was conducted on only 7.8 per cent. of the holdings of the Western Slope in 1927-28, on 9.8 per cent. in 1944-45 and on 8.7 per cent. in 1945-46.

CENTRAL PLAINS AND RIVERINA.

The plains of the Central Division, including the Riverina, cover 41,394,000 acres and constitute the eastern portion of a remarkable extent of almost level country, stretching from the last hills of the Western Slope to the western boundary of the State. With an average width of 120 miles, the division comprises the great sheep districts of the State and about 40

per cent. of the agricultural lands. Generally speaking, they are not well watered, the average rainfall is low, and its intermittency is a source of frequent loss. They are traversed by the western rivers in their lower courses, but these do not supply water to a very extensive area, as they are few and their natural flow is irregular. Schemes of irrigation, however, are progressively increasing the productive capacity of these inland areas. Artesian water underlies a considerable area on the north, and bores supply permanent water in a number of localities. In the south sub-artesian bores are of great practical utility.

The number, tenure, and extent of holdings occupied for agricultural and pastoral purposes in the Plains divisions on 31st March, 1941, were shown in Table 364 of the 50th edition of the Year Book.

The closely-settled but comparatively small area of irrigated lands in the Riverina partly accounts for the density of settlement in that division. At 31st March, 1941, there were 1,346 holdings in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area embracing 300,776 acres inclusive of certain attached lands outside the Irrigation Area. Eighty per cent. of the area occupied in the Central Plains and Riverina divisions had been alienated and Crown lands in occupation were considerable. The proportion alienated was 74 per cent. of the total area occupied in the North Central Plain, 77 per cent. in the Central Plain, and 86 per cent. in the Riverina, where the land is more productive.

Share-farming is not extensive in the north, but in the Riverina 801 holdings employed 1,029 share-farmers, who had 290,398 acres in cultivation and used 2,353 acres for dairying in 1940-41.

The total of 13,185,000 acres considered suitable for cultivation comprised 21 per cent. of the occupied rural land in the North Central Plain, 26 per cent. in the Central Plain and 44 per cent. in the Riverina. Approximately 16 per cent. of the land deemed suitable for cultivation was under crops in 1940-41.

The main purposes for which the holdings in the Central Plains and Riverina divisions were used when last ascertained in 1945-46 are shown in the following table:—

Table 458.—Uses of Rural Holdings on Central Plains and Riverina, 1945-46.

Principal Purpose for which Holdings were used.	North Central Plain.	Central Plain.	Riverina.	Total.
	Number of Holdings.			
Agriculture	54	35	1,332	1,421
Dairying	17	12	82	111
Grazing	937	1,599	1,359	3,895
Agriculture and Dairying	2	1	51	54
Agriculture and Grazing	808	592	3,403	4,803
Dairying and Grazing ... ..	...	2	25	27
Agriculture, Dairying, and Grazing	2	2	224	228
Poultry, Pigs, etc.	16	1	39	56
Unoccupied or used for other purposes...	52	26	223	301
Total	1,888	2,270	6,738	10,896

While grazing, with mixed farming and agriculture, prevails in the northern districts, agriculture, combined with grazing, predominates in the

Riverina. On the irrigated lands of the Murrumbidgee many holdings are used for small farming, and in the Riverina there were 3,856 holdings on which wheat for grain was grown in 1947-48.

WESTERN DIVISION.

The plains of the Western Division cover 80,321,000 acres and seem unlikely ever to become a populous and highly productive region. One-third of the division receives, on the average, less than 10 inches of rain per year and practically the whole of the remainder less than 15 inches. Though the soils are uniformly fertile, the lack of rain and of permanent water and grasses, and the high rate of evaporation, ranging up to 90 inches per year, render it relatively unproductive. Except on a few small irrigated areas there is little agriculture or dairying, and by reason of the small rainfall, the sheep-carrying capacity of the land is only about one-fifth as great as that of the plains further east; but the climate is well suited to the production of high-grade merino sheep. It is a lonely region, for the most part occupied in large holdings on a long or perpetual lease tenure.

Irrigation from the Murray and the vast lake reservoirs of the South Darling, and regulation of the flow of the Darling River, combined with dry-farming methods, may make agriculture possible on limited areas and water and fodder conservation may increase sheep-carrying capacity, but a significant change in the utilisation of these western plains is not to be expected until settlement in the more attractive easterly regions has made very great advance. It was contended that in the south large areas only required railway facilities to render them profitable for agriculture, but results so far attained are not encouraging. At present, excluding the mining districts, it is a vast region comprising two-fifths of the area of the State, producing less than one-sixth of the pastoral produce, and practically nothing besides, and inhabited by less than 20,000 persons (one person to 6 square miles) or less than one per cent. of the State's population. Near the western boundary, however, is situated one of the richest silver-lead fields of the world, and in the large mining town of Broken Hill there is a population of about 30,000 persons.

The total area returned by occupiers as alienated land in the rural holdings in the Western Division as at 31st March, 1941, was 15,731,152 acres, but many perpetual leases had not been included as alienated (as the definition required) and the alienated area was understated by probably about 30,000,000 acres (see page 547).

Of the total area occupied—nearly 78 millions acres in 1940-41 and 75,099,854 acres in 1948-49—the area under crop was only 14,745 acres and 14,438 acres, respectively, although in 1941 an aggregate area of 1,193,206 acres was considered by the occupiers to be suitable for cultivation.

ADMINISTRATION.

The Department of Agriculture of New South Wales, created in 1890, and controlled by the Minister for Agriculture, with a permanent Under Secretary and Director, administers matters connected with all rural industries. Soil conservation, water conservation and irrigation and forestry are controlled by the Ministry for Conservation, established in 1944 to co-ordinate the activities of the Forestry and Water Conservation and

Irrigation Commissions and the Department of Conservation. Finance for settlers is provided by the Rural Bank in its Banking Department and, on behalf of the State Government, in the Government Agencies department of the Bank.

The Department of Agriculture administers policy and Acts of Parliament relating to rural industries, and seeks, by scientific investigation and experiment and the dissemination of information, to promote improved methods of cultivation, possible new crops, means of combating pests, the use of fertilisers, irrigation, and better marketing and transport of produce. It promotes marketing schemes and fosters a community spirit among farmers.

The seven divisions of the department have each a scientific staff and are as follows:—

Plant Industry.—Experiment farms, field investigations, agrostology, plant breeding and tobacco growing.

Horticulture.—Fruit development and viticulture.

Animal Industry.—Animal health and livestock production services, relating to sheep and wool, herds, pigs, poultry and bees.

Dairying.—All activities relating to dairy products.

Science Services.—Agricultural biology and chemistry, botany and entomology.

Marketing and Agricultural Economics.—State Marketing Bureau and agricultural economics.

Information and Extension Services.—Publications, library and a service to assist in co-ordinating instructional activities.

Commonwealth administrations exercising functions affecting rural industries (in co-operation with State authorities) include the departments of Trade and Customs, Commerce and Agriculture, Health, the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation and (as regards finance), the Commonwealth Bank.

Trade agreements, trade treaties and general trade policy are the concern of the Department of Trade and Customs, which also administers Federal quarantine measures (in co-operation with the Department of Health) and export and other bounties. Functions of the Department of Commerce and Agriculture, which is organised into Administrative, Marketing, and Fisheries divisions, and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, include matters such as Federal agricultural policy, marketing arrangements, investigation of economic and other problems of farming industries, inspection and grading of primary products for export, trade publicity and advertising in Australia and abroad, and control of the Commonwealth Trade Commissioner service. Much of the work of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation is for the advancement of the rural industries. The Commonwealth Bank through its General, Rural Credits and Mortgage Bank departments provides funds for financing farming activities and marketing schemes.

The Australian Agricultural Council was formed in December, 1934 as a permanent organisation to promote uniformity of action between Commonwealth and States in relation to questions of marketing and agricultural problems. The Council consists of the Ministers in charge of agricultural administration in the States and the marketing and agricultural administration of the Commonwealth; other State or Federal

Ministers may be co-opted. A permanent technical committee, known as the Standing Committee on Agriculture, advises the Council and guides its deliberations. Its members comprise the permanent heads of State Departments of Agriculture, members of the executive committee of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Agriculture, the Commonwealth Director-General of Health, and the Director-General of Agriculture.

Commonwealth Rural Reconstruction Commission.

The Rural Industries Commission in the Ministry for Post-war Reconstruction was appointed in February, 1943 as a Board of Inquiry to report upon the organisation of the Australian rural economy for purposes of the effectual prosecution of the war and post-war reconstruction, the efficiency of methods of production, distribution and marketing of primary products and the conservation and development of natural resources.

Ten reports were submitted and published between January, 1944 and August, 1946. The Commission's conclusions and recommendations contained in the first to the fourth reports were summarised on pages 636 and 637 of the 1941-42 and 1942-43 edition of the Year Book. These reports reviewed the basis of the Australian rural economy and the factors affecting its future; the settlement and employment of returned members of the forces; the basic principles of land utilisation in Australia; and the problems of the financial and economic reconstruction of farms.

The fifth to the eighth reports, dealing with capital requirements and rural credit; factors of farm efficiency and costs; rural amenities; and irrigation, water conservation and land drainage, were reviewed briefly on page 413 *et seq.* of the Official Year Book No. 50.

Rural land tenure and valuation were reviewed in the ninth report dated 20th June, 1946 and the tenth report, dated 7th August, 1946 dealt comprehensively with the question of commercial policy in relation to agriculture. These reports were summarised on page 304 *et seq.* of Official Year Book No. 51.

PLANT DISEASES AND NOXIOUS PLANTS.

The Plant Diseases Act, 1924, administered by the Department of Agriculture, is designed to preclude the introduction of plant diseases from other States and countries, and to combat endemic and sporadic diseases of plants within New South Wales. All fruit and plants imported are subject to quarantine upon entry, landholders must notify the appearance of diseases or pests promptly and may be required to apply treatment as prescribed for their eradication, neglected orchards and nurseries may be destroyed, and the destruction of disease-affected produce is compulsory.

Provision is made for the notification and enforcement of destruction of noxious weeds under the Local Government Act, 1919-48.

RURAL FINANCE.

The problem of promoting and maintaining effective rural settlement in New South Wales is associated with that of rural finance. Substantial investment is necessary for the proper development of rural holdings and temporary financial assistance must be available to rural producers, particularly in periods of drought and low prices.

Active measures have been taken by the State Government from time to time to encourage settlement on the land and to assist settlers in times of adversity. Important among such measures have been the sale of Crown lands by deposit and instalments, the institution of closer settlement and soldier settlement schemes, and the provision of advances on conditions more liberal than are obtainable from the private financial institutions.

The trading banks, pastoral finance companies and other private institutions provide extensive credit facilities for landholders. The loans made by these institutions are usually in the form of overdrafts payable on demand, though in practice many of them continue for lengthy periods. As a general rule security is lodged by the borrower, the amount of overdraft may fluctuate up to a certain limit, and interest is charged on the daily balance.

In 1936 advances within Australia to persons and institutions engaged in agricultural and pastoral industries by nine private trading banks, amounted to £125,000,000 and by twenty pastoral finance companies, mainly to wool growers, to £25,000,000.

Beginning with December, 1948, a dissection according to classes and industry of borrowers has been made, at half-yearly intervals, of advances by the Commonwealth Bank (Banking Division, Rural Credits, Mortgage Bank and Industrial Finance Departments) and nine trading banks. At the end of December, 1949, advances by these banks to borrowers in the rural industries amounted to £112,362,000 in Australia. In New South Wales the advances at that date were as follows:—

<i>Industry of Borrower.</i>	<i>Amount of Advances. £</i>
Mainly sheep grazing	22,446,000
Mainly cattle grazing	2,758,000
Mainly wheat growing	6,249,000
Mainly sugar growing	276,000
Mainly fruit growing	1,182,000
Mainly dairying and pig raising	7,702,000
Other rural	2,468,000

The total of £43,086,000 represented approximately 23 per cent. of all advances of these banks in New South Wales as at that date. The corresponding amounts at the close of 1948 are given in Table 702 of the 51st edition of the Year Book.

Indebtedness to State Government agencies at 30th June, 1939 and 1949 is shown in Table 466.

ADVANCES TO SETTLERS.

An Advances to Settlers Board was appointed in 1899 to make loans to farmers in necessitous circumstances or embarrassed by drought. Advances were limited to £200 for a term of ten years at 4 per cent. interest until 1902, when the Board was empowered to make advances to farmers for any approved purpose up to £500, repayable within thirty years. The functions of the Board were transferred to the Government Savings Bank in 1907, and the limit of individual advances was raised to £2,000.

In 1921 the business was organised on an extended scale in the Rural Bank Department of the Savings Bank, and in July, 1933, following the transfer of the savings bank business to the Commonwealth Savings Bank, the Rural Bank was formed.

ADVANCES BY THE RURAL BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Rural Bank of New South Wales (General Banking) Act, 1947, authorised the bank to conduct general banking business and merged certain of its former departments in a General Bank Department. It now functions through two departments, *viz.*, General Bank Department (including the General Bank, Rural Bank, Advances for Homes, and Personal Loans Divisions) and the Government Agency Department. Since 1935 the Agency Department of the bank has administered certain lending activities on behalf of the State Government. It collects charges and principal sums owing and makes new advances in accordance with Government policy. Six of the agencies are concerned with rural finance, *viz.*, Rural Reconstruction, Rural Industries, Advances to Settlers, Irrigation, Closer Settlement, and Guarantee Agencies. Formerly these activities were conducted by other Government departments and bodies, and transfer to the Rural Bank was made to co-ordinate administration.

Rural Bank Division.

To promote rural settlement and development the Rural Bank Division makes loans either in the form of amortization loans or overdrafts on current accounts. The basis of lending is generally two-thirds of the value of freehold land or certified tenures under the Crown Lands Acts, or three-fourths of the value of improvements on uncertified Crown tenures.

Most of the loans to farmers from Rural Bank funds are made through the Rural Bank division; a few may be arranged through the General Bank division, but particulars of these are not available. Upon commencement of general banking business, overdraft loans of rural co-operative societies were transferred from the Rural Bank to the General Bank division. Consequently the figures for overdrafts given in Table 460 for the years 1947-48 and 1948-49 are not fully comparable with those for earlier years.

The following table shows the transactions in long term and fixed loans to farmers, etc., by the Rural Bank Division (or corresponding Department of the Government Savings Bank) in various years since 1910-11.

Table 459.—Rural Bank Division—Long Term and Fixed Loans to Farmers.

Year (ended 30th June).	Advances made during Year.			Balance repayable at end of Year.		
	Advances.	Total Amount.	Average per Advance.	Advances.	Total Amount.	Average per Advance.
	Number.	£		Number.	£	
1910-11	838	331,693	395	3,754	1,074,359	286
1912-13	1,386	771,272	556	5,094	2,051,132	403
1914-15	860	337,715	451	5,860	2,514,078	429
1920-21	1,365	813,525	596	7,242	3,423,871	473
1930-31	78	84,075	1,086	8,686	6,106,523	710
1934-35	100	115,115	1,151	7,926	5,906,865	745
1935-36	134	171,130	1,277	7,624	5,779,603	758
1936-37	47	81,179	1,727	6,587	5,492,789	834
1937-38	65	121,895	1,875	6,140	5,074,313	826
1938-39	64	58,481	914	5,858	4,865,241	820
1939-40	71	57,382	808	5,565	4,610,081	831
1940-41	55	57,668	1,049	5,315	4,431,607	834
1941-42	36	31,569	877	5,015	4,240,890	846
1942-43	25	21,083	841	4,675	3,920,601	838
1943-44	11	8,001	782	4,221	3,471,754	822
1944-45	10	8,417	842	3,700	3,028,675	819
1945-46	6	10,331	1,722	3,163	2,560,779	810
1946-47	7	3,536	505	2,665	2,048,525	772
1947-48	4	6,679	1,420	2,080	1,558,266	750
1948-49	8	8,284	1,035	1,536	1,028,046	669

Corresponding information in relation to overdraft accommodation for farmers is given in the following table, but because of the transfer of co-operative societies' accounts referred to previously, figures for the years 1947-48 and 1948-49 are not fully comparable with those for earlier years.

Table 460.—Rural Bank Division—Overdrafts to Farmers.

Year (ended 30th June).	Overdraft Limits authorised during Year.			Advances current at end of Year.	
	New.	Additional.	Amount.	Advances.	Amount.
	Number.		£	Number.	£
1921-22	1,383	...	980,375	1,364	728,584
1930-31	811	534	486,505	10,650	8,254,745
1931-32	144	99	112,332	9,566	7,857,288
1932-33	196	785	170,908	9,349	7,704,117
1933-34	366	1,532	437,912	9,272	7,758,946
1934-35	714	807	768,648	9,535	8,093,698
1935-36	966	753	1,388,212	9,920	8,783,166
1936-37	873	655	1,201,126	10,049	9,006,533
1937-38	984	744	1,643,516	10,281	9,993,114
1938-39	545	596	847,380	10,170	10,570,803
1939-40	550	433	980,070	10,094	10,930,753
1940-41	447	425	712,270	9,967	11,132,898
1941-42	398	290	663,135	9,842	11,227,375
1942-43	257	140	440,885	9,661	10,686,852
1943-44	327	199	628,685	9,316	10,012,180
1944-45	536	278	953,655	9,061	10,140,510
1945-46	760	379	1,706,705	9,017	10,651,361
1946-47	1,190	511	3,153,840	9,295	11,995,689
1947-48*	1,240	526	3,155,475	9,393	11,474,473
1948-49*	1,367	579	3,572,615	9,657	12,410,080

* In 1947-48 rural co-operative societies' accounts, 80 for £1,851,455, were transferred to General Bank Division.

RURAL BANK—GOVERNMENT AGENCY DEPARTMENT.

Rural Reconstruction Agency.

This Agency commenced on 1st March, 1935, and functioned under the name of the Farmers Relief Agency until 22nd November, 1939. It gives effect to the decisions of the Rural Reconstruction Board, which exercises powers as described on page 588 *et seq.*

The main function of the Board is to assist in restoring to a sound basis farmers in financial difficulties who are deemed to have reasonable prospects of carrying on. For this purpose it may authorise advances to enable

farmers to effect compositions with private creditors and to enable them to carry on while their affairs are under investigation and after they have received an advance for debt adjustment.

The total amount of capital funds of the Agency at 30th June, 1949 was £4,561,743, including £3,426,017 made available by the Commonwealth Government, *viz.*, £23,017, forming part of a larger loan to the State for drought relief purposes distributed through the Rural Industries Agency, non-repayable grants of £2,253,000 for debt adjustment, and £1,150,000 for reconstruction of marginal wheat areas.

Particulars of advances in each of the years 1935-36 to 1948-49 are shown below. Advances of similar type made prior to 1935-36, mostly by the Farmers Relief Board in the period 1933 to 1935, amounted to £801,462.

Table 461.—Rural Reconstruction Agency—Advances to Settlers.

Year (ended 30th June).	Advances.			Revenue Charges, including Interest.	Repayments.		Debts Written Off, and Amounts Waived.	Balance of Indebted- ness at 30th June.
	General.	Debt Adjust- ment.	Marginal Wheat Areas.		Principal.	Revenue Charges.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1935-36	491,723	19,887	.....	26,032	416,103	21,121	3,302	700,461
1936-37	462,529	327,737	.....	30,276	519,847	24,925	7,920	608,311
1937-38	429,906	642,912	.....	42,013	370,224	26,273	35,502	1,651,143
1938-39	413,759	459,108	.....	59,971	235,361	32,071	32,181	2,254,368
1939-40	356,139	330,091	.....	69,707	376,666	48,733	61,636	2,523,270
1940-41	346,925	240,387	4,952	70,866	313,146	51,918	38,908	2,782,428
1941-42	281,157	149,355	22,403	72,869	302,153	56,661	58,164	2,911,237
1942-43	242,583	157,504	103,753	75,386	298,789	72,790	34,127	3,087,757
1943-44	283,130	160,224	110,174	75,411	348,141	72,944	33,145	3,262,466
1944-45	367,713	163,936	224,493	75,247	260,877	50,162	29,622	3,753,194
1945-46	456,032	255,633	156,495	79,509	352,676	66,702	44,388	4,237,098
1946-47	419,560	339,874	233,823	77,449	510,865	71,409	40,108	4,685,422
1947-48	401,108	357,141	175,729	76,480	861,724	100,491	33,545	4,700,120
1948-49	349,031	259,423	159,811	67,175	1,253,525	94,792	17,580	4,169,663

Rural Industries Agency.

On 1st July, 1935 the Rural Industries Agency assumed control of various lending activities initiated by the Departments of Lands and Agriculture in 1915 which had been administered by the Rural Industries Board from December, 1919, and, after its dissolution in 1923, by the Rural Industries Branch of the Department of Agriculture.

The first advances were on a limited scale to assist farmers to cultivate new areas and relieve those in necessitous circumstances. Larger sums were made available later, and currently advances are made for various purposes to many classes of settlers who are unable to obtain accommodation through the usual commercial channels. These include advances to

wheat growers for seasonal requirements pending receipts from the sale of products, to small graziers and dairy farmers for the purchase of improved breeding stock, and to farmers for the eradication of noxious weeds, the growing and conservation of fodder, and the purchase and storing of hay, etc. Occasionally advances are made to farmers, orchardists, poultry farmers, market gardeners and others who have suffered loss from causes such as drought, windstorm or bush fire.

Funds amounting to £1,150,000 (including £750,000 loaned by the Commonwealth in 1940-41 and 1941-42) were provided for special advances to settlers whose holdings suffer seriously by drought. These advances were made repayable in periods up to seven years and were free of interest in the first year, and thereafter carried interest at the rate of 1½ per cent. per annum. The amount outstanding by settlers in respect of advances under this scheme was £96,421 at 30th June, 1949.

Advances are made to rural co-operative societies for the purchase and operation of farm machinery as described on page 601.

A summary of the advances to farmers by the Rural Industries Agency since 1935-36 is set out below, together with other operations on borrowers' accounts. Advances by other departments controlling loans of this type during sixteen years preceding the formation of the Agency amounted to £5,500,000 approximately, and repayments of principal to £4,400,000.

Table 462.—Rural Industries Agency—Advances to Necessitous Farmers and for Certain Other Purposes.

Year (ended 30th June).	Advances.	Revenue Charges, including Interest.	Repayments.		Debts Written off and Amounts Waived.	Balance of Indebtedness at 30th June.
			Principal.	Revenue Charges.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1935-36	51,383	34,000	45,661	9,782	126,656	1,119,388
1936-37	58,873	31,851	54,486	14,236	89,481	1,051,909
1937-38	84,321	30,437	45,533	9,915	75,001	1,036,278
1938-39	103,331	32,156	45,769	6,751	64,307	1,054,938
1939-40	183,164	32,722	159,122	11,389	64,157	1,036,156
1940-41	489,474	30,551	61,750	10,781	36,943	1,446,707
1941-42	235,781	33,142	121,121	6,345	37,395	1,550,769
1942-43	103,503	34,977	182,864	17,131	73,694	1,415,560
1943-44	125,174	30,477	207,800	16,120	120,542	1,226,749
1944-45	187,703	26,420	122,269	11,253	86,671	1,220,676
1945-46	156,783	22,417	162,825	14,763	144,491	1,077,797
1946-47	141,573	17,892	166,035	11,630	79,789	979,808
1947-48	89,659	14,589	295,357	16,964	114,029	657,706
1948-49	19,381	7,845	157,334	13,822	91,213	422,563

This Agency also distributed drought relief grants to cereal growers. Grants were made in respect of wheat, oats and barley crops which, owing to drought, failed or yielded less than six bushels of grain per acre in 1945-46. Similar grants were made in respect of the 1946-47 crop and were made also for land prepared for 1946 sowing which could not be sown because of drought. Farmers were paid £130,184 under the 1945-46 scheme and £1,490,201 under the 1946-47 scheme.

Advances to Settlers' Agency.

Since 1st July, 1935, this agency has administered loans first made in 1930-31 from unemployment relief funds and controlled for a period by an Advances to Settlers Co-ordination Board and a Dairy Promotion Board.

Advances are made for permanent improvements on rural holdings and for the purchase of stock and plant by dairy farmers. These advances are repayable over terms up to thirteen years with interest at 3 per cent. per annum. Initially they were made primarily to provide employment in rural areas by aiding the development of rural industries.

Particulars of the advances, etc. in each year since the Agency was established are shown in the following table. Advances in the three years 1933 to 1935, prior to the formation of the Agency, amounted to £900,997.

Table 463.—Advances to Settlers' Agency—Advances to Settlers.

Year (ended 30th June.)	Advances.	Revenue Charges, including Interest.	Repayments.		Debts Written off and Amounts Waived.	Balance of Indebtedness at 30th June.
			Principal.	Revenue Charges.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1935-36	101,924	27,196	60,673	21,698	2,710	970,953
1936-37	37,898	27,014	84,834	26,154	4,798	920,079
1937-38	30,125	25,271	91,454	20,340	7,303	856,378
1938-39	32,768	23,744	62,846	16,006	3,887	830,151
1939-40	34,419	22,934	60,525	18,365	5,193	803,421
1940-41	25,664	21,917	58,006	16,726	6,071	770,199
1941-42	22,318	20,689	56,393	14,658	7,273	734,882
1942-43	9,827	19,285	67,319	17,908	10,045	668,721
1943-44	14,309	16,909	73,472	18,304	23,997	584,167
1944-45	19,631	14,684	72,602	13,400	20,557	511,923
1945-46	32,001	12,514	90,550	14,400	21,608	429,879
1946-47	28,325	10,532	79,129	12,285	12,935	364,387
1947-48	25,065	8,582	88,415	14,258	11,138	284,193
1948-49	22,546	6,441	71,588	11,060	11,269	219,263

Irrigation Agency.

Matters relating to the conservation of water and the development and management of irrigation projects in New South Wales are controlled by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, as described in a later chapter of this Year Book.

On 1st July, 1935, administration of financial transactions between settlers and the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission was transferred to the Irrigation Agency of the Rural Bank.

The Agency makes loans to settlers in the irrigation areas and collects interest and principal sums in respect of loans and land purchase, rentals, water rates and other charges. It also collects payments to the Crown in respect of debts for shallow boring and charges for water in domestic and stock water supply and irrigation districts. Under the Farm Water Supplies Act, 1946, the agency may lend, for terms up to fifteen years, up to 90 per cent. of the actual cost of approved works for providing or improving water supplies on farms and for preparing land for irrigation. (See page 669.)

Advances made by the Irrigation Agency and new capital debts incurred by settlers in each year since 1935-36 are shown in the following table. Amounts shown for new capital debts represent mainly the balance owing for the purchase of land sold by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission and the cost of improvements effected and shallow bores sunk by the Commission. The debts written off include debts on forfeited or surrendered holdings. The balance of indebtedness includes amounts owing but not yet due for payment.

Table 464.—Irrigation Agency—Advances to Settlers.

Year (ended 30th June.)	Advances.	New Capital Debts Incurred.	Revenue Charges, including Interest & Water Charges.	Repayments.		Debts Written Off.	Balance of Indebted- ness at 30th June.
				Principal.	Revenue Charges.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1935-36	26,305	229,846	207,032	95,487	200,956	26,387	1,048,545
1936-37	57,989	134,210	216,865	94,182	213,186	9,610	1,740,631
1937-38	98,472	94,883	247,617	144,001	225,406	7,104	1,805,092
1938-39	107,203	91,593	232,291	147,497	221,647	9,039	1,858,086
1939-40	97,047	67,832	247,913	121,736	199,319	31,428	1,918,305
1940-41	83,464	53,076	280,342	142,413	235,231	55,183	1,902,450
1941-42	71,728	52,931	322,669	119,161	266,804	56,085	1,907,728
1942-43	61,017	38,992	286,784	154,351	345,550	53,026	1,741,594
1943-44	49,312	51,756	206,311	139,676	313,896	33,758	1,651,643
1944-45	29,945	78,545	330,477	128,833	303,736	18,114	1,639,927
1945-46	33,006	86,643	257,551	115,023	313,233	13,322	1,575,049
1946-47	36,793	89,552	339,254	146,154	333,010	15,332	1,545,522
1947-48	60,117	100,324	319,597	155,938	366,888	16,390	1,486,344
1948-49	93,575	177,114	323,931	175,302	376,828	16,165	1,512,699

New capital debts incurred in 1948-49 included £121,091 for sale of land, £18,356 for improvements and £27,657 for shallow bores; the total amounts of these in the years 1935-36 to 1948-49 were: sale of land, £897,404, improvements, £159,864, and shallow bores, £268,563.

Closer Settlement Agency.

This agency, established on 23rd December, 1936, may make advances to persons who receive finance from the Rural Bank Division to assist them to acquire for rural production part of an estate approved for subdivision for the purpose of promoting closer settlement. Advances are made up to 13½ per cent. of the value of security to supplement advances up to 66⅔ per cent. made by the Rural Bank. In this way the settler may obtain an advance up to 80 per cent. of the valuation of his property. No

new advances have been made since 1941-42. There were 105 loans for £135,994 outstanding at 30th June, 1949.

Table 465.—Closer Settlement Agency—Advances to Settlers.

Year (ended 30th June.)	Advances.	Revenue Charges, including Interest.	Repayments.		Balance of Indebtedness at 30th June.
			Principal.	Revenue Charges.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1937-38	5,580	134	16	68	5,630
1938-39	2,495	341	171	267	8,028
1939-40	146,140	1,244	2,108	289	153,015
1940-41	10,402	3,482	890	1,787	164,222
1941-42	2,209	4,352	430	3,581	166,772
1942-43	...	5,127	523	4,462	166,914
1943-44	...	5,826	574	5,222	166,944
1944-45	...	6,450	1,603	6,678	165,113
1945-46	...	6,483	2,080	7,045	162,471
1946-47	...	6,421	4,640	6,202	158,050
1947-48	...	6,410	6,553	6,488	151,419
1948-49	...	5,752	14,508	6,669	135,994

COMMONWEALTH RE-ESTABLISHMENT LOANS AND ALLOWANCES.

Since 6th February, 1946, the Rural Bank, as lending authority in New South Wales, has administered the granting of re-establishment loans for agricultural purposes to ex-servicemen under the Commonwealth Re-establishment and Employment Act, 1945. As from 1st July, 1946, the Bank, on behalf of the Commonwealth, has also paid re-establishment allowances by way of grant, pending the venture engaged in becoming income producing as provided under that Act. Loans are made through the Rural Bank Division up to a maximum of £1,000 and bear interest as follows; the first £50, free of interest; over £50 to £250, 2 per cent.; over £250, 3½ per cent. per annum. Advances made to 30th June, 1949, numbered 4,171 for amounts totalling £2,936,656, including 161 (£83,315) in 1945-46, 1,572 (£988,645) in 1946-47, 1,384 (£999,847) in 1947-48 and 1,054 (£864,349) in 1948-49. Loans outstanding at 30th June, 1949, numbered 3,712, with balances totalling £2,379,754.

Up to 30th June, 1949, the rural re-establishment allowances approved totalled 3,202 for £526,313, including 408 for £84,729 in 1948-49.

Under the War Service Land Settlement Agreements Act, 1945, the Bank also paid allowances amounting to £697 during 1947-48 to 9 settlers in the Tullakool Irrigation Area. The allowances distributed by the Lands Department under the same Act are shown on the next page.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT FUND—ADVANCES.

The Closer Settlement Fund relates to schemes for acquiring and subdividing large estates for closer settlement commenced in 1905, and to the settlement of returned soldiers of the 1914-18 war, the accounts of both schemes having been incorporated in the fund in 1928. A short description of the systems and of the operation is given on page 774.

Closer settlement operations have been on a restricted scale for some years and the advances shown in Table 466 relate for the most part to the balance of purchase money payable on extended terms by new holders to whom were reallocated properties which had reverted to the Crown. The balance of debt outstanding at 30th June, is the actual amount that would be due at these dates after including interest accrued thereto and deducting rental charged in advance at those dates.

WAR SERVICE LAND SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT ADVANCES.

The agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments regarding the settlement on the land of ex-service personnel of the 1939-45 war (reviewed on page 774) provides for initial development of the farms by the State to render them quickly productive after disposal. The farms are allotted as Closer Settlement Leases (perpetual), or Western Lands Leases in perpetuity, but settlers are required to repay the cost of improvements by instalments over a long term. They may obtain advances for working capital, to purchase or effect improvements and for stock, plant, etc., for the working of the farms. The Commonwealth provides a non-repayable living allowance during the first twelve months of occupation and during that period repayments and interest are waived except in respect of working capital.

Particulars relating to the assistance given ex-servicemen in the form of advances and of living allowances under the War Service Land Settlement Agreement are as follows:—

		Year ended 30th June.		
War Service Land Settlement—		1947.	1948.	1949.
Closer Settlement Lease Accounts opened in year	No.	117	218	665
Advances made during year	No.	12	296	499
Advances made during year	£	14,638	382,304	1,460,764
Advances Outstanding at end of year	£	14,638	389,347	1,509,374
Living Allowances paid during year	£	10,979	55,583	127,572

OTHER ADVANCES TO SETTLERS.

Advances for the purchase of wire netting and other materials for the construction of rabbit-proof fencing, etc., totalling £1,440,335 were made by the Department of Lands as described on page 717.

Advances to assist landholders to clear their land of prickly-pear totalling £182,092 were made by the Department of Lands in terms of the Prickly Pear Act. The maximum period for repayment of such advances is twenty years.

SUMMARY OF STATE ADVANCES TO SETTLERS.

The following summary relates to advances made to settlers in New South Wales through the State instrumentalities described above (pages 578 to 585). The amounts include substantial sums made available by the Commonwealth Government for distribution by the State. The very substantial decrease in balances outstanding in the Closer Settlement Fund between 1938-39 and recent years is due partly to payment by settlers, and partly to conversion of settlement purchases and group purchases into leases in perpetuity under the provisions of the Closer

Settlement (Amendment) Conversion Act, 1943. The cumulative reduction arising from the latter factor was £4,090,848 to 30th June, 1948, and £4,376,905 at 30th June, 1949.

Table 466.—Advances to Settlers by the State of New South Wales.

Lending Agency or Fund.	Advances during Year ended 30th June.			Balance of Debt Outstanding at 30th June.		
	1947.	1948.	1949.	1939.	1948.	1949.
	£			£ thousand.		
Department of Lands—						
Closer Settlement Fund ...	19,267	27,716	...	13,523	5,208	4,373
Purchase of Wire Netting ...	...	...	...	404	156	97
Prickly Pear Eradication ...	...	...	...	15	2	†
War Service Land Settlement Agreement ...	14,638	32,304	1,460,764	...	382	1,509
Rural Bank of New South Wales—						
Rural Bank Department—						
Overdrafts* ...	3,153,840	3,155,475	3,572,615	10,571	11,474	12,410
Long Term Loans ...	3,536	5,679	8,284	4,865	1,559	1,028
Total ...	3,157,376	3,161,154	3,580,899	15,436	13,032	13,438
Agency Department—						
Rural Reconstruction ...	993,206	933,978	768,265	2,254	4,700	4,170
Rural Industries ...	141,573	89,659	19,381	1,055	658	423
Advances to Settlers ...	23,325	25,065	22,546	830	284	219
Irrigation ...	126,315	160,441	270,689	1,858	1,486	1,513
Closer Settlement ...	...	...	...	8	151	136
Guarantee ...	25,666	19,267	34,264	11	9	9
Total ...	1,315,085	1,228,410	1,115,145	6,016	7,288	6,470
Grand Total ...	4,506,366	4,799,584	6,156,808	35,394	26,069	25,887

* Amount of overdraft represents limit authorised, see also note * to Table 460.

† £352 only.

COMMONWEALTH BANK—RURAL CREDIT AND MORTGAGE DEPARTMENTS.

In the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, separate departments have been established to provide credit facilities of a special nature for the benefit of rural industries. The Rural Credit Department, established in October, 1925 to assist in the marketing of rural products, may make seasonal advances, upon the security of primary produce, to banks, co-operative associations, etc.

The Mortgage Bank Department was opened on 27th September, 1943 to provide long-term loans to primary producers, against securities approved by the Bank, at fixed rates of interest, with repayment on an amortisation principle. Advances may be made up to 70 per cent. of the security, but not exceeding £5,000, for terms ranging up to forty-one years. The rate of interest for loans up to twenty years is 4 per cent. per annum, and for loans from twenty-one to forty-one years, 4½ per cent. The rate of amortisation may not be less than 1 per cent. per annum. Further particulars regarding these departments of the Bank are shown in chapter "Private Finance" of this Year Book.

LIENS ON LIVESTOCK, WOOL AND CROPS.

Particulars of the number and amount of registered loans made on the security of livestock, wool, and growing crops are published in the chapter "Private Finance." These include advances made on such security by Government agencies as well as by private institutions and individuals.

RATES OF INTEREST CHARGED ON RURAL LOANS.

Prior to 1929 rates of interest were high but they declined during the depression period and have remained at the lower levels. Details regarding interest rates and charges during a long period are shown in the chapter "Private Finance".

The trend of rates of interest on rural loans since the beginning of 1930 is indicated below. The table shows the rates current in January of each year on rural loans through the Rural Bank and various governmental agencies and from some private sources:—

Table 467.—Rates of Interest on Rural Loans.

Lending Agency.	Month of January in Year—						
	1930.	1933.	1935.	1939.	1943 and 1944.	1945 and 1946.	1947 to 1950.
	Per cent.						
Rural Bank Division—							
Long Term Loans	6½	5	4½	} 4½	4½	4½§	4½
Overdraft	6½	5	4½				
Governmental Agencies—							
Advances to Settlers	...	...	3	3	3	3	3
Rural Industries	6	5½	4	4	4	4	4
Irrigation—							
Bore Advances*	5½	5½	} 4	4	4	4	{ 3½
Other Advances	6½	6					
Rural Reconstruction†—							
Carry-on Advances ... ..	...	...	4	4	4	4	4
Debt Adjustment Advances ... ..	...	...	...	2½	2½	2½	2½
Commonwealth Mortgage Bank—							
Loans up to 20 years ... ..	...	...	...	...	4	4	4
Loans 21 to 41 years ... ..	...	...	...	...	4½	4½	4½
Private Trading Banks—							
Overdrafts	6½ to 8	5 to 6	4½ to 5	4½ to 5½	4½ to 5	4½ to 4½	4½ to 4½
Rural First Mortgages, excluding							
Mortgages to Banks and Govern-							
ment Agencies—							
Weighted Average Rate ... ..	...	...	4 9/10	5	4½†	4½	4 3/10¶

* And Farm Water Supplies after 1946. † Maximum rates. ‡ 4½ per cent. in 1943. § 4½ per cent. from the 23rd January, 1946. ¶ 4½ per cent. in January, 1947, and 4½ per cent. in January, 1948.

The rates shown in the table for carry-on and debt adjustment advances, through the Rural Reconstruction Agency, are the maximum rates chargeable; the Board has power to fix lower rates or to waive interest under certain conditions. Certain advances of a special nature by governmental agencies bear lower rates of interest than those indicated above. For instance, drought relief advances, made for the most part by the Rural Industries Agency in two years ended June, 1942, are free of interest for one year, then the rate is 1½ per cent.; and advances by the Rural Reconstruction Agency for the purchase of additional land in marginal wheat areas are charged interest at the rate of 1 per cent. Loans for agricultural purposes made under the Commonwealth Re-establishment and Employment Act, 1945 bear interest as follows: first £50, free of interest; over £50 to £250, 2 per cent.; over £250, 3¼ per cent.

Information regarding the rate of interest payable on rural mortgages was first collected in October, 1933. The average rate on rural first mortgages at that date was 5½ per cent. It is probable that the predominant rate prior to 1930 was not less than 7 per cent.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION.

Farmers' Relief and Rural Reconstruction Acts.

The Farmers' Relief Act, which came into operation on 17th February, 1933, provided means whereby farmers in case of necessity might obtain special assistance to restore their financial position. Legal action in respect of their debts might be stayed, and they might secure assistance from Government funds to carry on their activities. Protection in respect of debts was given by a Stay Order upon application by the individual farmer and approval by the Farmers' Relief Board. The term of a stay order was originally three years, but amending legislation extended it to 5th December, 1950, or six years from the date of granting, whichever be the later. The latest date for receipt of applications for Stay Orders was extended to 30th June, 1948, in order that farmers whose difficulties increased as a result of the war might obtain assistance.

The provisions of the Act and the arrangements for its administration were outlined in earlier editions of the Year Book. Assistance under it is given only in cases when investigation indicates that the farmer has reasonable prospects of success after the benefits of the Act are extended to him. The Board has power to enforce a scheme of debt adjustment in any case in which this is warranted, and the farmer's creditors have failed to enter voluntarily into such a scheme.

In 1935 the Commonwealth Government provided funds for the assistance of farmers through State agencies in the adjustment of their private debts. An amending Act authorised the Farmers' Relief Board to administer the Commonwealth assistance to any farmer when investigation indicated that thereby his farming venture might be placed on a sound basis.

Under the Rural Reconstruction Act which came into operation on 22nd November, 1939, the Farmers' Relief Board was replaced by the Rural Reconstruction Board.

The Rural Reconstruction Board consists of an independent Chairman (the Director appointed under the Farmers' Relief Act) and six other Members, comprising two creditors' representatives and four farmers' representatives. However, only two of the latter may vote on any question before the Board, thus preserving equal representation of farmers and creditors.

The Board may grant debt adjustment benefits without the issue of a Stay Order, and may issue a protection order should a creditor threaten adverse action while an applicant's affairs are being investigated. It may make adjustments in debts to the Crown if deemed necessary for successful reconstruction of the farmer's affairs. Every case is treated on its merits, after an official survey of the practical and financial aspects of each farmer's business, including income-earning possibilities under average conditions, both of seasons and markets, to determine (a) the degree of adjustment necessary and warranted, and (b) the commitments which could be met reasonably under average conditions after providing for maintenance of the farmer and his dependants and meeting the costs of working the farm.

Where it appears desirable that Crown capital value or rent be reviewed, the Board may extend the time within which application for reappraisal may be made, and the Minister for Lands may order a fresh appraisal.

ment, although a reappraisement may have been made already under general provisions of the Crown Lands Acts. Under the Act the Commissioners of the Rural Bank may write down a debt due to the Bank as part of a scheme of reconstruction.

Briefly, the position under the Farmers' Relief Act, as amended by the Rural Reconstruction Act, is that the Board may assist a farmer to rehabilitate and carry on his industry; may provide means to obtain essential capital items such as power, plant and income-producing stock; and may advance money at a low rate of interest to discharge private debts on a composition basis. The Board may adjust a farmer's debts and commitments to the Crown in a scheme of reconstruction adapted to and warranted by his circumstances, restrain individual creditors for a limited period by issue of a protection order, protect the farmer against action by creditors by the issue of a stay order, if sought prior to 30th June, 1948, and appoint Crown or Rural Bank officers to act as supervisors or agents without charge to the farmer.

Applications received from farmers for debt adjustment up to 30th June, 1949, numbered 4,764, and at that date 582 applications had been withdrawn and 1,812 rejected, and 33 were awaiting consideration. Of the 2,337 applications which had been considered by the Board there were 404 in which the position of farmers under protection had improved sufficiently to enable them to carry on without debt composition and 1,933 for which schemes of debt adjustment had been approved by the Board. Creditors had signified assent and settlement had been effected or was in process in 1,834 of the cases approved, and 79 schemes of adjustment were in course of negotiation with creditors.

Particulars of the debt adjustment in respect of 1,834 cases finalised up to 30th June, 1949 are shown below:—

Table 468.—Farmers' Debt—Adjustment under Farmers' Relief Act, at 30th June, 1949.

Particulars.	Govern- mental Bodies.	Other Creditors.		Total.
		Secured.	Unsecured.	
	£	£	£	£
Debts Prior to Adjustment	3,450,323	7,476,203	1,040,282	11,966,808
Debts Written Off	516,070	1,485,770	585,049	2,586,889
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Proportion of Debts Written Off	15·0	19·9	56·2	21·6
Debts after Adjustment (including finance provided by the Board to effect debts composition and finance otherwise arranged at the instigation of the Board)	£	£	£	£
	6,796,826	2,542,242	40,851	9,379,919

The item "debts written off" relates to amounts involved in compositions through the Rural Reconstruction Board. It takes no account of amounts written off settlers' debts to the Crown pursuant to Government policy, by authorities other than the Rural Reconstruction Board.

Reconstruction in Marginal Wheat Areas.

The Commonwealth Wheat Industry Assistance Act, 1938 (described on page 727 of the Official Year Book, 1937-38), made moneys available to the States for the purpose, *inter alia*, of moving farmers from marginal

wheat areas and enabling the lands to be devoted to other uses in accordance with plans approved by the Federal Minister on the advice of the State Minister.

A plan to operate in New South Wales was approved in 1940. Under this plan farmers in marginal wheat areas voluntarily vacating their lands may be granted up to £300, together with removal expenses in each case. To farmers who remain, advances on long terms may be made to enable them to acquire enough vacated land to increase their farms to home maintenance standard for new uses, and to purchase the stock, plant and other requisites needed in changing their farming activities.

The plan is administered by the Rural Reconstruction Board. The Board has declared approximately 4,000,000 acres, embracing about 2,000 farms in the counties of Nicholson, Sturt, Dowling, Cooper and Gipps (between the Murrumbidgee and Lachlan Rivers) as Marginal Wheat Areas.

Financial assistance approved under this scheme up to 30th June, 1949 amounted to £1,615,037, distributed as follows: £91,368 to 315 vacated farmers; £1,266,384 to 553 farmers for purchase of additional areas; and £257,285 to 250 farmers for improvements, purchase of stock, etc., in the reconstruction of farming activities.

Prior to the institution of the Commonwealth scheme, funds had been provided by the State under similar conditions for the vacation of farmers from marginal wheat areas. The total amount disbursed from these funds was £60,725 to 214 vacated farmers.

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEES RELATING TO RURAL LOANS.

As a measure of assistance for the rural industries, the Government of New South Wales has guaranteed the repayment of certain advances made by banks and other lenders. The guarantees have been given under the authority of the Advances to Settlers (Government Guarantee) Act, 1929-1934, and the Government Guarantees Act, 1934-1943.

The Advances to Settlers (Government Guarantee) Act constituted a Government Guarantee Board with power to guarantee repayment of advances made by banks to settlers and co-operative societies formed mainly for the promotion of rural industry or the handling, treatment, manufacture, sale or disposal of rural products. The Board was authorised to give new guarantees only during the period of two years from 23rd December, 1929, and subsequently to supplement existing guarantees to the extent of one-fourth of the contingent liability already assumed. Guarantees were limited to £3,000 in respect of an individual settler and to £25,000 in respect of a co-operative society, and the aggregate amount of guarantees to be given in any one year was limited to £2,500,000. The Guarantee Board was dissolved and its functions were transferred to the Government Guarantee Agency of the Rural Bank as from 1st July, 1935.

Under the Government Guarantees Act the State Treasurer is empowered, with the approval of the Governor, to guarantee the repayment of advances made by banks or other approved lenders to marketing boards and co-operative societies.

The amount of guarantees current at 30th June in the five years 1945 to 1949 comprised of (a) the aggregate contingent liability under guarantee in terms of the Advances to Settlers (Government Guarantee) Act and (b) the limit of guarantees (not the actual balance owing) in

respect of marketing boards and co-operative (rural) societies under the Government Guarantees Act was as follows:—

	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
Advances to Settlers	£	£	£	£	£
(Government Guarantee) Act	191,435	187,952	155,313	113,158	42,846
Government Guarantees Act ...	848,223	912,100	821,350	892,660	948,810

The amount guaranteed under the Government Guarantees Act included £328,000 in respect of a co-operative cannery, £196,900 in respect of three country co-operative meat companies and £150,000 in respect of the Metropolitan Meat Commission in each year.

AGRICULTURE

DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Until the end of the nineteenth century pastoral pursuits were predominant in New South Wales and agricultural production barely sufficed for local needs. Wheat-growing expanded rapidly after 1897, when the export trade in wheat commenced. The completion of the Burrinjuck Dam in 1913 and other works connected with the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area coupled with closer settlement set new agricultural activities in train. Wheat became an export commodity second only to wool; rice cultivation increased beyond Australian requirements and viticulture and fruit-growing, and in the last few years the cultivation of oats, expanded. To adjust agricultural production to war-time needs wheat-growing was curtailed and there was increased cultivation of vegetables, rice, fodder crops for dairy stock and of certain kinds of fruit, but wheat-growing remained by far the most extensive agricultural activity. Since the war ended tendencies have been toward a return to the pre-war order except that vegetable-growing remains on a larger scale.

The extension of cultivation from 1891 to 1941 is shown in the following table:—

Table 469.—Area under Cultivation.

Season.	Area under—			Area per Inhabitant under—	
	All Crops and Sown Grasses.	Crops. *	Sown Grasses.	All Crops and Sown Grasses.	Crops only.
Acres.					
<i>Average Area per Annum.</i>					
1891-95	1,398,199	1,048,554	349,645	1·18	0·88
1896-00	2,252,649	1,894,857	357,792	1·73	1·46
1901-05	2,942,506	2,436,765	505,741	2·10	1·74
1906-10	3,575,873	2,824,253	751,620	2·34	1·84
1911-15	5,187,850	4,025,165	1,162,685	2·93	2·27
1916-20	6,011,049	4,615,913	1,395,136	3·09	2·37
1921-25	6,599,048	4,665,362	1,933,686	3·04	2·15
1926-30	7,149,119	5,014,364	2,134,755	2·98	2·09
1931-35	8,424,349	6,042,593	2,381,756	3·25	2·33
1936-40	9,340,792	6,313,190	3,027,602	3·44	2·34
<i>Area in each Year.</i>					
1936	8,452,774	5,730,315	2,722,459	3·18	2·16
1937	8,820,129	5,951,043	2,869,086	3·29	2·20
1938	9,509,661	6,464,624	3,045,037	3·50	2·38
1939	10,243,664	7,044,038	3,199,626	3·73	2·57
1940	9,677,735	6,375,931	3,301,804	3·50	2·31
1941	9,784,852	6,365,435	3,419,417	3·52	2·29

* Exclusive of double-cropping.

Fluctuations in the area under crops are due mainly to variations in the extent of wheat-growing, which under normal conditions represents more than 75 per cent. of the total. The land under sown grasses (2,794,357 acres in 1948-49) is for the greater part in the coastal districts, and is used for dairy stock. The cultivation of grasses in inland areas, however, has increased in recent years in the Tablelands, the Western Slopes and the Riverina, where the practice was adopted to improve the carrying capacity of holdings used for pastoral purposes and mixed farming.

Information regarding cultivation as shown in Table 469 is not available on a comparable basis since 1940-41. The total area of crops (including all crops grown on land double-cropped) in each season since 1937-38 is given in the next table. The area of land used for the growing of more than one crop in a season is small.

Table 470.—Area of Crops.

(Including crops on land double-cropped.)

Year ended 31st March.	Area of Crops.	Year ended 31st March.	Area of Crops.	Year ended 31st March.	Area of Crops.
	acres.		acres.		acres.
1938	6,470,160	1942	5,920,561	1946	6,087,566
1939	7,049,357	1943	5,297,313	1947	6,511,493
1940	6,381,531	1944	4,797,385	1948	7,168,068
1941	6,374,354	1945	5,044,792	1949	5,711,369

Particulars obtained in 1941 indicate that the aggregate area, which, in the opinion of the occupiers, was suitable for cultivation after the removal of any standing timber was 31,822,433 acres, in a total area of 173,839,144 acres of alienated and Crown lands used for agricultural and pastoral purposes. Only a very small portion of the Western Division of the State is regarded as suitable for agriculture because the rainfall is inadequate.

In addition to the area of 6,365,435 acres of land under crops in 1940-41 as shown in Table 469, 486,050 acres of new land were cleared and grubbed for ploughing, 2,234,760 acres were ploughed and worked during the year, and 4,761,437 acres of previously cropped land were not ploughed in this season. These particulars embrace both alienated and Crown lands, but the area of Crown lands under cultivation of any kind is relatively small.

The following table shows the distribution in statistical divisions of agricultural and pastoral lands during the season 1940-41. The various divisions are shown on the map forming the frontispiece of this Year Book.

Table 471.—Distribution of Agricultural and Pastoral Lands, 1940-41.

Division.	Alienated and Crown Lands.									
	Total Area of Division. *	Under occupation for Agricultural and Pastoral Purposes in Holdings of one acre and over.							Suitable for Cultivation.	
		Under Crop.	Under sown Grasses.	Virgin land cleared and prepared for ploughing.	Fallow Land, etc.	Previously Cropped.	Balance of Area.	Total.	Area.	Proportion under Crop.
Thousand acres.										per cent.
Coastal—										
North Coast	6,965	133	1,674	5	6	26	2,888	4,732	608	21.9
Hunter and Manning.	8,396	127	448	7	5	25	4,166	4,778	492	25.8
Metropolitan	958	35	10	3	2	7	222	279	160	21.9
South Coast	5,950	64	190	12	4	20	1,990	2,280	469	13.7
Total ...	22,269	359	2,322	27	17	78	9,266	12,069	1,729	20.8
Tableland—										
Northern ...	8,088	130	32	14	12	29	6,391	6,608	581	22.4
Central ...	10,716	438	212	63	162	340	6,542	7,757	2,060	21.3
Southern ...	7,061	48	102	11	9	38	5,659	5,867	644	7.5
Total ...	25,865	616	346	88	183	407	18,592	20,232	3,285	18.7
Western Slopes—										
North ...	9,200	778	70	36	95	184	7,182	8,345	2,295	23.0
Central ...	7,723	1,199	120	81	491	773	4,305	6,969	4,669	25.7
South ...	11,239	1,291	350	109	650	1,311	6,319	10,021	5,466	23.6
Total ...	28,162	3,268	540	217	1,236	2,268	17,806	25,335	12,430	26.3
Central Plains and Riverina—										
North ...	9,580	382	27	27	38	136	7,143	7,753	2,163	17.7
Central ...	14,811	340	9	38	144	307	13,100	13,938	3,667	9.3
Riverina ...	17,003	1,380	174	87	612	1,540	12,827	16,626	7,355	18.8
Total ...	41,394	2,108	210	152	794	1,983	33,070	38,317	13,185	16.0
Western ...	80,321	14	1	2	5	26	77,868	77,916	1,193	1.2
All Divisions	198,011	6,365	3,419	486	2,235	4,762	156,602	173,869	31,822	20.0

* As in 1941; excluding Lord Howe Island and principal harbours.

NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS.

In 1948-49, 74,303 holdings of one acre and upwards were used for agricultural, dairying, or pastoral purposes, and on 48,808 of them areas of one acre or more in extent were cultivated.

In 1945-46, when the particulars were last ascertained only 10,447 holding were used mainly for agricultural purposes, 17,051 holdings were used for agricultural and pastoral pursuits combined, 3,578 for agriculture with dairying, 1,028 for all three pursuits combined, and a limited amount of cultivation of a non-commercial character was conducted on other holdings. On 24,430 holdings there was no cultivation or less than one acre under crop.

The total number of rural holdings, the number on which at least one acre was cultivated and the total area of crops in the last twelve seasons are shown below; where land has been double-cropped in any year the area of each crop is included in the total:—

Table 472.—Cultivated Holdings and Area of Crops.

Year ended 31st March.	Total Number of Rural Holdings.	Cultivated Holdings.		Year ended 31st March.	Total Number of Rural Holdings.	Cultivated Holdings.	
		Number.	Area of Crops.			Number.	Area of Crops.
			acres.				acres.
1938	75,923	53,609	6,470,160	1944	73,074	49,940	4,797,385
1939	75,365	54,126	7,049,357	1945	74,566	49,172	5,044,792
1940	74,909	53,251	6,381,331	1946	74,173	49,743	6,087,566
1941	74,495	52,290	6,374,354	1947	74,671	49,614	6,511,493
1942	73,973	49,785	5,920,561	1948	74,669	50,842	7,168,068
1943	73,579	50,224	5,297,313	1949	74,303	48,808	5,711,369

The number of holdings on which the various crops were grown in recent years is shown in the following statement; holdings with crops of less than an acre in extent are not included, except that, in 1938-39, the number of holdings with citrus and other orchard fruit represented those with 50 or more trees:—

Table 473.—Cultivated Holdings and Principal Crops Grown.

Kind of Crop.	Number of Holdings upon which Crop was Grown.							
	1938-39.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Wheat	19,768	18,267	17,172	18,186	19,948	18,571	19,594	17,905
Maize	17,215	15,924	15,247	14,435	14,098	14,373	13,509	12,522
Barley	1,620	2,538	2,017	2,614	2,320	1,612	1,524	1,307
Oats	23,434	25,833	24,656	23,488	24,367	21,933	23,626	19,598
Rice	313	348	364	330	329	353	351	406
Lucerne	9,504	10,166	9,885	9,049	8,995	8,991	9,882	9,398
Potatoes	3,147	4,777	4,853	4,887	3,359	2,840	3,037	2,825
Tobacco	41	57	39	26	20	22	30	21
Sugar-cane (cut for crushing)	*	*	687	597	558	584	580	587
Grapes	1,513	1,355	1,345	1,327	1,261	1,297	1,282	1,231
Orchards	8,197	6,096	6,492	6,053	6,177	6,125	6,074	5,949
Citrus	†3,734	3,431	3,514	3,152	3,235	3,217	3,218	3,203
Other	†5,865	3,734	4,099	3,839	4,100	4,012	3,877	3,755
Bananas	1,501	1,228	1,395	1,747	1,964	2,383	3,056	2,876

* Not available. † 50 or more trees.

Although holdings on which oats were grown have outnumbered wheat farms in recent years the greater proportion of them had only small areas of oats, and in total areas crops of wheat were several times greater than those of oats. As wheat was grown on many holdings under the "shares" system, described in the chapter "Rural Industries," the number of growers exceeded the number of holdings on which it was grown.

The number of holdings with one acre or more of orchard is less than the total of those growing one acre or more of citrus and other fruit because some holdings grow both kinds.

In respect of the last three seasons particulars are available of the number of holdings on which 20 or more acres of the major cereal crops and 5 or more acres of sugar cane cut for crushing were grown. The numbers in each season were as follows:—

Season.	Holdings with 20 or more acres for grain.				Holdings with 5 acres or more of sugar cane cut for crushing.
	Wheat.	Oats.	Maize.	Barley.	
1946-47 ...	15,971	7,050	1,384	427	465
1947-48 ...	16,803	7,964	991	327	447
1948-49 ...	15,674	5,555	851	270	490

CROPS—AREA AND PRODUCTION.

The area and production and average yield per acre of the various crops grown in each of the seasons 1947-48 and 1948-49 are shown in the following table:—

Table 474.—All Crops, Area and Production.

Name of Crop.	1947-48.			1948-49.		
	Area.	Production.	Average Yield per acre.*	Area.	Production.	Average Yield per acre.*
	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.
Grain—Wheat ...	5,043,017	95,226,795	18-9	4,038,447	64,703,574	16-0
Maize ...	86,979	2,356,710	27-1	77,820	2,475,954	31-8
Barley—Malting ...	15,127	356,571	23-6	13,330	240,372	17-4
Feed ...	8,351	162,912	19-5	5,200	81,513	15-7
Oats ...	609,207	13,673,871	22-4	378,257	5,779,239	15-3
Rye ...	694	5,778	8-3	1,015	11,388	11-2
Rice ...	26,208	2,676,267	102-0	32,689	2,738,970	84-0
Sorghum ...	24,680	467,412	18-9	4,732	83,244	17-6
		tons.	tons.		tons.	tons.
Hay—Wheaten ...	278,361	414,329	1-49	160,693	187,332	1-07
Barley ...	1,198	1,315	1-10	533	734	1-38
Oaten ...	228,359	335,742	1-47	120,975	129,692	1-17
Rye ...	267	322	1-21	232	200	0-81
Lucerne ...	110,324	213,865	1-94	84,235	168,443	2-00
Grass ...	9,145	12,663	1-38	7,724	10,472	1-36
		£			£	
Green Fodder (cut and grazed)	488,028	878,200	...	548,106	916,700	...
Vegetables for Human Consumption—Potatoes ...	21,911	65,535	tons.	18,101	61,265	tons.
Other ...	61,527	...	...	60,155	...	...
Vegetables for Animal Fodder	5,751	...	...	5,696	...	...
		bushels.	bushels.		bushels.	bushels.
Broom Millet—Grain ...	...	12,786	3-9	...	12,768	3-9
Fibre ...	3,294	22,701	6-89	3,259	20,750	6-37
Tobacco (Dried Leaf) ...	414	3,016	7-29	428	3,590	8-37
		tons.	tons.		tons.	tons.
Sugar Cane—Crushed ...	7,113	267,261	37-57	8,386	273,974	32-7
Not Cut ...	8,955	...	...	8,761	...	...
Used as Plants ...	360	...	...	312	...	...
Grapes—Productive—						
Drying Varieties ...	5,270	† 8,023	†	5,276	† 4,909	†
Table Varieties ...	2,659	4,835	†	2,651	4,372	†
Wine Varieties ...	7,001	23,294	†	6,983	20,460	†
		gallons.			gallons.	
Wine made ...	...	4,500,000	...	...	4,127,332	...
Young Vines for Wine	860	...	...	988	...	...
Other Grapes ...	751	...	...	670	...	...
		bushels.	bushels.		bushels.	bushels.
Orchards—Productive ...	57,842	7,584,791	113-1	56,898	6,700,680	117-77
Young Trees ...	12,534	...	...	13,498	...	...
Bananas—Productive ...	19,126	2,321,833	121-4	19,684	2,404,200	122-14
Young Stools ...	7,255	...	...	3,242	...	...
Pineapples—Productive ...	173	20,230	116-9	230	30,522	133-7
Young Plants ...	154	...	...	108	...	...
		£	£ s. d.		£	£ s. d.
Nurseries ...	1,086	283,753	261 5 8	1,233	349,162	283 3 7
Other Crops ...	14,087	...	...	20,322	...	...
Total Area of Crops ...	7,165,038	...	...	5,711,369	...	...

* Land under crops which failed is reckoned in the average. † Area and production cannot be related because grapes are not always used for purpose for which originally grown. ‡ Dried weight.

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

The estimated value of the agricultural production of the State in 1938-39 and each of the last six seasons is shown in the following table, the values being based on prices realised on the farm or at nearest railway siding. The net value of agricultural production is shown in Table 478.

The values represent estimated gross value, as at place of production, with no deductions for seed, fertilisers, etc., used in the process of production (see page 599).

Table 475.—Value of Agricultural Production.

Crop.	Gross Value at Place of Production.						
	1938-39.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Wheat (grain)* ...	6,695,040	11,390,940	4,484,720	21,790,060	8,091,010	64,758,190	29,661,200
Maize (grain) ...	532,590	876,870	751,510	810,890	812,140	716,830	1,111,600
Barley (grain)* ...	27,200	87,320	44,330	145,900	36,300	167,310	107,560
Oats (grain) ...	493,180	763,800	547,770	1,325,010	523,120	2,051,080	878,930
Rice (grain) ...	444,430	826,820	349,790	585,600	767,330	835,290	872,840
Hay and Straw ...	4,252,420	3,686,670	2,603,650	5,375,480†	2,498,060†	5,309,110†	2,774,510†
Green Food ...	1,156,970	1,670,000	1,092,160	1,234,000	927,450	878,200	916,700
Sugar-cane ...	482,520	458,900	350,550	292,640	546,470	560,830	492,490
Grapes ...	292,900	713,730	560,740	645,190	594,570	715,620	519,360
Wine, Brandy, etc....	80,420	182,550	159,750	162,410	220,460	273,700	260,860
Fruit—Citrus ...	823,300	2,023,610	1,832,920	1,671,510	1,743,590	1,690,810	1,231,630
Other ...	1,492,320	4,340,340	3,415,290	4,606,810	4,340,070	4,769,610	4,022,420
Potatoes ...	422,570	883,060	1,063,750	759,750	775,480	820,830	1,049,930
Other Vegetables }	1,263,090	4,428,590	4,224,170	4,754,130	3,588,180	3,530,840	4,419,430
Other Crops		416,560	508,410	579,760	685,640	685,400	830,750
Total ...	18,458,950	32,749,760	21,994,510	44,719,230	26,149,870	87,763,650	49,150,210

* Including Government bounty, assistance from flour tax, etc. † Including grass cut for hay.

Value of Production per Acre.

The following table shows the annual gross value of agricultural production and the average value per acre since 1887; because of variations in average value per acre attributable to fluctuations in the area of cereal crops the statement should be read in conjunction with Table 477.

Table 476.—Agricultural Production per Acre.

Annual Average.	Area Cultivated.	Gross Value of Production (at Farm).	Average Value per Acre.	Year ended 31st March.	Area Cultivated.	Gross Value of Production (at Farm).	Average Value per Acre.
	acres.	£	£ s. d.		acres.	£	£ s. d.
1887-91	858,367	4,030,611	4 13 11	1938	6,464,624	20,430,130	3 3 2
1892-96	1,147,733	3,812,393	3 6 5	1939	7,044,038	18,468,950	2 12 4
1897-01	2,114,250	5,592,620	2 12 11	1940	6,375,931	21,253,720	3 6 8
1902-06	2,515,268	6,302,903	2 10 1	1941	6,365,435	14,278,930	2 4 10
1907-11	2,933,021	8,565,164	2 18 5	1942	5,914,061	20,307,670	3 8 7
1912-16	4,507,748	12,867,474	2 17 1	1943	5,297,313	29,143,960	5 10 0
1917-21	4,349,814	16,986,250	3 17 8	1944	4,797,385	32,749,760	6 16 6
1922-26	4,680,110	22,328,630	4 15 5	1945	5,044,792	21,994,510	4 7 2
1927-31	5,467,982	16,842,398	3 1 7	1946	6,087,566	44,719,230	7 6 11
1932-36	5,826,754	15,656,024	2 13 9	1947	6,511,493	26,149,870	4 0 4
1937-41	6,440,214	19,567,460	3 0 9	1948	7,168,068	87,763,650	12 4 10
1942-46	5,428,223	29,753,850	5 9 7	1949	5,711,360	49,150,210	8 12 1

The comparatively high value of production per acre shown in the ten years prior to 1897 was due to the fact that agriculture was on a smaller scale, and crops produced by intense cultivation formed a larger proportion of the total than in later years. The higher values shown between 1917 and 1926 and since 1941-42 were due mainly to the higher level of prices received for produce. Expansion in the growing of vegetables also contributed in recent years. A comparative statement of the average gross farm value per acre of various crops is shown in the next table.

Table 477.—Gross Farm Values of Crops per Acre.

Crop.	1938-39.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
	Average value per acre.						
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wheat, Grain ...	1 8 9	4 4 7	1 11 6	5 15 6	1 16 2	12 16 10	7 6 11
Maize, Grain ...	4 7 2	8 9 10	7 19 9	8 15 6	7 7 7	8 4 10	14 5 8
Oats, Grain ...	1 4 8	2 0 10	1 0 1	2 2 11	0 18 9	3 7 4	2 6 6
Rice ...	18 17 8	20 6 5	14 4 5	19 18 8	23 19 8	31 17 5	26 14 0
Hay*	3 19 6	6 17 9	4 0 0	7 2 0	4 11 4	8 10 4	7 9 6
Potatoes ...	25 1 1	29 7 5	30 11 5	33 4 7	36 7 10	37 9 3	58 9 1
Sugar-cane†	46 2 9	55 13 10	51 15 5	49 4 10	72 5 1	78 16 11	58 14 7
Vineyards‡	23 15 11	58 8 0	47 12 5	54 1 9	53 19 4	66 5 3	52 6 7
Orchards‡	29 14 5	82 1 5	62 13 2	76 9 4	73 4 10	79 11 8	59 7 5

* Excluding grass cut for hay.

† Productive area only.

‡ Field crops only.

The average value of production per acre measures the effect from year to year of yield obtained and prices realised, *i.e.*, the combined effect of season and market on the average returns obtained by farmers from their holdings. To make the analysis complete such factors as the cost of production, the general level of prices, and acreage cropped per farm should be taken into consideration.

Gross and Net Values of Agricultural Production.

In the absence of actual records of farm sales and purchases there is considerable difficulty in valuing net agricultural production. But the estimated values in each of the seasons 1938-39 to 1948-49 are shown below:—

Table 478.—Agricultural Production—Gross and Net Values.

Year ended March.	Gross Production valued at Principal Markets.	Difference between Principal Market and Country Prices.	Gross Production valued at Place of Production.	Seed used and Fodder for Farm Stock used in Agricultural Work.	Net Production valued at Farm or nearest Rail Siding.	Value of Principal Materials used.	Net Value of Production after deducting Materials.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
£ thousand.							
1939	23,665	5,206	18,459	4,253	14,206	805	13,401
1940	26,926	5,672	21,254	2,456	18,798	705	18,093
1941	17,677	3,398	14,279	2,228	12,051	836	11,215
1942	24,847	4,539	20,308	3,273	17,035	992	16,043
1943	34,776	5,632	29,144	4,035	25,109	665	24,444
1944	38,553	5,803	32,750	4,167	28,583	667	27,916
1945	25,691	3,696	21,995	3,872	18,123	624	17,499
1946	51,634	6,915	44,719	4,625	40,094	749	39,345
1947	29,988	3,838	26,150	4,694	21,456	1,105	20,351
1948	98,849	11,085	87,764	7,119	80,645	1,337	79,308
1949	57,504*	8,354	49,150*	6,366	42,784*	1,316	41,468*

* Subject to revision.

In estimating the net value of production as shown, no account has been taken of depreciation of machinery and plant because of the difficulty in arriving at a reasonably reliable measurement of the amount of depreciation.

The second column provides a *relative* measure of the importance of agricultural production to the community by valuing all items on a common basis. It includes the value of transport, handling, and marketing services, rendered after the products leave the railway siding nearest the farm up to the point of sale in metropolitan markets. It has, however, the disadvantage of including values for such services on certain products which remain on the farms or are sold to neighbouring landholders.

The third column includes what may be called "cost of marketing" (freights, handling charges, commissions, etc.) that would have been paid if all products had been sold in the principal markets. The ratio to the total in the second column varies under the influence of changes in the volume and composition of agricultural production as well as changes in price levels, freights, commissions, etc.

The figures in the fourth column are those published in Table 475 and are inclusive of the estimated value of seed and fodder used in the course of production. The value placed on these is shown in the fifth column and the effect of deducting them is shown in the sixth column, which represents, as nearly as may be with existing data, the approximate money return to farmers for agricultural products, though it is inclusive of agricultural products used as stock feed in other rural industries, valued at £6,796,000 in 1945-46, £6,746,000 in 1946-47, £7,134,000 in 1947-48, and £7,632,000 in 1948-49.

The seventh column represents approximately the value of the principal non-rural materials used in agricultural production, and the eighth is the net value of agricultural production excluding the approximate value of the principal goods and services provided by non-rural industries. It represents approximately the aggregate incomes of farmers and their employees from agricultural production without deductions for interest, depreciation, etc., of farm properties, implements, machinery, etc.

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The following quotations represent the average prices obtained for farm products (local and imported) in the various Sydney markets. The average for the year represents the mean of the prices ruling during each month, and does not take into account the quantity sold during the month. The prices ruling in each month, *i.e.*, the mean of the daily quotations, are shown in the "Statistical Register".

Table 479.—Wholesale Prices of Agricultural Products, Sydney.

Commodity.	1939.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.
	£ s. d. bush.	£ s. d. bush.	£ s. d. bush.	£ s. d. bush.	£ s. d. bush.
Wheat (f.a.q.)*	0 2 6½	0 3 11½	0 3 11½	0 3 11½	0 3 11½
Flour (at Mill)†	ton. 12 8 1	ton. 12 8 0	ton. 12 8 0	ton. 12 8 0	ton. 12 8 0
Bran	4 10 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
Pollard	4 12 0	6 0 0	6 0 3	6 0 0	6 0 0
Oats	bush. 0 2 9	bush. 0 3 5½	bush. 0 3 2½	bush. 0 3 1	bush. 0 3 2½
Maize	0 4 4½	0 4 3½	0 6 3½	0 6 11	0 7 5½
Potatoes (local)	ton. 13 3 9	ton. 5 19 4	ton. 16 1 11	ton. 10 1 0	ton. 17 4 6
Hay—					
Oaten	7 14 1	8 7 11	9 5 0	10 12 9	7 14 4
Lucerne	5 11 3	5 15 6	8 9 6	10 0 7	9 4 2
Chaff—					
Wheaten	4 2 0	5 14 6	8 9 0	7 15 0	8 18 2
Commodity.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
	£ s. d. bush.	£ s. d. bush.	£ s. d. bush.	£ s. d. bush.	£ s. d. bush.
Wheat (f.a.q.)*	0 3 11½	0 3 11½	0 3 11½	0 6 2½	0 6 8
Flour (at Mill)†	ton. 12 8 0	ton. 12 8 6	ton. 13 0 11	ton. 16 4 2	ton. 16 10 0
Bran	6 0 0	6 0 8	6 13 8½	8 10 4	10 18 0
Pollard	6 0 0	6 8	6 13 8½	8 10 4	10 18 0
Oats	bush. 0 3 4½	bush. 0 3 7	bush. 0 4 1½	bush. 0 4 3½	bush. 0 5 5½
Maize	0 7 3	§	0 7 0½	0 8 6½	0 10 5½
Potatoes (local)	ton. 17 17 6	ton. 17 17 6	ton. 18 18 11½	ton. 12 2 1	ton. 23 5 5
Hay—					
Oaten	9 0 0	§	9 3 0	9 12 6	10 0 0
Lucerne	12 3 6	11 5 8	11 8 4	9 8 6	10 15 4
Chaff—					
Wheaten	10 2 8	8 17 9	10 3 7½	10 11 2	12 10 1

* See comment below table. † Includes Flour Tax. ‡ Fixed wholesale price; subsidy was paid to retailers to provide lower retail prices. § Few or no quotations.

In the above table the prices shown for wheat are shippers' and millers' buying prices for f.a.q. wheat up to October, 1939, and from then onward

the price quoted is that fixed by the Australian Wheat Board for wheat for flour for local consumption, on bases as noted on page 300 of this Year Book, to which reference should be made for details regarding wheat prices. As millers paid flour tax equal to about 11½d. per bushel the equivalent of approximately 4s. 11d. per bushel was paid for wheat consumed locally as flour in the years 1940 to 1947. The tax on flour ceased late in December, 1947.

The combined price variations since 1911 of agricultural produce in Sydney markets, weighted according to the average consumption in New South Wales in the three years 1911-13, are shown below. The prices in 1911 have been adopted as base and called 1000. The index, being weighted on the basis of consumption in New South Wales, is to be viewed rather from the standpoint of prices paid by consumers than of prices paid to producers. Compilation of the index numbers has been suspended but is to be resumed later on a revised basis.

Table 480.—Wholesale Price Index Number—Agricultural Produce.

Year.	Index Number.	Year.	Index Number.	Year.	Index Number.	Year.	Index Number.
1911	1000	1919	1990	1927	1767	1935	1279
1912	1339	1920	2430	1928	1456	1936	1299
1913	1069	1921	1750	1929	1707	1937	1487
1914	1135	1922	1638	1930	1428	1938	1523
1915	1648	1923	1720	1931	1061	1939	1351
1916	1163	1924	1475	1932	1137	1940	1371
1917	1127	1925	1680	1933	1122	1941	1334
1918	1377	1926	1802	1934	1114	1942	1875

From 1921 to 1929 agricultural prices were high and relatively stable, apart from seasonal fluctuations. They fell rapidly (by 45 per cent.) between July, 1929, and March, 1931, and remained depressed until improving wheat prices brought an upward trend in the middle of 1935. The rise continued and the index number reached 1759 in July, 1938, though it fell again before the end of the year. There was no sustained recovery in the years 1939 to 1941. Then potatoes and fodder became dear and the index number for the year 1942 was the highest since 1926.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

The total value of the agricultural machinery used on rural holdings in divisions of the State was ascertained in the years 1929-30 and 1940-41. A table showing particulars in relation to the area under crop in the years 1929-30 and 1940-41 is given on page 329 of the Official Year Book No. 51.

The Government of New South Wales, through the Rural Industries Agency of the Rural Bank, has made advances since May, 1943, to rural co-operative societies (mostly butter factories) for the purchase of farm machinery, spare parts and stores, and the employment of operatives. Particulars of the number of societies operating under the scheme and of the amount of advances are as follows:—

	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
Societies registered and operating at 30th June...No.	45	63	66	52	47	30
Total advances approved to 30th June£	108,062	164,754	204,534	211,382	221,093	222,134

Power-driven Machinery and Tractors on Farms.

Particulars of stationary engines used on farms in New South Wales were collected in 1930 and in each year since 1943, and particulars of tractors in 1930, 1937 and following years. The statistics reveal a substantial increase in mechanisation of farming activities.

At 31st March, 1943, there were 40,148 stationary engines in serviceable condition on farms, as compared with 24,367 in 1930. The number increased to 44,192 in 1945 and to 51,128 in 1949. The distribution of stationary engines in divisions was as follows:—

Table 481.—Stationary Engines on Rural Holdings.

Date.	Coastal.	Tableland.	Western Slope.	Central Plains and Riverina.	Western Division.	Total N.S.W.
At 30th June, 1930	7,890	3,633	7,210	4,625	1,009	24,367
At 31st March, 1943	12,675	6,666	11,018	7,277	2,512	40,148
At 31st March, 1945	14,324	7,493	11,754	7,937	2,684	44,192
At 31st March, 1947	15,871	7,840	11,922	8,026	2,539	46,201
At 31st March, 1948	16,768	8,292	12,446	8,445	2,711	48,662
At 31st March, 1949	17,373	8,853	12,963	8,934	3,005	51,128

In June, 1930, the number of tractors on rural holdings was 6,242, *viz.*, 6,041 wheeled and 201 crawler type; in March, 1949, there were 22,932 tractors; 21,283 wheeled and 1,649 crawler type.

The following statement shows the number of holdings on which there were tractors and the number of tractors in use in various divisions of the State; particulars regarding the number of holdings on which there were tractors in 1930 are not available:—

Table 482.—Tractors in Use on Rural Holdings.

Division.	1930.	1939.		1947.		1948.		1949.	
	Tractors.	Holdings.	Tractors.	Holdings.	Tractors.	Holdings.	Tractors.	Holdings.	Tractors.
Coastal	447	1,388	1,442	2,809	3,024	3,094	3,336	3,721	4,003
Tableland	617	1,565	1,707	2,682	2,961	2,800	3,096	3,233	3,653
N.W. Slope	731	1,664	1,836	2,076	2,331	2,085	2,367	2,159	2,516
C.W. Slope	1,097	1,822	2,045	2,330	2,600	2,424	2,710	2,570	2,929
S.W. Slope	1,109	1,875	2,040	2,618	2,861	2,763	3,050	3,038	3,390
N.C. Plain	212	555	628	786	909	783	914	880	1,051
C. Plain	304	431	465	570	630	591	658	699	796
Riverina	1,592	2,330	2,544	3,153	3,496	3,321	3,653	3,565	4,053
Western	133	192	219	408	437	430	474	497	541
Total, N.S.W.	6,242	11,822	12,926	17,432	19,249	18,291	20,258	20,362	22,932

The number of tractors per 100 holdings used mainly for agricultural and pastoral purposes was 8.5 in 1930, 17.8 in 1939, 21.4 in 1945, and 24.6 in 1946 but cannot be calculated for later years.

SHARE-FARMING IN AGRICULTURE.

A brief statement as to share-farming in New South Wales and the development of this system is given in the chapter "Rural Industries" on page 561.

FERTILISERS.

Superphosphate is the fertiliser most extensively used in New South Wales, the soils of the wheat areas, particularly in the south, being generally deficient in phosphoric acid.

Natural manures are used very little except in market gardens. The quantity used in 1941-42—the latest information available—was 119,030 loads applied to 17,860 acres of crops, including 104,621 loads for the treatment of 13,196 acres in the coastal division.

Use of Artificial Fertilisers—Government Assistance.

The conditions under which subsidy was paid by the Commonwealth Government to primary producers in connection with the use of artificial fertilisers in the years 1932-33, 1934-35 to 1938-1939 inclusive, and 1941-42 are indicated on page 439 of the Official Year Book, No. 50.

From 1942-43 to 18th September, 1948, the selling price of superphosphate (22 per cent. phosphoric acid) was stabilised at its level in 1941-42, and under the Primary Producers' Assistance (Superphosphate) Act, 1943, manufacturers were compensated by subsidy, at rates related to production costs of each, for loss sustained in selling at the fixed price. From 19th September, 1948, to 30th June, 1950, subsidy was paid at fixed rates per ton and manufacturers were required to reduce the price to consumers by the amount of the subsidy. The amount of bounty and subsidy paid in New South Wales was £98,391 in 1942-43, and subsidy was £163,813 in 1943-44, £303,506 in 1944-45, £398,953 in 1945-46, £398,105 in 1946-47, £436,865 in 1947-48 and £404,772 in 1948-49.

The Commonwealth Government also obtained nitrogenous fertilisers which it supplied at prices below cost to producers of certain crops. The cost borne by the Commonwealth in respect of New South Wales in this connection was £33,597 in 1946-47, £24,640 in 1947-48 and £30,306 in 1948-49.

Artificial Fertilisers—Area of Crops Treated.

The following table shows the area of crops treated with artificial fertilisers and the proportion of such area to total area of crops, also the quantity of superphosphate and other artificial manures used in various years since 1920-21:—

Table 483.—Crops Fertilised with Artificial Manures.

Season.	Total Area of Crops.	Crops Treated.		Artificial Manures Used.	
		Area.	Proportion of total Area of Crops.	Super-phosphate.	Other.
	acres.		per cent.	tons.	
1920-21	4,467,109	1,991,736	44·6	42,656	7,253
1925-26	4,543,541	2,625,397	57·8	74,936	10,542
1929-30	5,500,946	3,887,963	70·7	113,346	12,827
1930-31	6,811,247	4,538,729	66·6	119,911	11,661
1931-32	5,108,554	2,248,180	44·0	59,304	9,811
1935-36	5,735,681	3,557,512	62·0	92,117	14,619
1938-39	7,049,357	4,670,693	66·3	131,116	17,530
1939-40	6,381,531	3,882,344	60·8	109,516	16,090
1940-41	6,374,354	3,928,247	61·6	107,190	15,682
1941-42	5,920,561	3,516,405	59·4	94,176	12,778
1942-43	5,297,313	2,490,668	47·0	62,351	16,290
1943-44	4,797,385	2,013,262	42·0	47,363	22,430
1944-45	5,044,792	2,067,437	41·0	45,199	20,538
1945-46	6,087,566	2,913,654	47·9	66,017	20,546
1946-47	6,511,493	3,643,417	56·0	88,702	24,016
1947-48	7,168,068	4,075,233	56·9	106,424	23,774
1948-49	5,711,369	3,345,524	58·6	94,696	22,864

The decline in the use of fertiliser in the war years was due to scarcity of supplies and of farm labour and restriction of wheat growing.

Artificial Fertilisers Used on Crops.

The following table shows the area of crops treated with artificial fertilisers in divisions of the State and the quantity of such fertilisers used in the last two seasons; particulars regarding the use of fertilisers on pastures are not included (see page 563).

Table 484.—Artificial Fertilisers Used on Crops.

Division.	1947-48.				1948-49.			
	Total Area of Crops.	Artificial Manures.			Total Area of Crops.	Artificial Manures.		
		Area of Crops Treated.	Quantity used.			Area of Crops Treated.	Quantity used.	
			Super-phosphate.	Other.			Super-phosphate.	Other.
acres.	tons.	acres.	tons.					
Coastal	371,458	110,415	7,505	17,795	350,679	110,915	7,123	16,822
Tableland	747,903	330,972	11,208	1,233	579,578	274,926	9,508	1,180
Western Slope	3,841,968	2,211,401	52,141	250	2,933,606	1,740,284	44,956	247
Central Plain	720,334	219,252	3,987	6	569,547	167,194	3,541	1
Riverina	1,467,720	1,177,557	30,999	3,879	1,263,521	1,045,224	28,816	3,954
Western	18,085	7,636	586	611	14,438	6,981	662	660
Total, N.S.W.	7,168,068	4,075,233	105,424	23,774	5,711,369	3,345,524	94,696	22,864

Separate details have been collected since 1943-44 regarding superphosphate and other artificial manures used on crops of wheat, vegetables, fruit and all other crops. Particulars for the last two seasons are shown below:—

Table 485.—Artificial Fertilisers Used on Various Crops in Divisions.

Particulars.	1947-48.				1948-49.			
	Wheat.	Vegetables.	Fruit.	All Other Crops.	Wheat.	Vegetables.	Fruit.	All Other Crops.
Coastal—								
Area Treated ... acres	2,619	18,476	21,822	70,498	2,814	18,647	20,024	69,430
Superphosphate ... tons	108	2,151	722	4,524	103	2,093	672	4,255
Other Art. Fert. ... "	8	6,245	9,374	2,168	17	6,700	7,883	2,223
Tableland—								
Area Treated ... acres	233,787	19,925	5,024	81,336	189,491	19,083	4,564	61,788
Superphosphate ... tons	5,964	1,471	306	3,465	4,994	1,487	267	2,850
Other Art. Fert. ... "	10	387	689	147	8	392	679	100
Western Slope—								
Area Treated ... acres	2,080,913	1,326	2,703	146,456	1,626,280	1,694	2,101	110,209
Superphosphate ... tons	47,333	135	144	4,530	41,140	272	117	3,428
Other Art. Fert. ... "	37	80	60	82	32	100	85	31
Central Plain—								
Area Treated ... acres	210,627	28	6	8,501	161,672	81	25	5,416
Superphosphate ... tons	3,790	7	...	189	3,400	12	1	129
Other Art. Fert. ... "	2	...	...	3	...	...	1	...
Riverina—								
Area Treated ... acres	1,036,764	2,038	16,855	121,900	916,974	2,058	17,454	108,738
Superphosphate ... tons	26,343	315	1,146	3,195	24,540	324	992	2,950
Other Art. Fert. ... "	34	281	3,026	588	68	241	3,038	605
Western Division—								
Area Treated ... acres	1,773	521	3,768	1,574	2,242	483	4,070	186
Superphosphate ... tons	38	115	875	58	67	126	458	10
Other Art. Fert. ... "	3	171	438	1	...	139	512	9
New South Wales—								
Area Treated ... acres	3,546,483	42,214	50,181	436,355	2,899,473	42,046	48,238	355,767
Superphosphate ... tons	83,576	4,194	2,693	15,061	74,253	4,314	2,507	13,622
Other Art. Fert. ... "	94	7,164	13,577	2,930	123	7,572	12,198	2,968

The average quantity of artificial fertiliser per acre applied to crops of vegetables was 5.4 cwt. in 1947-48 and 5.7 cwt. in 1948-49, including approximately 2 cwt. of superphosphate in each season. In fruit growing the average per acre was 6.5 cwt. in 1947-48 and 6.1 cwt. in 1948-49, including a little more than 1 cwt. of superphosphate in each season.

In wheat growing fertilisers other than superphosphate are very rarely used; the average quantity per acre was 52.75 lb. in 1947-48 and 57.36 lb. in 1948-49, compared with about 56 lb. per acre before the war. Tests of manuring conducted on the farmers' experiment plots indicate that benefits derived from the application of superphosphate to wheat-lands are most marked in the southern portion of the wheat-belt, *viz.*, the South-western Slope and the Riverina. The beneficial results gradually diminish in the central portion of the wheat-belt and the least advantage is gained in the heavier and phosphate bearing soils of the north-western districts. The results may be affected, however, by the fact that in the south fallowing is more common than elsewhere. The use of superphosphate on wheat crops in the Northern, Central and Southern sections of the wheat-growing divisions is illustrated below:—

Table 486.—Use of Superphosphate on Wheat Areas in Divisions.

Tableland, Slope and Plains.	Area under Wheat.	Wheat Crops treated with Superphosphate.		Superphosphate Used.	
		Area.	Proportion to area under Wheat.	Total.	Average Per Acre Treated.
	acres.	acres.	per cent.	tons.	lb.
1947-48.					
Northern	1,054,578	23,038	2.2	553	53.8
Central	1,861,548	1,303,510	70.0	27,189	46.7
Southern	2,418,054	2,215,543	91.6	55,688	56.3
1948-49.					
Northern	952,519	31,906	3.3	791	55.5
Central	1,313,544	1,021,786	77.8	24,034	52.7
Southern	1,961,045	1,840,725	93.9	49,258	60.5

Superphosphate was used as fertiliser on 66.2 per cent. of the total area under wheat in 1947-48 and 68.3 per cent. in the following season. The proportion was only 3.3 per cent. in the northern wheat districts and it ranged to 93.9 per cent. in the south.

DATES OF PLANTING AND HARVESTING.

The usual periods of planting and harvesting the principal crops of the State in the main districts in which they are grown are as follows:—

Crop.	Most usual Months of—	
	Planting.	Harvesting.
Wheat	April-June	November-January.
Maize	September-December ...	January-July.
Oats	March-May	October-December.
Barley	May	October-December.
Rice	October	April-May.
Potatoes—early	July-August	October-January.
" late	November	February-August.
Sugar-cane	September	July-November.
Tobacco	November-December ...	March-April.
Broom Millet	September-November ...	January-April.

WHEAT.

Wheat is the staple agricultural product of New South Wales. It is the principal product on a large proportion of the rural holdings of the State, and nearly three-quarters of the average area under crop is devoted to wheat.

The experience in wheatgrowing in the State over a period of almost seventy years is illustrated graphically on following page. An inset shows the average distribution of wheat lands in statistical divisions in five seasons ended in 1927 and 1939.

The mild climate of New South Wales makes it possible to work the soil on scientific lines throughout the year, and paddocks are used for pastoral purposes after the crop has been harvested. The time of sowing varies according to district and seasonal conditions, but is seldom earlier than March or later than July. Harvesting generally begins in November and may extend until February.

Relatively few farms are devoted exclusively to the cultivation of wheat. Special data indicating the extent to which wheat-growing is combined with the depasturage of sheep, with dairy farming and with the raising of pigs are given on page 545 of this volume.

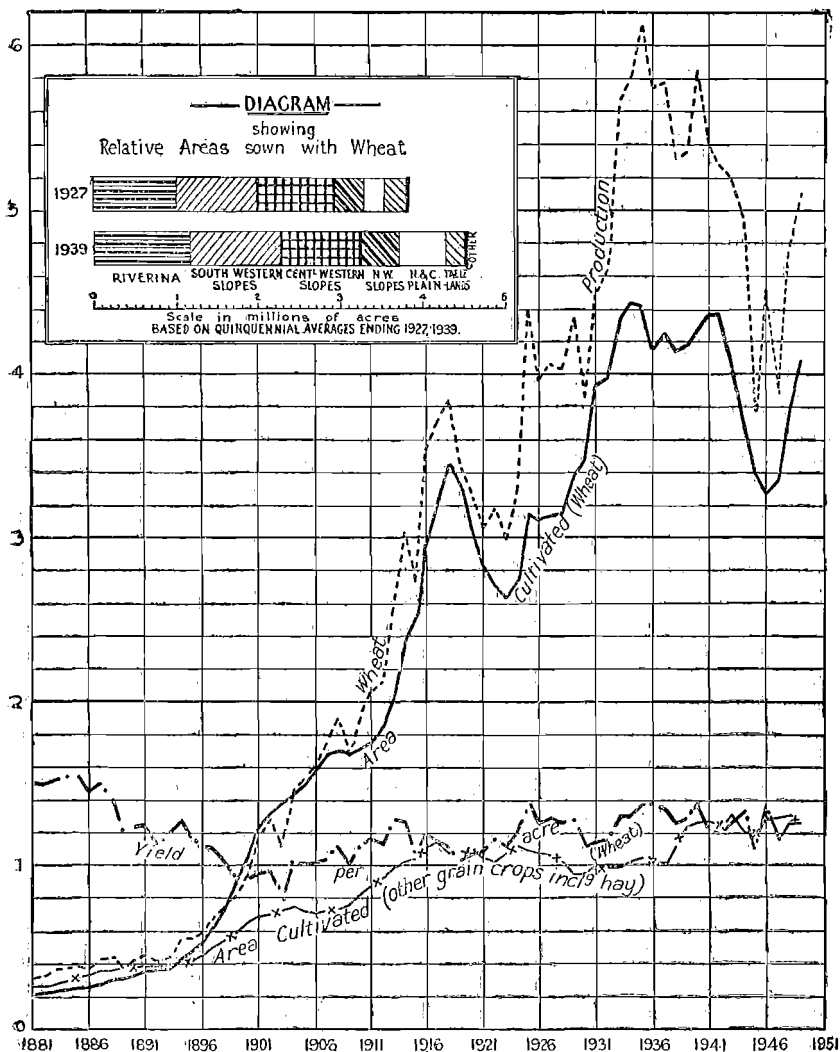
THE WHEAT BELT.

A description of the nature and extent of the wheat belt of New South Wales was published on pages 573 and 574 of the Year Book for 1928-29 and the approximate current limits of commercial wheat-growing are defined in the diagrammatic map on page 9 of this edition.

The extension of the limits of wheat-growing in New South Wales formed the subject of special reports by the Government Statistician in 1905, 1913, and 1923. Since the year 1923 there has been little change in the eastern and western limits of wheat growing in New South Wales, but pastoral activities such as sheep farming have replaced wheat farming on appreciable areas on the western fringe of the wheat belt between the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee Rivers.

WHEAT GROWING IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Area, Production and Average Yield.



The graph has been prepared on the basis of quinquennial averages ended in each year as shown. The numbers at side of graph represent: for wheat area, millions of acres; for wheat production, tens of millions of bushels; for yield of wheat per acre, tens of bushels; and for area of other crops, millions of acres.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO WHEATGROWERS.

Details of the measures taken by the Commonwealth and State Governments to assist wheatgrowers during the pre-war agricultural depression and the grants distributed in the years 1931-32 to 1935-36 are given in the 1939-40 edition and earlier issues of this Year Book. The money for these grants was obtained principally from the tax on flour used for local consumption. Drought relief grants from funds provided by the Commonwealth and the State jointly were distributed to cereal growers in New South Wales in respect of crops which failed or gave very light yields in 1945-46

and 1946-47 and in the latter year, of land prepared for sowing in 1946 but not sown because of drought. Farmers (mainly wheatgrowers) were paid £130,184 for the season 1945-46 and £1,490,201 for the following season.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT STABILISATION.

Details of price stabilisation schemes in operation before the War (1939) and from 1942-43 to 1947-48 are given at pages 336 and 337 of the 51st edition of the Year Book.

Post-war Wheat Stabilisation Plan.

Commonwealth and State Ministers conferred in July, 1948, and agreed upon a plan for post-war stabilisation of the wheat industry, not requiring control of production other than State regulation of wheat-growing in marginal areas, which was adopted by a majority of the growers in each of the four main wheat producing States.

The plan provides for a Commonwealth Government guaranteed price for wheat grown and delivered by wheatgrowers to the Australian Wheat Board, or organisations authorised by a State to act as its agents, in each season 1947-48 to 1952-53, and for the establishment of a Stabilisation Fund to receive the proceeds of a tax on such wheat exported when the export exceeds the guaranteed price. The guaranteed price is to be related to costs of producing wheat in accordance with an index of production costs and was 6s. 3d. a bushel, f.o.r. ports, bulk basis in 1947-48, 6s. 8d. in 1948-49 and 7s. 1d. in 1949-50. It does not apply to exports in excess of 100 million bushels from any one season's crop. When the export exceeds the guaranteed price the rate of tax is 50 per cent. of the difference between the two prices with a maximum of 2s. 2d. a bushel. If the export price falls below the guaranteed price the difference will be met from the Stabilization Fund or, if the fund is exhausted, from Commonwealth Consolidated Revenue. Whenever the financial prospects of the fund are favourable, refunds of tax in respect of the oldest contributing pool will be considered by the Commonwealth.

The Wheat Industry Stabilisation Act and the Wheat Export Charge Act, passed by the Commonwealth Parliament to give effect to these provisions, came into operation on 25th November, 1948.

On the same date the respective State Wheat Industry Stabilisation Acts came into operation. These authorise the Australian Wheat Board to act as provided in the Commonwealth Act in acquiring and disposing of wheat and wheat products and in all related matters, provide for the licensing of any person, firm, company or State authority to receive wheat on behalf of the Board, and for the fixation of the home-consumption price of wheat at the same price as that guaranteed growers by the Commonwealth. Under the New South Wales Act a State Wheat Committee of seven members (four elected by wheat-growers in the State and three nominated by the Minister) is established to advise the Minister on wheat matters, and to nominate from its members the growers' representatives on the Australian Wheat Board, and the Minister is empowered to control wheat-growing on specified marginal areas in the State.

Australian Wheat Board.

The Australian Wheat Board, as re-constituted under the Wheat Industry Stabilisation Act, 1948, functioned as from 18th December, 1948. It consists of a chairman, a person engaged in commerce with experience in the

wheat trade, a representative of flour mill owners and a representative of employees (all appointed by the Minister) and seven representatives of wheat-growers (two from each New South Wales and Victoria and one from each Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia) nominated by and from amongst the members of the respective State Wheat Board, if any, or otherwise, after election by the wheat-growers in the State. Subject to ministerial direction the Board may appoint any number of its members to be an executive committee and empower it to discharge any of its powers or functions. It may appoint licensed receivers (and must appoint as such those licensed under the State Acts) and oversea agents.

The powers of the Board extend to the acquisition of wheat, wheat products, corn sacks, jute and jute products, the sale of these, arrangements for the gristing of wheat and disposal and sale of resulting products, the control and management of all matters connected with the handling, storage, protection, treatment, transfer or shipment of wheat and other things in which it deals, and the marketing of wheat interstate and in the Territories of the Commonwealth, and in connection with, or incidental to, any international agreement to which Australia may become a party.

INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT.

At a special session of the International Wheat Conference in Washington on 6th March, 1948, an international wheat agreement to regulate world trade in wheat was drawn up to which 36 wheat importing countries and three of the four major wheat exporting countries (the United States, Canada and Australia) subscribed. Argentina was not a party. This agreement was subject to ratification by the respective Governments, but the United States failed to ratify it before 31st July, 1948, and in consequence, the agreement lapsed.

Following upon a further meeting of the International Wheat Conference in Washington in April, 1949, a new agreement was signed by representatives of most of the important wheat importing countries, and the wheat exporting countries of Canada, United States of America, Australia, France and Uruguay. The agreement is intended "to assure supplies of wheat to importing countries, and markets for wheat to exporting countries, at equitable and stable prices." It is for a term of four years from 1st August, 1949, to 31st July, 1953, but may be extended if the parties to it so agree.

The five exporting countries undertake to sell, and the importing countries agree to buy, an annual quantity of 456.3 million bushels of wheat (including wheat flour as wheat). Australia's guaranteed sales under the agreement are 80 million bushels a year. Minimum and maximum prices are fixed for each of the four years. In Australian currency the minima per bushel are 13s. 5d. in 1949-50, 12s. 6d. in 1950-51, 11s. 8d. in 1951-52 and 10s. 9d. in 1952-53 and the maximum is 16s. 1d. in all years (prices as after devaluation of the £ Australian in terms of U.S. dollars on 19th September, 1949).

Any country is free to buy or sell any additional wheat from or to any country it desires at any price it desires. Transactions under the agreement may be concluded freely within the specified price ranges, and there is no obligation for exporters to sell wheat unless the buyers offer the ceiling price or for importers to buy wheat unless the exporters offer it at the ruling minimum price.

Operation of the agreement was subject to ratification by the countries concerned: Australia's ratification was given by the International Wheat Agreement Act, assented to on 30th June, 1949. Although only 22 countries had ratified it by 1st July, 1949; these countries represented sufficient quantities of guaranteed purchases and sales (minima were 70 and 80 per cent., respectively) to make the pact effective. The International Wheat Council, consisting of representatives of the ratifying countries, met in Washington in July, 1949, established administrative procedure to implement the agreement, and chose London as its permanent headquarters. Functions of the Council include the adjustment of sale and purchase quotas under provisions of the agreement, and adjudication in the event of either importing or exporting countries experiencing difficulties in fulfilling their obligations under the agreement. Australia is represented on both the Executive Committee and the Price Equivalent Committee of the Council.

The agreement came into operation on 1st August, 1949. By 28th February, 1950, it had been ratified by 33 of the original importing countries and by all of the exporting countries except Uruguay. Germany, with a guaranteed annual purchase obligation of 66 million bushels, was admitted in March, 1950. Neither Argentina nor the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is a party to the agreement.

DEVELOPMENT OF WHEAT GROWING.

Wheat growing as an industry in New South Wales expanded steadily between 1890 and 1930. The area sown first exceeded 1,000,000 acres in 1897-98 and 2,000,000 acres in 1904-5 and was doubled during the next ten years. It is estimated that an area of between 20,000,000 acres and 25,000,000 acres in the principal wheat districts is suitable for cultivation. The maximum area actually sown with wheat was 5,674,00 acres, of which 5,135,000 acres were harvested for grain, in 1930-31.

Of the 52 harvests recorded in the following table, average yields have been as follows: 4 under five bushels per acre, 11 between five and ten bushels per acre, 26 between ten and fifteen bushels per acre, and 11 over fifteen bushels per acre. From 1928-29 to 1930-31 and in 1937-38 and later years areas with a fed-off value of less than 15s. per acre were classified as failed, and included with the areas sown for hay or grain. The value adopted was 7s. 6d. per acre in 1931-32. and 10s. per acre in the years 1932-33 to 1936-37.

The area under wheat for grain decreased from 4,650,872 acres in 1938-39 (then after 1930-31 and 1932-33 the largest ever sown) to 2,693,302 acres in 1943-44 (33 per cent. below the average for 1934-35 to 1938-39), due at first to lower prices, and later, to seasonal difficulties, scarcity of fertiliser and shortage of farm labour. Thereafter, sowings increased again and in 1947-48 recovered to 5,043,017 acres to exceed that in all previous seasons other than 1930-31. A late harvest in 1947-48, growth of weeds, and heavy rains adversely affected sowings in 1948-49 and in this season the area was 1,004,570 acres less than in 1947-48.

In some of the war years the smaller area sown was offset in part by high yields per acre. The season 1944-45 was extremely poor and that of 1946-47 even more adverse, and the average yields per acre were very light, that in 1946-47 being the lowest since 1919-20. Conditions were exceptionally favourable in 1947-48 when the yield per acre (18.9 bushels) and the harvest (95,227,000 bushels) each easily established a new record.

The following statement shows the area under wheat for grain and for hay, together with the total production, average yield per acre, and quantity exported since 1897-98, the first season in which there was a surplus of wheat for export:—

Table 487.—Wheat—Area, Production, and Exports.

Season.	Area under Wheat.				Yield.		Average Yield per acre.		Wheat and flour exported O and A year following Harvest.
	For Grain.	For Hay.	Fed-off.*	Total.	Grain.	Hay.	Grain.	Hay.	
	acres.				thous. bushels.		bushels.	tons.	
1897-98	993,350	213,720	†	1,207,070	10,560	182	10·6	·85	582
1898-99	1,319,503	312,451	†	1,631,954	9,276	177	7·0	·57	437
1899-00	1,426,166	414,813	†	1,840,979	13,604	341	9·5	·82	805
1900-01	1,530,609	332,143	†	1,862,752	16,174	348	10·6	1·05	4,788
1901-02	1,392,070	312,358	†	1,704,428	14,809	287	10·6	·92	2,914
1902-03	1,279,760	320,588	†	1,600,348	1,585	76	1·2	·24	154
1903-04	1,561,111	286,702	†	1,847,813	27,334	452	17·5	1·58	9,772
1904-05	1,775,955	284,367	†	2,060,322	16,464	207	9·3	·73	5,661
1905-06	1,939,447	313,582	†	2,253,029	20,737	305	10·7	·97	5,338
1906-07	1,866,253	316,945	16,744	2,199,942	21,818	403	11·7	1·27	6,246
1907-08	1,390,171	365,925	129,813	1,885,909	9,156	198	6·6	·54	962
1908-09	1,394,056	490,828	104,202	1,989,086	15,483	427	11·1	·87	4,866
1909-10	1,990,180	380,784	5,825	2,376,789	28,532	566	14·3	1·49	12,111
1910-11	2,128,826	422,972	61,458	2,613,256	27,914	468	13·1	1·11	14,423
1911-12	2,380,710	440,243	80,731	2,901,684	25,088	423	10·5	·96	10,172
1912-13	2,231,514	704,221	31,557	2,967,292	32,487	780	14·6	1·11	17,116
1913-14	3,205,397	534,226	23,393	3,763,016	38,020	588	11·9	1·10	20,038
1914-15	2,768,024	569,481	815,561	4,148,016	12,831	355	4·7	·62	785
1915-16	4,188,865	879,678	53,702	5,122,245	66,765	1,212	15·9	1·38	23,514
1916-17	3,806,604	633,605	58,101	4,498,310	36,598	814	9·6	1·28	21,262
1917-18	3,329,371	435,180	63,885	3,828,436	37,712	485	11·3	1·11	12,650
1918-19	2,409,669	613,544	204,161	3,227,374	18,325	517	7·6	·84	19,694
1919-20	1,474,174	716,770	877,596	3,068,540	4,388	355	3·0	·49	427
1920-21	3,127,377	520,555	15,420	3,663,352	55,625	822	17·8	1·58	41,746
1921-22	3,194,949	467,363	24,735	3,687,047	42,767	575	13·4	1·23	21,798
1922-23	2,942,857	598,184	350,968	3,892,009	28,668	649	9·7	1·09	8,904
1923-24	2,945,335	695,622	283,305	3,924,262	33,176	703	11·3	1·01	11,976
1924-25	3,550,078	388,479	21,647	3,960,204	59,767	537	16·8	1·38	38,741
1925-26	2,925,012	449,803	286,552	3,661,367	33,806	444	11·6	·99	16,951
1926-27	3,362,736	311,213	36,160	3,700,109	47,541	395	14·2	1·27	18,697
1927-28	3,029,950	369,960	622,385	4,022,295	27,042	343	8·9	·93	15,616
1928-29	4,090,083	375,270	19,605	4,484,958	49,257	390	12·0	1·04	21,063
1929-30	3,974,064	381,071	48,914	4,404,049	34,407	311	8·7	·82	14,621
1930-31	5,134,960	520,993	17,992	5,673,945	65,877	678	12·8	1·30	44,122
1931-32	3,682,945	292,234	20,008	3,995,187	54,966	376	14·9	1·29	38,769
1932-33	4,803,943	290,556	24,535	5,119,034	78,870	396	10·4	1·36	40,779
1933-34	4,584,092	324,129	30,561	4,938,782	57,057	385	12·4	1·19	21,503
1934-35	3,892,768	271,272	26,017	4,190,057	48,678	342	12·5	1·26	30,471
1935-36	3,851,373	224,682	49,651	4,125,656	48,822	267	12·7	1·19	25,546
1936-37	3,982,864	293,854	28,417	4,305,135	55,668	352	14·0	1·20	28,450
1937-38	4,464,064	348,339	28,491	4,841,494	55,104	350	12·3	1·00	26,360
1938-39	4,650,872	559,437	35,993	5,246,302	59,898	612	12·9	1·09	28,955
1939-40	4,380,595	264,239	35,852	4,680,686	76,552	373	17·5	1·41	36,004
1940-41	4,453,063	354,833	57,181	4,865,977	23,933	271	5·4	0·76	13,586
1941-42	3,968,758	346,261	20,621	4,341,640	48,500	315	12·2	0·91	8,868
1942-43	3,032,946	287,470	66,061	3,386,477	51,693	373	17·0	1·30	6,903
1943-44	2,693,302	198,066	83,700	2,975,068	47,500	250	17·6	1·26	14,238
1944-45	2,844,804	279,120	50,334	3,174,258	17,134	188	6·0	0·65	3,395
1945-46	3,773,901	389,918	49,612	4,213,431	62,520	490	16·6	1·28	21,467
1946-47	4,474,894	263,557	34,527	4,772,978	15,682	145	3·5	0·55	7,703
1947-48	5,043,017	278,361	33,791	5,355,169	95,227	414	18·0	1·49	53,717
1948-49	4,038,447	160,693	43,829	4,242,969	64,704	187	16·0	1·17	39,848

* Includes area sown for green food. In 1927-28 and previous years all areas fed-off were included in this column. In 1928-29 and subsequent years areas with an estimated fed-off value of less than that indicated on page 610 were treated as having failed entirely, and the acreage was allocated to grain or hay according to the purpose for which sown.

† Information not available

‡ Flour has been expressed at its equivalent in wheat.

WHEAT DISTRICTS.

The principal wheat-producing divisions of the State are the Riverina, the south and central-western slope with the north-western slope division next in order. Large areas are sown also on the central plains and northern tableland. The statistical divisions of New South Wales are shown on the map as the frontispiece of the Year Book. The relative areas sown with wheat in five-year periods ended in 1927 and 1939 in divisions are illustrated by inset to the graph on page 607. The average area sown for grain and the average yield in divisions for the period of ten years 1938-39 to 1947-48 are shown in the following summary:—

Table 488.—Wheat Area and Production—Average, 1938-39 to 1947-48.

District.	Northern.		Central.		Southern.		Total.	
	acres.	bushels.	acres.	bushels.	acres.	bushels.	acres.	bushels.
Coastal ...							4,529	59,807
Tableland ...	13,931	183,952	220,095	3,460,638	3,230	50,591	237,256	3,695,181
Slope ...	514,140	7,216,586	898,960	12,001,503	892,477	11,591,197	2,305,577	30,809,286
Plains and Riverina	268,591	3,464,447	234,711	1,742,298	875,327	10,073,191	1,378,629	15,279,936
Western Division							5,715	21,589
Total ...	796,662	10,864,985	1,353,766	17,204,439	1,771,034	21,714,979	3,981,706	49,865,799

Although the proportions vary seasonally, approximately 45 per cent. of the area sown for grain was in the southern districts, 35 per cent. in the central districts, and 20 per cent. in the northern districts. Thus the wheat belt is divided into three portions. The northern normally receives the greater part of its rainfall in the summer, and the southern in the winter; the rainfall of the central districts is non-seasonal in character. Differences of soil, geographical features, cultural methods, and other factors play a considerable part in determining the yields of the various divisions.

Of the total acreage of wheat for grain in 1948-49, 99.7 per cent. was within the main wheat belt, with 22.4 per cent. in the northern, 30.9 per cent. in the central and 46.4 per cent. in the southern section thereof.

Wheat production in New South Wales attained a record in 1947-48 although the area of wheat for grain in that season was not quite as large as in 1930-31. The distribution of holdings growing wheat for grain in districts and the area under wheat for grain classified according to the quantity of wheat produced on each holding in 1947-48 (the latest year for which the particulars are available) was as follows:—

Table 489.—Holdings with Wheat for Grain; Holdings and Area in Production Series, 1947-48.

District.	Quantity of Wheat Harvested on Holding (in bushels).					
	Under 1,500.	1,500 to 2,999.	3,000 to 5,999.	6,000 to 8,999.	9,000 or more.	Total.
NUMBER OF HOLDINGS.						
Coastal Division ...	96	13	8	3	...	120
Northern* ...	951	616	859	504	620	3,550
Central* ...	1,225	809	1,518	1,075	1,140	5,767
Southern* ...	1,366	1,201	2,711	1,551	1,383	8,212
Western Division ...	24	5	2	1	1	33
New South Wales ...	3,062	2,644	5,098	3,134	3,144	17,682
AREA FROM WHICH WHEAT WAS PRODUCED (ACRES).						
Coastal Division ...	3,036	1,405	1,330	1,110	...	6,881
Northern* ...	68,749	105,674	226,450	189,657	405,813	996,343
Central* ...	77,158	138,009	408,723	414,236	710,337	1,748,468
Southern* ...	85,102	181,715	643,133	541,986	832,611	2,284,547
Western Division ...	3,403	1,230	550	600	1,000	6,783
New South Wales ...	237,448	428,033	1,280,186	1,147,589	1,949,761	5,043,017

* Tableland, Slope and Central Plains.

The average area of wheat for grain per holding in this year was 57 acres in the Coastal divisions, 204 acres in the Western division and 281, 303, and 278 acres in the northern, central and southern sections, respectively, of the main wheat belt.

The statistical divisions with wheat-growing holdings in the greater numbers in 1947-48 were, in order, the South-western Slope, the Riverina, the Central-western Slope and the North-western Slope. Arranging the divisions in the recognised wheat districts, holdings with wheat for grain were most numerous in the southern section, where there were 8,212 holdings (46.4 per cent. of those in the State) of which 6,458 had areas of from 50 to 499 acres of wheat, followed by the central section where of 5,767 holdings, 4,039 were in that acreage range. In the northern section the respective numbers were 3,550 and 2,541.

The following statement shows the average yield per acre in divisions in recent seasons:—

Table 490.—Wheat Areas and Yields per Acre.

District.	Area Sown for Grain.		Yield of Grain.		Yield of Grain per Acre.							
	Average 1938-39 to 1947-48.	1948-49.	Average 1938-39 to 1947-48.	1948-49.	Average 1938-39 to 1947-48.	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
						-43.	-44.	-45.	-46.	-47.	-48.	-49.
	acres.		thous. bushels.		bushels.							
Coastal ...	4,529	6,112	60	101	13.2	18.2	18.6	15.0	17.9	4.6	15.0	16.5.
*Northern ...	796,662	905,145	10,865	15,875	13.6	14.7	15.4	15.0	18.9	1.5	18.5	17.5
*Central ...	1,353,766	1,248,193	17,204	20,020	12.7	17.4	16.5	5.0	19.9	1.7	18.2	16.0.
*Southern ...	1,771,034	1,874,789	21,715	28,681	12.3	18.1	19.6	2.5	13.1	5.5	19.6	15.3
Western ...	5,715	4,208	22	27	3.8	8.1	1.6	...	2.0	2.6	7.5	6.4.
Total ...	3,931,706	4,038,447	49,866	64,704	12.7	17.0	17.6	6.0	16.6	3.5	18.9	16.0.

* Tableland, Slope and Central Plains.

Generally speaking, the use of fertilisers and the practice of fallowing are most extensive in the southern districts, where the average yield is

usually higher than the general average for all districts. This is due in a large part to the more dependable nature of the winter rains. In several recent years however, severe drought prevailed in these districts, causing the ten-years average to fall below that of other districts.

SIZE OF WHEAT AREAS.

The following table illustrates the development of wheat-growing since 1920-21 in respect of number of holdings and average size of areas sown per holding:—

Table 491.—Number and Average Area of Wheat Farms.

Year.	Wheat sown for Grain, Hay, and Green Food.			Holdings on which wheat was sown only for hay or for green food.†	Wheat for Grain.		
	Holdings.	Total Area sown with Wheat.	Average Area per Holding devoted to Wheat.		Holdings.	Area Sown for Grain.	Average area per Holding.
	No.	acres.			No.	acres.	
1920-21	17,790	3,603,352	206	2,182	15,658	3,127,377	20
1925-26	17,074	3,661,367	214	2,797	14,277	2,925,012	205
1930-31	18,171	5,673,945	312	1,247	16,924	5,134,900	303
1935-36	17,220	4,125,056	240	1,297	15,923	3,851,373	242
1938-39	19,768	5,246,302	265	2,118	17,650	4,650,872	264
1939-40	19,023	4,680,686	246	1,911	17,112	4,380,595	256
1940-41	18,400	4,865,977	264	1,780	16,620	4,453,962	268
1941-42	18,218	4,341,040	238	*	*	3,968,758	*
1942-43	18,267	3,336,477	185	2,821	15,446	3,032,946	196
1943-44	17,172	2,975,068	173	2,351	14,821	2,693,302	182
1944-45	18,186	3,174,258	175	3,395	14,791	2,844,804	192
1945-46	19,948	4,213,431	211	3,606	16,342	3,773,901	231
1946-47	18,571	4,772,978	257	1,907	16,664	4,474,894	269
1947-48	19,594	5,355,169	273	1,912	17,682	5,043,017	285
1948-49	17,905	4,242,969	237	*	15,674‡	4,038,447	*

* Not available.

† See Note * to Table 487.

‡ 20 acres or more.

In 1938-39 more farmers grew wheat than in any season of the preceding two decades and the average wheat area per holding was also high. Then war-time restriction of wheat growing reduced the number of holdings and the average area, but re-expansion began in 1944-45, and in 1947-48 wheat for grain was grown on a record number of holdings, and the total area sown with wheat, that sown for grain, and the average area per holding in each case was second only to that of 1930-31. Adverse conditions affected sowings in 1948-49 and in this season the number of holdings on which wheat was grown was the lowest for ten years, 1943-44 excepted.

Particulars of wheat holdings in area series and wheat crops in production series up to 1940-41 were published in earlier issues of the Year.

Book. Corresponding information was not ascertained in respect of later years until 1947-48 and the particulars for that year and those of ten years earlier are given in the appended table:—

Table 492.—Holdings with Wheat for Grain in Area Series.

Area of Wheat for Grain (Area Series) acres.	1937-38.				1947-48.			
	Holdings	Area of Wheat for Grain.	Wheat Produced.	Average Yield per acre.	Holdings	Area of Wheat for Grain.	Wheat Produced.	Average Yield per acre.
	No.	acres.	bushels.		No.	acres.	bushels.	
1-49 ...	2,214	48,446	649,881	13.4	1,952	42,184	700,746	16.6
50-299 ...	9,309	1,563,376	21,916,692	14.0	8,560	1,455,463	28,203,726	19.4
300-499 ...	3,788	1,399,747	16,241,097	11.6	4,547	1,673,768	31,776,652	19.0
500-999 ...	1,717	1,100,126	11,963,838	10.9	2,333	1,470,454	27,307,827	18.6
1,000-1,999	214	265,471	3,054,468	11.5	264	324,510	5,979,423	18.4
2,000 or more	30	87,498	1,278,024	14.6	26	76,638	1,258,521	16.4
Total ...	17,272	4,464,664	55,104,000	12.3	17,682	5,043,017	95,226,795	18.9

In the table, farms growing wheat for grain are divided somewhat arbitrarily into six classes graded according to the size of the area under wheat for grain. On holdings with less than 50 acres, wheat growing may be deemed to be merely a subsidiary farm activity. In 1947-48 these numbered 1,952 or 11 per cent. of the total compared with 2,214 or 12.8 per cent. in 1937-38. On holdings having 50 to 299 acres under wheat for grain the farmers probably depend substantially, in some cases wholly, upon wheat growing for their livelihood, and in 1947-48 there were 8,560 holdings, or 48.4 per cent. in this group compared with 9,309 or 53.9 per cent. in 1937-38. On holdings where 300 or more acres were used for wheat for grain it would be usual for hired labour to be employed throughout the season, or for more than one grower to be concerned. Holdings in this category grew in number from 5,749 or 33.3 per cent. of all wheat-growing holdings in 1937-38 to 7,170 or 40.6 per cent. in 1947-48. Of the total area for grain 56 per cent. in 1937-38 and 62.3 per cent. in 1947-48, was on holdings using from 300 to 999 acres for that purpose.

In 1947-48 holdings having areas of less than 30 acres of wheat for grain numbered 1,269. There were 3,406 with areas of less than 100 acres, 3,459 with from 100 to 199 acres, 3,647 with from 200 to 299 acres, 2,786 with from 300 to 399 acres and 1,761 with from 400 to 499 acres. In succeeding 100 acres intervals the numbers were 1,004, 640, 363, 193 and 133.

Approximately 35.6 per cent. of the wheat area for grain in 1947-48 was on holdings of from 500 to 1,999 acres, 1.5 per cent. on holdings of or exceeding 2,000 acres, 33.2 per cent. on those ranging from 300 to 499 acres, and 29.7 per cent. on those of less than 300 acres. Relating the production of wheat to the size of the holdings on which it was grown, the distribution in 1947-48 was 1.3 per cent. on those of 2,000 or more acres, 35 per cent. on holdings of from 500 to 1,999 acres, 33.4 per cent. on holdings of between 300 and 499 acres and 30.3 per cent. on those of lesser areas.

Holdings with wheat areas in area series in 1947-48 were distributed throughout the State as follows:—

Table 493.—Holdings with Wheat for Grain Area Series, in Divisions, 1947-48.

Division.	Number of Holdings with Acreages of Wheat for Grain of—						
	1-49.	50-209.	300-499.	500-999.	1,000-1,999.	2,000 or more.	All Areas.
Coastal Divisions	74	44	1	1	...	...	120
Northern Tableland	85	90	12	5	1	...	193
Central Tableland	456	900	236	115	13	...	1,720
Southern Tableland	124	31	...	...	...	...	155
North-western Slope	340	1,249	567	255	43	3	2,457
Central-western Slope	189	1,313	1,133	666	72	5	3,378
South-western Slope	463	1,999	1,132	548	51	8	4,201
North Central Plain	37	372	251	209	29	2	900
Central Plain	33	257	200	159	18	2	669
Riverina	144	2,286	1,010	374	36	6	3,856
Western Division	7	19	5	1	1	...	33
Total, New South Wales	1,952	8,560	4,547	2,333	264	26	17,682

AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF WHEAT.

Viewed over a long period of years, the average yield of wheat in New South Wales has been subject to marked fluctuations by reasons of the widely divergent nature of the seasons, but reference to Table 487 will show that these fluctuations have been much less marked since 1920-21 than formerly. The highest yields have usually been recorded in seasons following the worst droughts, and, besides giving proof of the advantages of fallowing, have gone far to make immediate compensation for the losses sustained. In the nineteen seasons ended 1948-49, the average annual yield fell below 12 bushels per acre in only three seasons, *viz.*, in 1940-41 when winter rains failed and the average was 5.4 bushels, in 1944-45 when severe drought prevailed in southern wheat areas and the average yield was 6 bushels and in 1946-47 when, as a result of extreme drought in all sections, only 3.5 bushels per acre were harvested. The highest averages in the eighteen years were 18.9 bushels per acre in 1947-48, 17.6 bushels in 1943-44, 17.5 bushels in 1939-40 and 17 bushels in 1942-43.

The average annual yield in decennial periods since 1882 is shown below. The comparatively high average in the early years is due probably to the fact that the smaller area under cultivation in these early years embraced a larger proportion of land specially suitable for wheat-growing in districts of highly reliable rainfall.

Table 494.—Wheat Yields, Decennial Averages.

Period.	Average Yield per acre.	Period.	Average Yield per acre.
	bushels.		bushels.
1882-1891	13.30	1912-1921	11.62
1892-1901	10.02	1922-1931	12.02
1902-1911	11.04	1932-1941	13.10

In calculating these averages the area which was sown for grain, but failed, is included, while the area fed off profitably or used for green fodder is excluded.

Although the yield is influenced largely by the nature of the seasons, it is apparent that, as scientific methods of cultivation are being more widely adopted and land is properly fallowed, tilled and manured, and types of wheat are improved by plant breeding, the average is increasing; notwithstanding the inclusion of two extremely poor seasons, the average yield in the five seasons ended 1948-49 was 12.65 bushels per acre.

Holdings growing wheat for grain in 1947-48 were classified according to the average yield of wheat per acre. For the State the average yield in that season was the highest ever obtained. The tabulated results are not a reflection of average conditions, but they serve to show that even in a season of generally very favourable conditions, there is a wide variation in average yield from farm to farm and as between districts. Thus, there were 909 holdings with an average yield per acre of less than 6 bushels, 2,271 on which it was between 6 and 12 bushels, 9,987 between 12 and 24 bushels, 3,045 between 24 and 30 bushels, and 1,470 on which the yield exceeded 30 bushels per acre. The details are given in Table 293 of Official Year Book No. 51.

FALLOWING AND THE WHEAT YIELD.

Between 1923-24 and 1941-42 statistics were collected of the yield of grain from the areas of new land, fallowed land, and unfallowed land sown with wheat. It was intended that land should not be classed as fallow unless it had been cultivated by ploughing during the year preceding the sowing, but it is doubtful whether farmers' returns were made on this basis in all cases. Summer fallow is practised to some extent.

The following table provides a comparison of the yields obtained from the various classes of land in 1941-42 in each of the divisions described on page 612:—

Table 495.—Wheat Yield from Fallowed and Unfallowed Land, 1941-42.

Divisions.	Area.†			Total Yield.			Average Yield per Acre.		
	New Land.	Fallowed Land.	Stubble Land.	New Land.	Fallowed Land.	Stubble Land.	New Land.	Fallowed Land.	Stubble Land.
	acres.			bushels.					
Coastal	89	1,892	1,862	589	35,960	7,615	6.6	19.0	4.1
Northern*	14,123	114,191	738,755	170,742	1,980,260	10,540,078	12.1	16.9	14.2
Central*	17,869	492,679	824,144	236,766	6,626,777	9,157,420	13.2	13.4	11.1
Southern*	13,762	899,122	846,211	177,753	10,463,486	9,149,021	12.9	11.6	10.8
Western	370	1,863	1,826	46	2,205	1,282	0.1	1.2	0.7
Total	46,213	1,509,747	2,412,798	585,896	19,058,688	28,855,416	12.7	12.6	12.0

* Tableland, Slope, Central Plains and Riverina.

† Including areas which failed.

The average yields on new and fallowed land were in excess of those from other land throughout the wheat belt. The climatic conditions prevailing in the various wheat districts and the methods adopted by farmers differ in a marked degree, consequently the results shown above do not represent fully the benefits which accrue from fallowing.

The average yields per acre from fallowed and unfallowed lands respectively in the northern, central, and southern districts of the State in each year for which records have been obtained were as follow:—

Table 496.—Wheat Yields on Fallowed and Stubble Land.

Season.	Northern Districts.*		Central Districts.*		Southern Districts.*		Whole State.	
	Fallowed.	Stubble.	Fallowed.	Stubble.	Fallowed.	Stubble.	Fallowed.	Stubble.
bushels.								
1923-24	8.3	6.8	10.4	8.5	15.3	12.2	14.1	9.6
1924-25	19.4	16.1	19.1	14.7	19.9	13.9	19.7	14.8
1925-26	9.3	7.5	15.3	10.7	13.2	10.1	13.5	10.0
1926-27	16.1	14.3	16.4	12.7	15.2	12.3	16.0	13.0
1927-28	5.8	3.6	9.0	5.7	11.7	7.5	11.2	5.9
1928-29	16.7	14.3	14.5	9.7	13.7	9.2	13.9	10.6
1929-30	19.2	15.0	7.9	4.2	11.7	6.5	10.8	7.3
1930-31	16.3	14.7	15.8	12.8	15.2	9.9	15.4	11.8
1931-32	20.1	16.4	18.6	13.5	16.7	11.6	17.1	13.4
1932-33	16.6	12.8	19.3	13.7	20.6	15.1	20.2	14.1
1933-34	21.4	17.0	14.0	10.3	14.0	7.8	14.3	10.7
1934-35	18.0	13.3	13.1	10.2	13.8	9.3	13.8	10.7
1935-36	13.2	9.3	13.1	7.2	17.0	9.9	15.8	8.5
1936-37	16.8	12.8	15.0	11.4	16.0	11.3	15.8	11.9
1937-38	14.8	11.4	14.2	8.6	15.3	9.4	15.0	9.6
1938-39	23.1	20.6	13.0	9.5	12.3	8.3	13.0	12.6
1939-40	16.1	13.9	21.9	17.8	18.3	14.8	19.3	15.6
1940-41	5.2	4.0	7.7	6.4	6.1	4.4	6.5	5.0
1941-42	16.9	14.2	13.4	11.1	11.6	10.8	12.6	12.0

* Includes Tableland, Slope, Central Plains and Riverina.

The following statement shows the approximate areas of new land, fallowed land, and stubble land sown with wheat for grain, including that sown for grain which failed entirely, in New South Wales during each of the ten seasons ended 1941-42.

Table 497.—Areas of Wheat for Grain on Fallowed and Unfallowed Land.

Season.	New Land.	Fallowed Land.	Remainder, Stubble Land.	Area Sown.	
				Total.*	Proportion of Fallowed Land.
	acres.				per cent.
1932-33	175,232	1,852,243	2,776,468	4,803,943	38.6
1933-34	180,088	2,152,276	2,251,728	4,584,092	46.9
1934-35	133,018	2,242,764	1,516,986	3,892,768	57.6
1935-36	127,249	2,199,006	1,525,118	3,851,373	57.1
1936-37	180,729	2,144,932	1,657,203	3,982,864	53.9
1937-38	263,409	2,241,214	1,960,041	4,464,664	50.2
1938-39	281,892	2,179,740	2,189,240	4,650,872	46.9
1939-40	199,258	2,201,024	1,980,313	4,380,595	50.2
1940-41	103,643	2,019,754	2,165,380	4,288,777	47.0
1941-42	46,213	1,509,747	2,412,798	3,968,758	38.0

* Approximate.

VARIETIES OF WHEAT GROWN.

Progress in plant-breeding has been continuous since the time of Farrer (1886-1905), though retarded during the war periods. New varieties of wheat have been introduced and subsequently replaced by types more serviceable from the standpoint of climate and soil, disease resistance, quality and productivity. In this work wheat growers have co-operated with the Department of Agriculture in cultivating experimental plots on farms throughout the State.

In recent years wheats of good milling and baking quality have been developed to replace weak, soft flour wheats of low gluten content, especially in the north-western slope division, where wheats of greater flour strength are produced. Fewer varieties have been recommended for cultivation, and this has resulted in greater uniformity in the f.a.q. sample with consequent advantages in marketing. In 1948-49 78½ per cent. of the area sown was of the eight leading varieties as compared with 66½ per cent. in 1929-30.

Particulars of the principal varieties grown in New South Wales in 1938-39, 1946-47 and 1948-49 are shown below. The figures in 1938-39 were compiled from preliminary returns, and total somewhat less than the area under wheat as shown in Table 487.

Table 498.—Varieties of Wheat Grown.

Variety.	1938-39.	1946-47.	1948-49.	Variety.	1938-39.	1946-47.	1948-49.
	acres.				acres.		
Baldmin	16,637	*	*	Gular	95,269	127,281	73,240
Baringa	266,490	*	*	Javelin	*	*	11,970
Baroota Wonder	*	*	7,355	Kendee	*	*	55,616
Bencubbin	746,093	2,180,290	1,476,007	Koala	*	100,553	110,332
Bobin	146,285	*	75,150	Magnet	*	*	50,373
Bordan	12,098	159,984	164,657	Nabawa	747,749	63,807	29,460
Bungulla	*	46,326	43,890	Pusa 111	17,557	16,522	*
Cailloux	370	*	*	Pusa 4	133,358	51,289	31,659
Celebration	*	*	72,053	Quadrat	*	*	115,529
Charter	*	66,213	224,522	Ranee	206,020	152,469	71,487
Dundee	816,233	223,312	105,563	Rapier	*	*	47,667
Eureka	*	195,644	77,984	Waratah	286,089	127,893	83,097
Eureka 2	*	101,944	26,875	Warigo	*	*	18,174
Fedweb 1	1,898	57,304	37,531	Yalta	*	*	163,614
Ford	994,100	515,520	302,120	Other, Unspecified, etc.	465,581	535,705	185,978
Gabo	*	*	551,725				
Geeralying	101,480	*	*				
Ghurka	67,284	50,922	28,451	Total	5,120,600	4,772,978	4,242,069

* Information not compiled.

In 1950 the Department of Agriculture recommended eighteen principal varieties for sowing in specified zones of the New South Wales wheat belt; seventeen varieties for grain, and one for hay or green fodder only. The order of sowing relates to the normal range of sowing dates

for each district. Many of the varieties so classified have been proved under field conditions to resist stem rust of the races known to be present in the State; all are capable of producing medium to heavy yields under reasonable conditions of growth. Resistance to leaf rust is rare amongst the commercial varieties. The varieties recommended and their characteristics are shown below:—

Table 499.—Varieties of Wheat Recommended for New South Wales, 1950.

Variety.	Districts for which Recommended.	Characteristics.				
		Flour Content.	Straw.	Disease Resistance.		Other and General.
				Flag Smut.	Stem Rust.	
<i>For Hay or Green Fodder only.*</i>						
Baroota Wonder...	C.W. Slopes, C.W. Plains, N.E. Riverina.	...	Tall, slender.	M.R.	S.	High quality.
<i>For Grain—Early Sowing.</i>						
Bordan ...	General (good rainfall)—late districts.	Medium -strong.	Tall ...	M.R.	S.	M.R. Septoria.
Celebration*	General, except drier districts.	do ...	Tall ...	R.	R.	Free stripping.
Fedweb 1...	N.-Western ...	do ...	Short, strong.	S.	R.	Takes leaf rust, and Septoria.
Ford* ...	General, except drier districts.	do ...	Tall ...	M.R.	M.R.	Makes good hay.
Quadrat ...	S. Central and W. Riverina.	Weak...	Short, strong.	R.	S.	Grain only.
<i>For Grain—Mid-season sowing.</i>						
Bencubbin ...	General, except Northern.	Weak...	Weak ...	R.	S.	Withstands dryness.
Dundee ...	N.E. and S.E. Riverina.	Medium -strong.	Strong	M.R.	V.S.	Frost susceptible.
Kendee* ...	General ...	do ...	Medium-tall.	R.	R.	Frost susceptible.
Koala ...	General, except Northern.	Weak...	Strong, short.	M.R.	S.	Good heavy grain.
Ranee ...	S. Central and W. Riverina.	do ...	Short, fine, strong.	S.	S.	Disease liable.
Yalta ...	C.W. Slopes and Plains and S.W. Slopes.	Strong	Fairly strong.	R.	S.	Small grain of premium quality.
Warigo ...	N.-Western ...	Medium -strong.	Medium -tall.	R.	R.	Suitable for higher rainfall areas.
<i>For Grain—Late Sowing.</i>						
Bungulla ...	Pts. C.W. Slopes and Plains.	Weak...	Weak...	R.	S.	Withstands dryness.
Charter* ...	N.-Western ...	Strong.	Tall, slender.	R.	R.	Premium wheat in N.W.
Gabo* ...	General ...	do ...	Short...	S.	R.	Frost susceptible.
Gular ...	Pts. C.W. Slopes and Plains.	do ...	Slender	S.	S.	Premium wheat.
Waratah*	N.E. and S.E. Riverina.	Weak...	Tall, slender.	S.	S.	Tends to shed grain.

R., Resistant; M.R., Moderately resistant; S., Susceptible; V.S., Very susceptible.

* Also recommended for hay or green fodder in coastal districts—Early sowings: Ford, Celebration, Ken lee. Mid-season sowing: Charter, Gabo, Waratah.

RAINFALL INDEX IN WHEAT DISTRICTS.

The following summary provides a monthly index of rainfall in the wheat districts of the State since 1935. The index is derived from the ratios of the average rainfall of eleven districts to the normal rainfall in the same districts weighted in accordance with the average area sown with wheat in each district. The normal rainfall for each month (based on records of a period of years) is represented by 100, and the index shows, therefore, the percentage of actual to normal rainfall in each month:—

Table 500.—Rainfall Index in Wheat Districts.

Month.	Rainfall Index—New South Wales Wheat Districts. (Normal equals 100).														
	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
January	117	184	154	74	38	24	336	31	138	28	127	158	18	101	66
February	104	207	37	81	221	18	87	158	55	32	92	269	207	222	140
March	24	131	105	9	287	21	148	70	17	49	30	95	136	48	200
April	199	67	41	75	280	227	11	37	148	80	63	57	85	126	68
May	28	48	56	68	48	36	61	237	118	135	90	43	56	109	103
June	33	107	63	83	115	17	87	128	53	14	167	50	53	134	65
July	115	203	31	94	60	33	67	113	83	53	73	84	152	36	92
August	68	96	113	141	216	36	41	105	103	90	152	41	97	56	46
September	114	53	83	30	48	116	47	78	122	26	27	39	131	84	148
October	116	52	109	139	140	11	75	97	83	73	104	47	127	84	235
November	27	15	73	54	201	52	65	164	171	45	67	155	163	88	178
December	68	215	73	9	26	129	38	93	32	42	47	94	302	110	56
Average Yield of Wheat per acre, Season ended March of following Year.															
Bushels	12.7	14.0	12.3	12.9	17.5	5.4	12.2	17.0	17.6	6.0	16.6	3.5	18.9	16.0	20.4

The significant months as regards the effect of rainfall on wheat yields are from April to October—especially April, May, and September. The wheat districts extend over practically the whole length of the hinterland, and seasonal conditions vary widely as between districts. The incidence of fallowing and fertilising, temperatures and winds also plays a large part in modifying the effect of rainfall on yield.

In the following table the rainfall index for the northern, central, and southern sections of the wheat belt is shown in comparison with the average yield per acre in the seasons 1947-48 and 1948-49.

Table 501.—Rainfall Index and Average Yield in Various Wheat Districts.

Month.	Rainfall Index, 1947—Wheat Districts. Normal for each Month = 100.				Rainfall Index, 1948—Wheat Districts. Normal for each Month = 100.			
	North- ern.	Central.	South- ern.	Total.	North- ern.	Central.	South- ern.	Total.
January	51	27	8	18	104	115	95	101
February	263	257	175	207	74	222	253	222
March	100	83	165	136	136	82	16	48
April	58	76	95	85	90	112	140	126
May	61	83	43	56	117	123	102	109
June	38	32	63	53	168	171	111	134
July	80	142	171	152	73	19	35	36
August	129	82	96	97	50	67	52	56
September	140	139	126	131	129	91	72	84
October	170	135	115	127	26	49	110	84
November	128	196	156	163	74	61	102	88
December	173	325	319	302	111	79	123	110
1947-48.					1948-49.			
Average yield of wheat per acre ...	18.5	18.2	19.6	18.9	17.5	16.0	15.3	16.0

MARKETING OF WHEAT.

The development of the wheat industry in New South Wales is dependent largely on world demand, on efficiency of production, facilities for gaining access to overseas markets, and on the maintenance of such internal conditions that it will pay local farmers to grow wheat. In ordinary circumstances the price of wheat for export is determined by world's parity, which fluctuates with the world supply and demand; the market for the exportable surplus of local wheat is found chiefly in Europe, but quantities of flour are sent to the countries and islands in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. For some years after 1930 large quantities of wheat were shipped to China and Japan.

In Europe, Australian wheat is affected by the competition of great wheat-producing countries nearer the market—the United States, Canada, the Argentine and Russia—which derive advantages from shorter distances and lower ocean freight. These advantages are counteracted to some extent by the greater land haulage necessary from the interior to the coast of some of these countries. All wheat grown in Australia since 1938-39 has been handled in, and marketed through, compulsory pools controlled by the Australian Wheat Board. Latterly the bulk of the exportable wheat has been disposed of under contracts entered into with overseas Governments, chiefly of the United Kingdom, India (and Pakistan) and New Zealand.

The movement of wheat and flour overseas from New South Wales in the years 1934 to 1949 is shown in the following table. The particulars for the respective years relate to the twelve months ending 30th November, and represent the movement following each harvest. Flour is expressed at its equivalent in wheat, *viz.*, 48 bushels of grain to 2,000 lb. of flour. Complete information as to interstate movement since 1939 is not available.

There is normally a considerable movement of wheat interstate from New South Wales but in 1944-45 and 1946-47 imports were made necessary by smallness of the local harvests. Figures compiled by the Australian Wheat Board show that in 1944-45 there were net imports totalling 5,927,000 bushels of wheat and 1,392,000 bushels (wheat equivalent) of flour from other States and 468,810 bushels of wheat from the United States, and in 1946-47, of 13,337,000 bushels of wheat from other States.

**Table 502.—Oversea Exports of Wheat and Flour and Stocks:
New South Wales.**

Year ended 30th Nov.	Export Oversea from N.S.W.		Recorded Stocks at 30th Nov.	Year ended 30th Nov.	Export Oversea from N.S.W.		Recorded Stocks at 30th Nov.
	Wheat.	Flour as Wheat.	Wheat and Flour.		Wheat.	Flour as Wheat.	Wheat and Flour as Wheat.
	Thousand bushels.				Thousand bushels.		
1934	10,430	11,513	13,302	1942	3,761	4,475	16,055
1935	16,324	12,666	5,980	1943	2,208	5,650	25,859
1936	16,442	8,828	2,719	1944	305	12,862	19,090
1937	19,513	9,187	3,272	1945*	33	4,384	2,082
1938	16,807	10,836	4,134	1946	6,181	14,841	11,854
1939	13,993	15,808	6,733	1947*	17	7,136	3,023
1940	19,966	15,266	20,803	1948	37,031	16,082	14,086
1941	1,969	12,526	6,232	1949	26,120	13,061	7,908

* See paragraph preceding table.

GRADING OF WHEAT.

Wheat for export is marketed almost entirely on the basis of a single standard known as f.a.q. or fair average quality. In New South Wales the standard is determined by a committee under supervision of the Grain Trade Section of the Chamber of Commerce, representatives of the Farmers and Settlers' Association and the Department of Agriculture. Samples obtained from each of the wheat districts are weighed in proportions based on production, and an average is struck, to be used as a standard in wheat export transactions. The Schopper weighing machine is used.

The following comparison shows the standard adopted in New South Wales for each of the past ten seasons, and the date on which it was fixed in each year:—

Table 503.—Wheat, F.A.Q., Standard, (N.S.W.).

Season.	Date Fixed.	Weight of Bushel of Wheat. f.a.q.	Season.	Date Fixed.	Weight of Bushel of Wheat. f.a.q.
1940-41	24th Jan., 1941	lb.	1945-46	15th Feb., 1946	lb.
1941-42	21st Jan., 1942	62½	1946-47	28th Jan., 1947	62½
1942-43	5th Feb., 1943	64	1947-48	20th Feb., 1948	60½
1943-44	4th Feb., 1944	63	1948-49	11th Feb., 1949	63½
1944-45	2nd Feb., 1945	64½	1949-50	10th Feb. 1950	63
		63			

The weights shown are those used for guidance in determining whether particular lots of wheat are at or above fair average quality, but not as a measure of quantity. Normally wheat is sold in New South Wales by weight (bushel of 60 lb.), and not by volume.

In certain seasons, when a substantial quantity of the grain was pinched or damaged by adverse seasonal conditions, a "second" grade was determined. Separate Australian pools were formed to handle "under quality" wheat grown in 1939-40, 1941-42 and 1947-48, and comprised pools Nos. 3, 5A and 11A, particulars of which are given in Table 507.

BULK HANDLING.

The circumstances leading to the erection of bulk handling facilities were described at page 584 of the Year Book for 1928-29.

The grain elevator system consists of a concrete and steel shipping elevator at Sydney, with a storage capacity of 7,500,000 bushels at one filling, a terminal elevator at Newcastle, with a capacity of 800,000 bushels at one filling, and 180 elevators situated at the more important wheat receiving stations throughout the State. These country elevators, which have direct access to rail, have a storage capacity at one filling of 24,478,000 bushels.

The terminal elevators at Sydney and Newcastle have been built and equipped for receiving, handling and shipping classified wheats, and facilities for cleaning and conditioning are provided. Electric power is used. The terminal elevator at Sydney is connected with the railway system of the State by four lines of rail, and has a receiving capacity of 6,000 tons (approximately 224,000 bushels) per day, and a shipping capacity of 12,000 tons (approximately 448,000 bushels) per day of eight hours. At Newcastle the receiving capacity is 2,000 tons per day and the shipping capacity 8,000 tons per day.

The country elevators, with few exceptions, are equipped for receiving wheat in bulk from farmers' waggons and loading into bulk trucks. The more modern are fitted with weighbridges for inward weighing, and the majority are equipped with outward scales. The storage capacity of the individual country elevators varies from 30,000 bushels to 350,000 bushels. They are built of reinforced concrete and steel with corrugated galvanised iron coverings, and practically all of them are capable of receiving classified or graded wheat in bulk.

Wheat is generally transported from the farms to the silos in bags fastened by clips or sewn, the bags being emptied and returned to the farmer for subsequent use, but some farmers utilise bulk waggons. For conveyance from the country stations to the terminal, special railway trucks are provided.

Upon the introduction of war-time control by the Australian Wheat Board and the inauguration of Pools for the 1939-40 and following harvests, negotiable wheat warrants formerly issued by the Government Grain Elevators were replaced by a "Wheat Warrant and Claim for Compensation." This is a certificate that the grower named therein has delivered the quantity set out, and is handed direct by the Government Grain Elevators to a licensed receiver nominated by the grower. Advances are made to the growers against the wheat by the licensed receivers as they are approved by the Board.

The bulk handling system was first put into operation in 1920-21 and its development is shown in the following table:—

Table 504.—Grain Elevators—Wheat Received.

Season.	Elevators in Country Districts.		Storage Capacity of Elevators Available in Country Districts.*	Wheat Received.			Proportion of Total Crop Received in Elevators.
	Available.	Used.		In Country Elevators.	In Terminal Elevators from Non-Silo Stations.	Total.	
	Number.			bushels.			per cent.
1920-21	28	28	5,450,000	1,941,694	.....	1,941,694	3.5
1925-26	62	62	13,500,000	8,295,148	841,185	9,136,333	27.0
1930-31	99	99	16,373,000	22,948,116	724,972	23,673,088	35.9
1931-32	105	105	16,613,000	3,877,542	2,123,344	26,000,886	47.3
1932-33	111	111	17,183,000	33,954,534	500,877	34,455,411	43.7
1933-34	119	119	17,693,000	21,229,928	566,575	21,796,503	38.2
1934-35	149	149	21,083,000	21,509,227	.....	21,509,227	44.2
1935-36	158	156	21,773,000	24,811,726	295,897	25,107,623	51.4
1936-37	175	175	23,123,000	29,087,579	142,981	29,230,560	52.5
1937-38	175	175	23,223,000	32,533,477	146,566	32,680,043	59.3
1938-39	175	173	23,323,000	27,590,667	307,776	27,898,443	46.6
1939-40	175	175	23,513,000	38,912,339	295,699	39,208,038	51.2
1940-41	175	159	23,548,000	11,453,207	7,140	11,460,347	47.9
1941-42	180	180	24,478,000	25,161,215	385,138	25,546,353	52.7
1942-43	180	180	24,478,000	26,089,372	.....	26,089,372	50.5
1943-44	180	180	24,478,000	19,276,772	.....	19,276,772	40.6
1944-45	180	51	24,478,000	5,467,138	.....	5,467,138	31.9
1945-46	180	178	24,478,000	25,825,915	.....	25,825,915	41.3
1946-47	180	90	24,478,000	5,835,923‡	.....	5,835,923‡	37.2
1947-48	181†	181†	24,578,000†	43,029,765	272,203	43,301,968	45.5
1948-49	180	180	24,478,000	36,103,108	.....	36,103,108	55.8

*At one filling. † Includes one leased silo not part of system. ‡ N.S.W. wheat only. In addition, 5,377,386 bushels of Victorian wheat were handled through the country system.

The storage in elevators of wheat from earlier harvests limited receipts in 1942-43 and 1943-44.

The following table shows the financial operations in connection with the grain elevators in the last seven years. The capital cost to 31st October, 1948, consisted of £5,301,442 expended from the General Loan Account and £30,836 from the Unemployment Relief Fund. Under the system of pooling wheat, described below, fees for the handling of wheat by the elevators are paid by the Australian Wheat Board. Since November, 1942, the basis of payment has been actual working expenditure during the wheat

season (November to October) plus an allowance of 5 per cent. of the capital cost as at the commencement of the season for capital charges on bulk handling equipment.

Table 505.—Grain Elevators—Finances.

Year ended 31st October.	Capital Cost (at beginning of season).	Receipts from Australian Wheat Board.		
		For Working Expenses.	For Capital Charges.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1943	5,330,806	108,891	266,540	375,431
1944	5,330,806	97,739	266,540	364,279
1945	5,330,806	67,652	266,540	334,192
1946	5,330,806	112,313	266,540	378,853
1947	5,330,806	82,643	266,540	349,183
1948	5,332,278	243,459	266,982*	510,441*
1949	5,332,278	220,332	266,614	486,946

* Includes £368, adjustment in respect of previous 5 years.

WHEAT RECEIVED BY WHEAT BOARD IN N.S.W.

As a rule small quantities of new season's wheat become available towards the end of November, the actual time varying under seasonal influences. Usually all but a small proportion of the crop intended for sale is sent from farm to railway for transport before the end of February. These particulars of wheat delivered to the Wheat Board in New South Wales by growers exclude New South Wales wheat consigned to the Wheat Board in Victoria.

Table 506.—Wheat Received by Wheat Board in N.S.W.

Season.	Bulk (including Grain Elevators).	Bagged.	Total.	Proportion of Harvest.	Proportion Received.	
					In Bulk.	In Bags.
	Thousand bushels.				Per cent.	
1942-43	26,964	17,833	44,797	86·7	60·2	39·8
1943-44	20,354	20,627	40,981	86·3	49·7	50·3
1944-45	6,338	5,830	12,168	71·0	52·1	47·9
1945-46	27,801	27,096	54,897	87·8	50·6	49·4
1946-47	6,520	2,106	8,635	55·1	75·6	24·4
1947-48	48,209	41,117	89,416	93·9	54·0	46·0
1948-49	30,485	18,876	58,361	90·2	67·7	32·3

WHEAT POOLS MANAGED BY THE AUSTRALIAN WHEAT BOARD.

Wheat of each harvest acquired and marketed by the Australian Wheat Board is treated in a separate pool. No. 1 pool comprised the residue of the 1938-39 crop, most of which was held by traders when requisitioned. In 1939-40, 1941-42 and 1947-48 relatively small quantities of inferior grade wheat were marketed in Pools No. 3, No. 5A, and No. 11A, respectively, but no New South Wales wheat entered Pool No. 5A. Growers

received approximately 3d. and 7½d. per bushel less for No. 3 Pool and No. 11A Pool wheat than for wheat in Pools No. 2 and No. 11. Wheat delivered to and advances made by the Board were as follows:—

Table 507.—Australian Wheat Pools.

Pool No.	Harvest.	Wheat Acquired in—		Advances.			
		New South Wales.	All States.	* Total.		Per Bushel—ex Trucks, Terminal Port.	
				New South Wales.	All States.	Bagged.	Bulk.
1	1938-39	6,226	17,840	†	2,427	2 9-9 ‡	2 7-9 ‡
2	1939-40	65,350	194,106	} 11,858	35,052 {	3 8-0	3 6-0
3	1939-40	1,338	1,838			3 5-0	3 3-0
4	1940-41	16,919	63,659	3,285	12,413	4 0-4	3 9-5
5	1941-42	41,236	} 153,944 {	7,959	} 30,031 {	4 0-6	3 9-1
5A	1941-42	.....		...		3 9-6	3 6-1
6	1942-43	44,797	141,990	10,210	32,559	4 8-5	4 5-5
7	1943-44	40,981	94,756	11,070	25,650	5 6-2	5 3-7
8	1944-45	12,168	38,826	3,005	9,595	5 0-8	4 9-8
9	1945-46	54,897	123,825	20,708	46,713	7 8-4	7 4-8
10	1946-47	8,635	98,520	3,938	45,430	9 6-0	9 0-0
11	1947-48	83,855	197,889	} 65,127	149,076 {	14 11-5	14 3-7
11A	1947-48	5,561	6,704			14 3-6	13 7-8
12	1948-49	58,358	175,009	20,203 §	86,810 §	10 5-9 §	9 9-3

* Including freight.

† Not available.

‡ Advanced on basis of f.o.b., terminal port.

§ Advances not complete.

WHEAT: OCEAN FREIGHTS.

In ordinary circumstances, in the conditions governing the marketing of wheat abroad, the shipping space offering and its cost are very important factors. Under condition of war most of the shipping was under Government control, the space available for wheat was limited, and costs of ocean transport increased considerably. Shipping difficulties continued in the early post-war years and United Kingdom shipping remained subject to direction.

Information regarding rates of ocean freight from Sydney to London are shown in the chapter "Shipping" of this Year Book. The rate of freight per ton (in English currency) on bulk wheat, Sydney to London, was 87s. 6d. at 30th June, 1949, compared with 102s. 6d. at 30th June, 1948, 115s. at 30th June, 1946 and 1947, 135s. 6d. from 1941 to 1944 and 31s. 3d. in 1939.

CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Data obtained since the year 1927 have enabled estimates to be made of the consumption of wheat in New South Wales based upon total recorded production, less net exports, with due adjustment for recorded stocks, exclusive of seed wheat and of wheat retained for use in the locality.

in which it is grown. The average quantity used for seed is approximately one bushel per acre.

For the purpose of the estimates, the wheat year is considered to extend from 1st December to 30th November, and at the latter date returns of stocks are obtained. As, however, in some years considerable quantities of new season's wheat arrive on the market in the latter half of November and as records of wheat in transit are difficult to obtain, it is not possible to estimate closely the consumption of individual years.

Prior to the war the average annual consumption of wheat in New South Wales was estimated to be about 22,700,000 bushels, *viz.*, 13,750,000 bushels used as flour, 4,700,000 bushels as seed and 4,250,000 bushels for other purposes, mainly poultry feed.

During later years there was an increase in consumption due to expansion in pig and poultry farming, use of wheat for feeding stock in place of other fodder in short supply, increased usage for breakfast foods, and (till 1945) distillation of power alcohol from wheat to eke out war-time supplies of liquid fuel. Consumption tends to expand as population increases; latterly immigration has caused a significant increase in the rate of growth of population.

Full data regarding the interstate movement of wheat and flour were not available during the war years. Because of drought, wheat production in the State was so small that it was necessary to import nearly 8,000,000 bushels in 1944-45 and over 13,000,000 bushels in 1946-47 of wheat and flour (wheat equivalent) from other States. Indications are that the quantity of wheat consumed in New South Wales may have been between 37,000,000 and 38,000,000 bushels in 1944-45, approximately 28,000,000 bushels in 1945-46, 1946-47 and 1947-48, and 30,000,000 bushels in 1948-49. In each of the last four years between 14,000,000 and 17,000,000 bushels were consumed as flour, and about 1,000,000 bushels for breakfast foods, etc.; stock feed absorbed from 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 bushels and approximately 4,200,000 to 5,400,000 bushels were used for seed wheat in the respective years.

Wheat Sold for Stock Feed.

The quantity of wheat sold for stock feed, etc., in New South Wales by the Australian Wheat Board in each wheat year ended 30th November since 1940-41 was as follows:—

Season.	Thous. bus.	Season.	Thous. bus.	Season.	Thous. bus.
1940-41 ...	4,964	1943-44 ...	13,280	1946-47 ...	7,956
1941-42 ...	7,414	1944-45 ...	17,618	1947-48 ...	6,934
1942-43 ...	7,452	1945-46 ...	7,913	1948-49 ...	5,216

The use of wheat for stock feeding began to increase in 1940-41. Wheat was used very extensively in 1943-44 and 1944-45 when natural pastures were scanty owing to drought. It was deemed necessary to ration wheat sales for stock early in 1945 in order to safeguard supplies for human consumption and a committee which included the Commonwealth Director of Agriculture as chairman and a representative of the Australian Wheat Board undertook the control of the distribution of wheat. The quotas allocated to New South Wales for stock feeding were 14,000,000 bushels for the eleven months ended November, 1945, 7,100,000 bushels in 1945-46 and 10,200,000 bushels in 1946-47, 1947-48 and 1948-49. Rationing ceased in December, 1948.

Changes in the Australian Wheat Board's selling prices for wheat for stock feeding, per bushel, truck lots, f.o.r. port, bulk basis from January, 1940, were as follows:—

From—	per bus. s. d.	From—	per bus. s. d.	From—	per bus. s. d.
1940-Jan. 1	3 10½	1942-Apr. 16	3 3½	1947-Dec. 22	5 0
Apr. 12	4 1				
July 29	4 0½	1945-Nov. 28	4 3	1948-Jan. 19	6 3½
				Dec. 1	6 8½*
1941-Nov. 13	3 9½	1946-Dec. 13	4 11		

* No change to December, 1949.

For the reduction of 6d. per bushel from 16th April, 1942, the Board was reimbursed by Commonwealth subsidy. Subsidy ceased from 13th December, 1946.

PRICES OF WHEAT.

Information regarding the prices of wheat in Sydney in each year from 1865 to 1920 is given in the Official Year Book for 1919. Prices from 1911 to 1948 are shown on page 356 of the 51st edition.

Wheat prices in selected years since 1927 are given in the following table. The prices quoted for years up to 1936 are per imperial bushel (60 lb.) of f.a.q. wheat in three bushel bags with the bags included in the weight and paid for as wheat. From 1937 the prices are per bushel of f.a.q. bulk wheat. The annual averages are the mean of monthly averages which, in turn, are the mean of daily prices. To 1939 the quotations taken were shippers' and millers' buying prices. From October, 1939, the prices are those as fixed by the Australian Wheat Board for the sale in Sydney of bulk wheat for flour for local consumption.

There have been only three changes (all increases) in the Wheat Board's price since it was fixed at 3s. 11½d. per bushel in August, 1940; 1s. in December, 1947, 1s. 3½d. in January, 1948, and 5d. per bushel in December, 1948, making the price 6s. 8d. per bushel as from the month last-mentioned. Although the guaranteed price to growers was increased to 7s. 1d. per bushel for the season 1949-50, a change in price of wheat was avoided by the payment for that season of a subsidy of 5d. per bushel by the Commonwealth Government on wheat sold for human consumption in Australia.

Table 508.—Prices of Wheat, Sydney.

Yearly Average of Shippers' and Millers' Prices for f.a.q. Wheat : Bagged to 1936; Bulk from 1937.				Australian Wheat Board's Price for Bulk Wheat for Flour for Local Consumption.	
Year.	s. d. per bus.	Year.	s. d. per bus.	As from—	s. d. per bus.
1927	5 5	1935	3 0½	Aug., 1940	3 11½
1931	2 5½	1936	4 2½	Dec., 1947	4 11½
1932	3 0½	1937	5 2	Jan., 1948	6 3
1933	2 10½	1938	3 6½	Dec., 1948	6 8*
1934	2 8½	1939	2 7		

* Current, September, 1950 : See text preceding table.

Export Wheat Prices.

The following table illustrates the course of prices of Australian wheat for export. Prior to November, 1939, the export price of Australian wheat was equivalent to the "weighted average shippers' limits, f.o.r. ports, for growers' bagged and bulk lots, Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide." For later periods the prices are the basic export selling prices of the Australian Wheat Board. These quotations are more or less nominal. They reflect the "breadth" in the market with sales at prices above and below the basic price from time to time. Moreover large quantities of wheat have been sold under contract at fixed prices for delivery over lengthy periods. The monthly prices shown, therefore, frequently differ from the prices actually received for the wheat shipped in the respective months.

Australia has undertaken to sell 80 million bushels per year (August to July) to contracting importing countries at prices within the limits fixed under the International Wheat Agreement, but may freely offer any additional quantity available at any price to any country. As from 1st August, 1949, therefore, the export prices distinguish between those applicable to wheat sold under the agreement, and those for wheat in excess of the agreement quota. Prices under the agreement were fixed basically in terms of gold and the increase in Australian currency from 11s. 2d. in August to 16s. 1d. in October, 1949, was due to the devaluation of 19th September, 1949.

Table 509.—Export Wheat Prices, Australia.

Month.	1938-39.*	1946-47.†	1947-48.†	1948-49.†	1949-50.	
					Wheat Sold under International Wheat Agreement.‡	Wheat in Excess of I.W.A. Quota.‡
					Shillings and pence per bushel.	
August ...	3 0-92	11 2-00	16 4-00	17 4-25	11 2	14 0
September ...	2 8-72	11 2-00	17 0-00	17 4-25	13 2	16 2
October ...	2 9-58	11 9-00	18 3-75	16 2-25	16 1	20 0
November ...	2 6-34	12 5-50	19 10-00	15 10-25	16 1	20 0
December ...	2 4-96	13 8-00	19 10-00	15 10-25	16 1	19 7
January ...	2 5-00	13 8-25	20 4-25	15 10-25	16 1	19 0
February ...	2 5-05	14 5-50	20 10-00	15 6-50	16 1	19 0
March ...	2 3-19	15 7-00	20 10-00	15 4-25	16 1	19 0
April ...	2 4-12	16 2-00	20 10-00	15 4-25	16 1	19 0
May ...	2 6-28	16 2-50	20 10-00	14 7-25	16 1	19 0
June ...	2 4-68	16 4-00	19 9-00	14 5-25	16 1	18 6-8
July ...	2 2-15	16 4-00	17 11-25	14 5-25	16 1	18 6
Average for year ...	2 5-08	14 0-98	19 4-69	15 8-19	15 5	18 0

* Average of shippers' limits, f.o.r. ports, for growers' bagged and bulk lots, Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide.

† Basic export selling price of Australian Wheat Board (average for bulk and bagged wheat f.o.r. ports).

‡ Australian Wheat Board price for f.a.q. bulk wheat, f.o.b. basis.

ESTIMATED RETURN TO WHEAT-GROWERS FOR WHEAT.

It was very difficult to determine satisfactorily the estimated net return to wheat-growers prior to 1927 because adequate data were not available. Latterly additional information has been obtained and the averages as estimated for 1927 and subsequent years to 1939 are close approximations.

The estimated net return for each of these years represents the weighted average price of wheat delivered at country railway sidings less the net cost of bags.

The net return to wheat-growers in 1939-40 and later seasons has been estimated on the basis of advances by the Australian Wheat Board.

Table 510.—Estimated Return to Wheat Growers (as at country sidings).

Season.	Estimated Net Return to Grower per bushel.	Season.	Estimated Net Return to Grower per bushel.	Season.	Estimated Net Return to Grower per bushel.	Season.	Estimated Net Return to Grower per bushel.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
1910-11	3 1	1920-21	7 0	1930-31	1 7	1940-41	3 7
1911-12	3 3	1921-22	4 8	1931-32	2 11.5	1941-42	3 3.6
1912-13	3 3	1922-23	4 8	1932-33	2 6	1942-43	3 11.7
1913-14	3 2	1923-24	4 7	1933-34	2 5.5	1943-44	4 9.6
1914-15	5 1	1924-25	5 7	1934-35	2 11.2	1944-45	5 2.8
1915-16	4 0	1925-26	5 1	1935-36	3 4	1945-46	6 11.6
1916-17	2 10	1926-27	4 6	1936-37	4 8	1946-47	10 3.8
1917-18	4 1	1927-28	4 7	1937-38	3 4.5	1947-48	13 7.2
1918-19	4 5	1928-29	0	1938-39	2 2.8	1948-49	9 2.0*
1919-20	7 6	1929-30	3 2	1939-40	2 11.9		

* Subject to revision.

Payments to wheat-growers in the nature of bounty, drought relief, and payments from flour tax are included in the table; these were as follows:—

d. per bushel.	d. per bushel.	d. per bushel.	d. per bushel.
1931-32 ... 4.3	1935-36 ... 2.8	1941-42 ... 1.5	1945-46 ... 1.7
1932-33 ... 3.1	1938-39 ... 5.3	1942-43 ... 1.6	1946-47 ... 23.1
1933-34 ... 3.8	1939-40 ... 1.0	1943-44 ... 4.1	1947-48 ... 0.3
1934-35 ... 5.5	1940-41 ... 5.8	1944-45 ... 19.1	

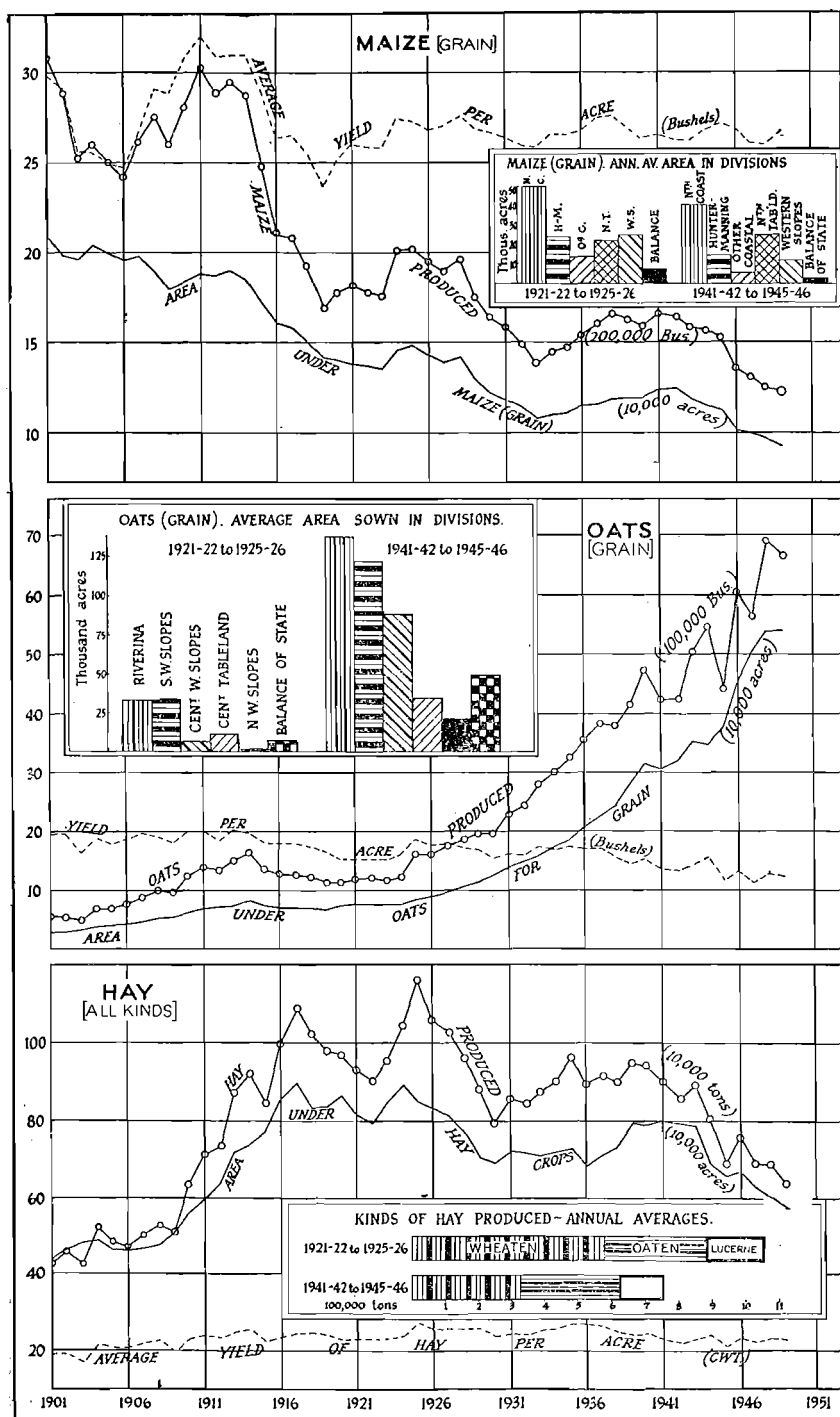
In calculating the averages (per bushel) shown above, drought relief paid in some seasons on acreages which failed to produce a minimum yield of wheat was taken into account.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION FROM WHEAT CROPS.

Wheat growing has been outstandingly the major source of income of agriculturists in New South Wales. The value of production from wheat crops fluctuates considerably from year to year in consequence of the nature of seasons and variations in the area sown and the price of wheat. These factors may be interacting in effect and tend to produce sharp short-term fluctuations within longer-term movements resulting from persistent trends in wheat prices and the relative profitability of wheat growing. Improvement in the productivity and quality of the varieties of wheat grown and in farming practice have contributed to an increase in the volume and value of wheat production.

Most of the value accruing from wheat growing is derived from grain, but that arising from wheat hay crops is also considerable. In the following

MAIZE, OATS AND HAY GROWING IN NEW SOUTH WALES. Area, Production and Average Yield.



The Graphs have been prepared on the basis of averages of the five seasons ended in each year as shown.

table, the gross value at place of production arising from wheat growing is shown for 1948-49 and certain earlier seasons. The value of wheat grown for green fodder is not ascertained separately and is therefore not included.

Table 511.—Gross Farm Value of Production of Wheat Crops.

Season.	Grain.	Hay.	Total.	Season.	Grain.	Hay.	Total.
£ thousand.							
1911-12	4,077	1,561	5,638	1937-38	9,299	1,420	10,719
1913-14	6,020	1,845	7,865	1938-39	6,695	1,950	8,645
1920-21	19,469	3,441	22,910	1939-40	11,461	667	12,118
1925-26	8,590	2,299	10,889	1940-41	4,286	846	5,132
1928-29	9,851	1,688	11,539	1941-42	8,011	1,351	9,362
1929-30	5,448	1,214	6,662	1942-43	10,273	1,653	11,926
1930-31	5,215	1,186	6,401	1943-44	11,391	1,131	12,522
1931-32	8,130	601	8,731	1944-45	4,485	1,274	5,759
1932-33	9,859	694	10,553	1945-46	21,790	2,695	24,485
1933-34	7,013	771	7,784	1946-47	8,091	896	8,987
1934-35	7,150	748	7,898	1947-48	64,758	2,139	66,897
1935-36	8,137	627	8,764	1948-49	29,661*	1,080	30,741*
1936-37	12,989	1,057	14,046				

* Subject to revision.

Very high values for wheat production in the post-war period following each World War were due in part to some exceptional harvests, but in greater degree to the very high level which wheat prices attained because of the acute world wheat supply situation marking those periods. With both the harvest and wheat prices at record levels in 1947-48, the value of wheat production in that season was by far the greatest ever recorded.

MAIZE.

Production of maize in New South Wales attained its maximum (7,594,000 bushels) in 1910-11, but averaged slightly less than 3,000,000 bushels per annum in the last ten years. The heavy decrease reflects the contraction in demand for maize for horse feed due to the progressive displacement of horses by mechanical traction. It has been marked by a reduction of yellow maize in the crop, whilst production of white maize has risen in response to demands by manufacturers of breakfast foods, etc.

A registered hybrid maize seed scheme was instituted by the Department of Agriculture in 1943. The use of hybrid maize coupled with mechanical harvesting, is expected to result in heavier yields per acre, greater production, and possibly, larger areas under maize. The Department has released three late maturing and five early maturing hybrids, each of which yields at least 20 per cent. more than open-pollinated varieties. A private company in Armidale is also producing seed of several hybrids. The Department expects about 10,000 bushels of hybrid seed to be produced in 1949-50 and that full supply of hybrid seed may be possible in 1951-52. In 1948-49 the area under maize for grain was the smallest since 1863 and less maize was produced than in any year (1944-45 and 1947-48 excepted) since 1919. Trends in maize growing are illustrated in the graph on page 632. The following comparison relates to maize-growing since 1906-07:—

Table 512.—Maize, Area and Production.

Season.	Area, under Maize.			Production of Maize.		Gross Farm Value of Maize Grain.	
	For Grain.	For Green Fodder.	Total.	Total.	Average Yield per Acre.	Total.	Per Acre.
	Acres.			Bushels.			
Ann. Avg.						£	£ s. d.
1907-11	188,384	25,329	213,713	6,030,855	32.0	834,050	4 8 7
1917-21	139,266	17,137	156,403	3,630,680	25.0	931,000	6 13 8
1922-26	143,870	23,485	167,355	3,874,670	26.0	813,910	5 13 2
1927-31	119,479	21,280	140,759	3,167,620	26.5	962,460	5 10 10
1932-36	114,406	38,014	152,420	3,060,320	26.8	489,330	4 5 10
1937-41	124,308	43,570	167,887	3,297,500	26.5	641,280	5 3 2
1942-46	102,123	37,406	139,529	2,744,710	26.9	751,810	7 7 3
Year—							
1938-39	122,201	44,472	166,673	2,905,020	23.8	532,590	4 7 2
1939-40	115,856	50,249	166,105	2,832,810	24.5	507,550	4 7 7
1940-41	142,147	41,842	183,989	4,043,985	28.4	741,390	5 4 4
1941-42	117,262	46,868	164,130	3,141,720	26.8	510,530	4 7 1
1942-43	103,591	38,792	142,383	2,814,765	27.2	809,240	7 16 3
1943-44	103,237	35,362	138,599	2,769,057	26.8	876,870	8 9 10
1944-45	94,107	34,437	128,544	2,437,317	25.9	751,510	7 19 9
1945-46	92,416	31,573	123,989	2,560,695	27.7	810,890	8 15 6
1946-47	110,038	33,739	143,777	2,506,926	22.8	812,140	7 7 7
1947-48	86,979	28,715	115,694	2,356,710	27.1	716,830	8 4 10
1948-49	77,820	23,210	106,030	2,475,954	31.8	1,111,600	14 5 8

Most of the maize used as green fodder is grown for stock in the dairy-ing districts.

Maize is cultivated chiefly in the valleys of the coastal rivers and on the Northern Tableland where both soil and climate are peculiarly adapted to its growth. The following statement shows the area of maize sown for grain, production, and average yield in each division of New South Wales in the last two seasons compared with the averages in the five preceding years:—

Table 513.—Maize (Grain) in Divisions.

Division.	Average 5 years ended 1946-47.			1947-48.			1948-49.		
	Area (acres).	Yield—bushels.		Area (acres).	Yield—bushels.		Area (acres).	Yield—bushels.	
		Total.	Per acre.		Total.	Per acre.		Total.	Per acre.
Coastal—									
North ...	40,620	1,251,864	31.1	34,790	1,125,099	32.3	34,935	1,254,960	35.9
Hunter and Manning ...	13,274	382,433	28.8	11,135	357,861	32.1	11,086	371,367	33.5
Metropolitan ...	552	16,286	29.5	614	21,231	34.6	461	17,754	38.5
South ...	5,386	184,070	34.2	6,050	223,047	36.9	5,194	212,637	40.9
Total ...	59,838	1,834,653	30.8	52,589	1,727,238	32.8	51,676	1,856,718	35.9
Tableland—									
Northern ...	26,838	566,851	21.1	26,178	456,684	17.4	21,099	497,853	23.6
Central ...	2,082	36,820	17.7	1,018	49,704	25.9	1,467	43,632	29.7
Southern ...	99	1,651	16.7	193	2,517	13.0	64	2,499	39.0
Total ...	29,019	605,322	20.9	28,289	508,905	18.0	22,630	543,984	24.0
Western Slope ...	11,395	174,153	15.3	5,917	118,143	20.0	3,399	73,452	21.6
Central Plain and Riverina, Western Division ...	427	3,625	8.5	184	2,424	13.2	115	1,800	15.7
All Divisions ...	100,679	2,617,753	26.0	86,979	2,356,710	27.1	77,820	2,475,954	31.8

OATS.

Experience in the growing of oats for grain is illustrated graphically on page 632. The following table gives statistics of the cultivation of oats for grain since 1906-07:—

Table 514.—Oats, Grain—Area and Production.

Season.	Area under Oats for Grain.	Production.		Gross Farm Value of Oats for Grain.	
		Total.	Average Yield per Acre.	Total.	Per Acre.
	Acres.	Bushels.		£	£ s. d.
Annual Average—					
1907-11	70,303	1,409,040	20.0	151,040	2 3 0
1912-16	72,350	1,304,863	18.0	179,156	2 9 6
1917-21	78,000	1,208,660	15.5	214,220	2 14 11
1922-26	91,022	1,623,610	17.8	275,870	3 0 8
1927-31	140,972	2,301,560	16.3	283,440	2 0 3
1932-36	207,226	3,562,220	17.2	280,700	1 7 1
1937-41	306,516	4,218,626	13.8	408,690	1 6 8
1942-46	454,160	6,052,040	13.3	765,990	1 13 9
Year—					
1938-39	399,449	4,831,110	12.1	493,180	1 4 8
1939-40	405,262	6,903,990	17.0	431,500	1 1 4
1940-41	236,910	1,995,340	8.4	224,480	18 11
1941-42	303,860	4,118,090	13.6	428,970	1 8 3
1942-43	431,299	7,338,213	17.0	764,400	1 15 5
1943-44	374,205	7,050,438	18.8	763,800	2 0 10
1944-45	544,364	1,756,674	3.2	547,770	1 0 1
1945-46	617,070	9,996,765	16.2	1,325,010	2 2 11
1946-47	557,987	2,045,598	3.7	523,120	18 9
1947-48	603,207	13,673,871	22.4	2,051,080	3 7 4
1948-49	378,257	5,779,239	15.3	878,930	2 6 6

Particulars of oaten hay are shown in Table 521.

The area of 753,316 acres under oats for all purposes in 1948-49 was the smallest since 1940-41, and that of 378,257 acres for grain was less than in any season since 1943-44.

The particulars of oats grown for grain, hay or green crops since 1937-38 are shown below:—

Table 515.—Area and Purpose of Oats Crops.

Year.	For Grain.	For Hay.	For Green Feed.	Total.	Year.	For Grain.	For Hay.	For Green Feed.	Total.
Acres.									
1937-38	255,144	312,337	203,592	771,073	1943-44	374,205	252,300	341,469	967,974
1938-39	399,449	413,002	184,221	996,672	1944-45	544,364	237,834	280,286	1,062,484
1939-40	405,262	349,266	161,446	915,974	1945-46	617,070	289,720	218,679	1,125,469
1940-41	236,910	248,493	231,125	716,528	1946-47	557,987	198,134	177,160	933,281
1941-42	303,860	289,943	237,760	831,563	1947-48	609,207	228,359	205,374	1,042,940
1942-43	431,299	351,985	343,392	1,126,676	1948-49	378,257	120,975	254,084	753,316

Subsidies provided by the Commonwealth for artificial manures and increasing attention given to the raising of fat lambs have been factors in the expansion of the cultivation of oats. Considerable areas of oats are grown as fodder for sheep, and with an improvement in quality as an outcome of plant breeding, grain is sold to local mills to be treated for human consumption.

The elevated districts of Monaro, Goulburn, Bathurst, and New England contain large areas of land on which oats may be cultivated with excellent results, as oats thrive best in regions which experience a winter of some severity. Particulars of the area cultivated and production in each of six divisions in which approximately 93 per cent. of the oats crops were grown in the five seasons ended March, 1947 and the last two seasons are given in the following table:—

Table 516.—Oats Production in Divisions.

Division.	Average 5 years ended 1946-47.				1947-48.				1948-49.			
	Area for Grain.	Production.		Area for Grain.	Production.		Area for Grain.	Production.		Area for Grain.	Production.	
		Total.	Av'ge per acre.		Total.	Av'ge per acre.		Total.	Av'ge per acre.		Total.	Av'ge per acre.
		acres.	bushels.		acres.	bushels.		acres.	bushels.		acres.	bushels.
Riverina ...	146,563	1,512,120	10.3	169,569	4,495,761	26.5	124,534	1,732,944	13.9			
S.W. Slope ...	135,706	1,595,374	11.8	163,525	4,063,206	24.8	103,088	1,631,286	15.8			
C.W. Slope ...	98,785	1,130,662	11.5	116,624	2,488,095	21.3	58,599	989,832	16.9			
Central Tableland ...	39,894	487,034	12.2	58,610	979,272	16.7	26,922	422,520	15.7			
N.W. Slope ...	26,802	321,884	12.0	29,628	474,975	16.0	17,671	304,272	17.2			
Central Plain ...	26,088	150,471	5.8	29,442	512,064	17.4	18,984	263,346	13.9			

BARLEY.

Barley is produced only on a moderate scale in New South Wales, and supplies for local consumption are imported from other States. Although there are several districts where the necessary conditions as to soil and drainage are suitable for the crop, particularly the malting varieties, barley is grown mainly in the Western Slope division and in the Riverina. The areas under the crop in other districts are small.

Only a small proportion of the barley required for malting is produced in New South Wales, but in co-operation with the brewers a system of seed barley production was inaugurated in 1935-36 and the production of malting barley increased.

The following table shows the area under barley for grain, together with the production at intervals since 1900-01.

Table 517.—Barley (Grain)—Area and Production.

Season.	Area under Barley for Grain.	Production.		Season.	Area under Barley for Grain.	Production.	
		Total.	Average per acre.			Total.	Average per acre.
	Acres.	Bushels.			Acres.	Bushels.	
1900-01	9,435	114,228	12.1	1940-41	20,087	175,674	8.7
1910-11	7,082	82,005	11.6	1941-42	20,581	303,594	14.8
1915-16	6,369	114,846	18.0	1942-43	14,297	223,236	15.6
1920-21	5,969	123,290	20.7	1943-44	20,075	379,656	18.9
1925-26	6,614	105,150	15.9	1944-45	28,119	121,716	4.3
1930-31	11,526	188,610	16.4	1945-46	28,893	495,936	17.2
1935-36	11,583	214,860	18.5	1946-47	26,698	107,172	4.0
1938-39	14,194	217,680	15.3	1947-48	23,478	519,483	22.1
1939-40	24,273	465,810	19.2	1948-49	19,030	321,885	16.9

Barley growing for grain expanded considerably during the war years, the average area sown increasing from 11,761 acres in the five seasons ended 1938-39 to 22,393 acres in the seasons 1941-42 to 1945-46. In 1947-48 when the season was very favourable, the harvest of barley (519,483 bushels) was the largest on record although the area for grain was 5,415 acres below the record area of 28,893 acres in 1945-46.

Particulars of areas sown with barley which yielded grain, hay and green fodder and of production in 1938-39 and each of the seasons since 1942-43 are shown below:—

Table 518.—Barley; Grain, Hay and Green Fodder.

Season.	Area.					Production.		
	Malting Barley.	Other Barley.	Hay.	Green Food.	Total Area.	Malting Barley.	Other Barley.	Hay.
	Acres.					Bushels.		Tons.
1938-39	6,961	7,233	2,225	7,737	24,156	111,780	105,900	2,238
1942-43	5,501	8,796	4,800	18,863	37,960	79,667	143,559	5,776
1943-44	10,154	9,021	1,340	11,876	33,291	205,449	174,207	1,376
1944-45	17,567	10,552	1,474	13,529	43,122	79,161	42,555	889
1945-46	18,024	10,269	1,038	11,787	41,768	339,264	156,672	1,342
1946-47	18,771	7,927	774	6,567	34,039	76,890	30,282	344
1947-48	15,127	8,351	1,198	6,228	30,904	356,571	162,012	1,315
1948-49	13,830	5,200	533	7,321	26,884	240,372	81,513	734

RICE.

The cultivation of rice in New South Wales expanded very rapidly after 1922 when encouraging results were obtained from trials on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area. As production increased beyond the demand for consumption in Australia a maximum area which might be supplied with water for irrigation of rice was fixed for each grower. To meet war-time demand the area per grower was increased and rice growing was extended beyond the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area to the Tabbita and Benerem-bah Irrigation Districts supplied with water from the Murrumbidgee River, to the Wakool Irrigation District (1943-44), and to the Tullakool Irrigation Area (1948-49), supplied from the Murray River. These irrigation areas are the only localities in Australia where rice has been grown extensively. A rice research station is maintained by the Department of Agriculture at Yanco, where plant breeding, seed selection and general experimental work are undertaken.

The progress of rice growing since 1925-26 is illustrated below:—

Table 519.—Rice-Growing.

Season.	Holdings where Rice was Grown.	Area Sown.	Yield (Paddy Rice).	Gross Farm Value of Yield.	Average per acre.	
	Number.	Acres.	Bushels.*		Yield (Paddy). Bushels.	Gross Farm Value.
				£		£
1925-26	30	1,556	61,100	12,030	39.21	7.7
1930-31	270	19,825	1,427,413	259,610	72.00	13.1
1935-36	304	21,705	2,163,520	354,620	99.68	16.3
1937-38	319	23,737	2,268,907	380,220	95.59	16.0
1938-39	313	23,533	2,774,987	444,430	117.96	18.9
1939-40	314	24,120	1,857,650	333,360	77.00	13.8
1940-41	329	24,547	2,240,267	391,690	91.26	15.9
1941-42	331	23,633	2,192,052	425,220	92.75	18.0
1942-43	348	34,232	3,084,480	640,990	90.11	18.7
1943-44	364	40,690	4,014,933	826,820	98.67	20.3
1944-45	330	24,596	1,692,747	349,790	68.82	14.2
1945-46	329	28,372	2,735,040	565,600	96.40	20.0
1946-47	353	31,995	2,978,130	767,330	93.08	24.0
1947-48	351	26,208	2,676,267	835,290	102.12	31.9
1948-49	406	32,689	2,738,970	872,840	84.00	26.7

* 42 lb. per bushel.

The area sown and the production of rice attained a record in 1943-44. The area comprised 36,400 acres in the Murrumbidgee districts and 4,200 acres at Wakool and production reached 4,014,933 bushels. Rice was grown in all the above districts in 1948-49. In the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area 21,511 acres were sown on 300 holdings and in other areas,

11,178 acres on 106 holdings. Conditions were not favourable until late in the growing season and the average yield per acre was the lowest since 1944-45 and 18.12 bushels or 17.7 per cent. below that of 1947-48.

Rice is marketed by a Rice Marketing Board constituted under the Marketing of Primary Products Act, and normally the greater part of the crop is sold for consumption in Australia. The price per ton, f.o.r. Leeton, was £11 17s. in 1942-43 to 1945-46 inclusive, £14 16s. 0d. in 1946-47, £18 in 1947-48 and £19 in 1948-49.

The distribution of rice for consumption by civilians in Australia was suspended in August, 1942, since when available supplies have been used mainly for Australian and Allied Services, for Asiatics in Australia and the population of Pacific Islands.

The quantity of rice (paddy) produced, and the amount and value of local rice shipped oversea from Australia in each year since 1938-39 are shown in the following statement:—

Table 520.—Rice Produced and Rice Exported Oversea.

Year ended 30th June.	Rice Produced in N.S.W. (Paddy).	Local Rice Exported Oversea from Australia.			
		Quantity.			Total Value.
		Cleaned.	Uncleaned.	Meal and Flour.	
tons (2,240 lb.).					£
1939	52,031	11,832	151	835	185,260
1940	34,831	14,060	114	403	268,032
1941	42,005	9,246	232	274	198,826
1942	41,101	11,038	244	1,095	224,674
1943	57,834	9,348	1,656	352	265,696
1944	75,280	23,712	11,573	358	591,326
1945	31,739	8,429	11,716	482	509,490
1946	51,282	9,932	15,355	148	590,897
1947	55,840	23,548	1,269	250	759,623
1948	50,180	27,772	213	82	1,044,992
1949	51,356	27,199	387	234	1,249,243

HAY.

The production of wheaten and oaten hay varies in accordance with the seasonal factors controlling yield, the prospects for grain crops and the market demand for hay. In favourable years considerable stocks are stacked for use in dry seasons. The production of lucerne hay, though subject to

considerable fluctuation, is less variable than that of wheaten and oat hay. The following table shows the area, production and average yield per acre of hay of each principal kind since 1935-36:—

Table 521.—Hay—Area and Production.*

Kind of Hay.	Annual Average.		1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
	1935-36 to 1940-41.	1940-41 to 1944-45.					
Wheaten—							
Area acres	338,100	293,150	279,120	389,918	263,557	278,361	160,693
Production... .. tons	390,732	278,491	182,760	499,432	145,088	414,329	187,332
Yield p.a. tons	1.16	0.95	0.65	1.28	0.55	1.49	1.17
Oaten—							
Area acres	349,161	276,111	237,834	289,720	198,134	228,359	120,975
Production... .. tons	399,040	265,431	87,836	352,976	103,504	335,742	129,692
Yield p.a. tons	1.14	0.96	0.37	1.22	0.52	1.47	1.07
Lucerne—							
Area acres	98,762	85,138	66,820	69,745	79,666	110,324	84,235
Production... .. tons	153,017	138,286	99,173	126,016	126,636	213,865	168,443
Yield p.a. tons	1.55	1.62	1.48	1.81	1.59	1.94	2.00
Barley and Rye—							
Area acres	2,342	2,846	2,055	1,331	1,113	1,465	765
Production... .. tons	2,638	2,753	1,384	1,588	707	1,637	934
Yield p.a. tons	1.13	0.97	0.67	1.19	0.64	1.12	1.22
Total Hay—							
Area acres	788,365	657,245	585,829	750,714	542,470	618,509	366,668
Production... .. tons	945,427	684,961	371,153	980,012	375,935	965,573	486,401
Yield p.a. tons	1.20	1.04	0.42	1.31	0.69	1.56	1.33

* Excluding grass hay.

The area mown, the quantity cut, and average yield per acre of grass cut for hay in each season since 1945-46, when the particulars were first ascertained, were:—

	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Area acres	7,986	3,961	9,145	7,724
Quantity cut tons	10,735	4,632	12,663	10,472
Yield per acre „	1.4	1.17	1.38	1.36

Information regarding the storage of hay on the rural holdings is shown on page 565 in the chapter "Rural Industries."

SUGAR-CANE.

The great bulk of the Australian sugar-cane is grown in Queensland, but its cultivation is an important enterprise on the far north coast of New South Wales. The cane-fields are confined to the hills and flats of the Tweed and the flats of the Clarence and Richmond Rivers, where the conditions are favourable, *e.g.*, cheap transport (important because of the bulky nature of the crop), suitable soil, good drainage, adequate rainfall and reasonable freedom from frost. There are few holdings devoted exclusively to cane-growing; usually it is undertaken in association with other agricultural activities and dairying.

The planting of sugar-cane takes place usually from August to early November according to location, soil and climatic conditions. Usually plantings are renewed every fourth or fifth year. Harvesting is a standardised process carried out on a contract basis. The cut cane is crushed in three mills at convenient centres and the raw sugar is purchased by the Queensland Sugar Board in terms of an agreement with the Commonwealth Government. Certain particulars regarding the operations of these

sugar mills and the sugar refinery at Pymont (Sydney) are published in the chapter "Factories".

The average yield of cane per acre varies considerably from year to year; it depends partly upon seasonal conditions, cultural methods, and variety of cane and specially upon the maturity of the cane—sometimes considerable areas are stood over for harvesting in the following year. The highest average yield on record was 42½ tons per acre in 1941-42.

For several years before the war the area under sugar-cane exceeded 20,000 acres, but by 1944-45 it had decreased to 13,473 acres (the smallest since 1922) but then recovered gradually and in 1948-49 it was 17,147 acres.

The fluctuations of cane-growing in New South Wales are shown in the following table:—

Table 522.—Sugar-cane—Area and Production.

Season.	Area under Sugar-cane.			Production of Sugar-cane.		Gross Value of Sugar-cane Produced.†	
	Cut for Crushing.	Not Cut.	Total.*	Quantity.	Average Per Acre.	Total.	Per Acre.
	Acres			Tons.		£	£ s. d.
1905-06	10,313	11,492	21,805	201,988	19-59	161,240	15 12 8
1915-16	6,030	5,228	11,258	157,748	26-16	205,070	34 0 2
1925-26	8,688	10,675	19,363	297,335	34-22	397,690	45 15 6
1930-31	7,617	8,007	15,624	160,209	21-03	279,700	36 14 5
1935-36	10,416	9,794	20,210	280,472	26-93	384,820	36 18 11
1937-38	10,716	10,137	20,853	361,724	33-76	489,240	45 13 1
1938-39	10,458	10,772	21,230	336,701	32-20	482,520	46 2 9
1939-40	10,488	10,229	20,717	274,548	26-18	447,830	42 14 0
1940-41	10,192	10,386	20,578	342,548	33-61	507,260	49 15 5
1941-42	8,491	9,896	18,387	359,433	42-33	514,910	60 12 10
1942-43	9,732	8,958	18,690	338,013	34-73	490,890	50 8 10
1943-44	8,240	7,092	15,332	290,364	35-24	458,900	55 13 10
1944-45	6,771	6,702	13,473	200,050	29-54	350,550	51 15 5
1945-46	5,943	8,860	14,803	166,069	27-94	292,640	49 4 10
1946-47	7,563	8,283	15,846	309,605	40-94	546,470	72 5 1
1947-48	7,113	8,955	16,068	267,261	37-57	560,830	78 16 11
1948-49	8,386	8,761	17,147	273,974	32-7	492,490	58 14 7

* Since 1910 exclusive of areas cut for green food or used for plants. † At place of production.

Sugar Agreement.

Since June, 1920, the sugar industry in Australia has been subject to agreements between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments administered by the Queensland Sugar Board, which arranges for the refining and marketing of sugar produced in Queensland and New South Wales. There is an embargo on the importation of foreign sugar and the prices of refined sugar of various grades are fixed on a uniform basis throughout Australia. Under the current agreement (operative to 31st August, 1951) the wholesale price of refined sugar of 1A grade is £41 9s. 4d. per ton. The sugar is sold retail on the basis of 5d. per lb. in capital cities.

Provision is made for rebates on sugar used in the manufacture of canned fruits, jams, etc., and on the sugar contents of other manufactures exported, to reduce the cost of the sugar used to a parity with world prices of sugar. These rebates are made at rates and on conditions determined by

the Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee (see pages 649 to 652) and the Export Sugar Committee set up under the agreement.

Since 1939 exports of sugar to the United Kingdom have been made under contracts between the Queensland Government and the Ministry of Food. The latest contract, operative to the end of the 1952 season, is for the exportable surplus. For the 1948 and 1949 seasons the agreed price in sterling per ton c.i.f., United Kingdom ports, basic 96° polarization, was £27 5s. (equivalent in Australian currency to £3 16s. 4d. f.o.b. Australian ports).

TOBACCO.

Encouragement has been given for many years by the Commonwealth and State Governments to tobacco growing, but in New South Wales the industry, though potentially important, has not developed. In 1948-49 there were only 21 holdings on which tobacco was grown and even at the peak in the years 1931-32 to 1935-36 the average number of holdings was only 180; the area planted averaged 1,931 acres, and the annual production of dried leaf was 12,041 cwt. The area planted recovered slightly from 370 acres in 1945-46 to 428 acres in 1948-49 and the production of 3,590 cwt. of dried leaf was the highest since 1943-44. There is a State Tobacco Expert to advise farmers and to conduct field experiments; assistance has been given by scientific investigations financed from Commonwealth and State funds; the industry has a highly protective tariff, and on occasion (as in 1943-44 and 1944-45) it has been aided by subsidy. Researches of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation produced effective means to combat blue mould, which earlier had jeopardised the progress of the industry.

Tobacco leaf is grown mainly in the North-western Slope division on light, sandy land with facilities for irrigation. The experience in the cultivation of tobacco in New South Wales since 1916-17 is illustrated by the following table:—

Table 523.—Tobacco-growing—Holdings, Area and Production.

Season,	Holdings Cultivating Tobacco.	Area Planted.	Production (Dried Leaf).	Production per acre Cultivated.	Gross Value of Production (At Farm).	Average Value per acre Cultivated.
	No.	Acres.	Cwts.		£.	£ s.
Average 1917-21	105*	1,009	10,293	10.20	79,632	78 18
" 1922-26	135	1,493	12,234	8.19	95,890	64 6
" 1927-31	87	688	4,310	6.26	38,128	55 8
" 1932-36	180	1,931	12,041	6.24	149,414	77 5
" 1937-41	52	759	5,175	6.82	49,508	65 5
1938-39	41	629	3,550	5.64	38,220	60 15
1939-40	37	717	4,674	6.52	40,050	55 17
1940-41	49	988	8,589	8.69	77,590	78 11
1941-42	52	953	7,461	7.83	72,530	76 2
1942-43	57	823	6,892	8.36	71,790	87 5
1943-44	39	657	4,599	7.00	61,530	93 13
1944-45	26	410	3,107	7.58	41,210	100 10
1945-46	20	370	3,263	8.82	47,200	127 11
1946-47	22	402	3,561	8.86	53,330	132 13
1947-48	30	414	3,016	7.29	45,400	109 13
1948-49	21	428	3,590	8.37	75,380	176 2

* Average for four years—particulars for 1919-20 not available.

GRAPES.

The most important viticultural district is in the Riverina division, where 5,137 acres under vines in 1948-49 were for wine-making, 719 acres for table use, 1,304 acres for drying, with 912 acres of young vines. The greater part of these vineyards is in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area. The growing of grapes for drying is most extensive in the irrigation areas at Curlwaa and Coomealla, where 3,214 acres of vines (3,146 bearing and 68 not bearing) were devoted to this purpose and 13 acres to other purposes in 1948-49. In the Hunter and Manning division the area cultivated for grapes in 1948-49 was 1,287 acres for wine-making, 263 acres for table use, and 204 acres of young vines.

In the period spanned by the following table there was steady expansion in the area under grapes until 1938-39 when the record area of 16,979 acres was reached; it then decreased to 15,891 acres in 1944-45 and recovered to 16,568 acres in 1948-49.

A comparative statement of the area planted with table, drying and wine grapes is shown below:—

Table 524.—Grapes—Area Grown for Various Purposes.

Varieties of Grapes.	1920-21.*	1930-31*	1940-41†	1944-45†	1945-46†	1946-47†	1947-48†	1948-49†
	Acres.							
Table	2,087	2,637	3,014	2,906	2,735	2,904	2,650	2,651
Drying:	699	3,937	5,368	5,377	5,320	5,221	5,270	5,270
Wine	4,589	6,771	7,371	6,847	6,876	6,977	7,001	6,983
Total, bearing	7,375	13,345	15,753	15,130	14,931	15,102	14,930	14,910
Not bearing { Wine	3,408	1,289	292	266	432	520	860	988
{ Other		749	433	495	620	716	751	670
Grand Total	10,783	15,363	16,478	15,891	15,983	16,338	16,541	16,568

* Year ended 30th June.

† Year ended 31st March.

The production of the vineyards according to the purposes for which it was used is shown in the following comparison. The produce of some varieties of vines cultivated usually for a particular purpose may be used ultimately in a different way. The quantities stated below, therefore, do not relate in every case to the acreages as classified in the preceding table.

Particulars regarding the varieties of dried grapes—currants, sultanas and lexias—are shown in Table 537.

Table 525.—Grapes—Production.

Production.	1937-38.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49
Table grapes tons	5,076	5,325	4,363	4,817	4,682	4,835	4,372
Dried grapes "	7,293	9,207	6,116	7,781	6,336	7,613	4,909
Grapes used for wine... .. "	18,976	20,627	15,778	18,478	21,275	21,573	20,460
Wine made gal.	2,690,315	3,530,012	2,578,732	2,967,648	3,904,597	4,500,000	4,127,332

Seasonal conditions affect average yields greatly. The most critical periods are during the budding and early growing season (September and October) and in February and March, when ripening and picking are in progress and drying is commenced.

The quantity of wine made in 1947-48 was the largest on record and the output in the five seasons ended 1948-49 was 47.6 per cent. greater than in the five years ended 1938-39.

Particulars of the production from vineyards in irrigation areas are shown on page 664.

A Wine Grapes Marketing Board, constituted under the Marketing of Primary Products Act of New South Wales, functions mainly as a negotiating body between the growers of the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area and the winemakers.

The export trade in wine was assisted by Commonwealth bounty payable under the Wine Export Bounty Act, 1939-44, under conditions as outlined on page 476 of the 50th edition of the Year Book. The rate of bounty was 1s. per gallon from 1st March, 1939 to 28th February, 1947. Under the Wine Export Bounty Act, 1947, the sum of £500,000 was transferred from the Wine Export Encouragement Account (established in 1939 and from which bounty payments were met) to the Wine Industry Assistance Account established under that Act, to be used during the ten years from 28th February, 1947, for the assistance of the wine-making industry. Assistance was made subject to enquiry and report by the Tariff Board, and determination by the Minister as to whether assistance is necessary or desirable, and of the amount, the purpose and the manner of use, of sums to be expended at any time from the Account. At the expiration of the ten years the unexpended balance of the Account is to be paid to Consolidated Revenue.

Under the Wine Overseas Marketing Act, 1929-45, the Australian Wine Board (consisting of representatives of the Commonwealth Government, grape growers, co-operative wineries and distilleries and privately-owned distilleries) supervises the export trade, maintains a representative in London, has all wine inspected before export, and arranges advertising and oenological research. To meet its expenses a levy is imposed on grapes used in Australia for making wine or spirit used for fortifying wine. The levy has been maintained at the original rate of 2s. per ton of fresh grapes and 6s. per ton of dried grapes.

FRUIT GROWING.

The area of fruit crops of all kinds (including grapes) on holdings of one acre or more in 1948-49 was 111,989 acres, *viz.*, productive 92,821 acres and not yet bearing, 19,168 acres, and the gross farm value of the fruit produced in that year was £6,034,000. Particulars of area and value of the crops in last eight seasons are shown below:—

Table 526.—Fruit—Acreage and Value of Production.

Season.	Orchards.			Vineyards.	Bananas.	Other Fruit.*	Total.
	Citrus.	Non-Citrus.	Total.				
AREA OF CROPS (acres).							
1941-42	27,583	40,945	68,528	16,445	13,862	1,037	99,872
1942-43	30,043	35,732	65,775	16,302	12,457	1,131	95,665
1943-44	29,086	38,326	67,412	16,001	12,868	1,003	97,284
1944-45	28,411	37,549	65,960	15,891	15,250	1,020	98,121
1945-46	28,502	37,270	65,772	15,983	16,938	1,352	100,045
1946-47	29,917	38,349	68,266	16,338	20,509	1,824	106,937
1947-48	31,565	38,811	70,376	16,541	26,381	2,144	115,442
1948-49	32,018	38,378	70,396	16,568	22,926	2,099	111,989
GROSS FARM VALUE OF CROPS (£).							
1941-42	1,157,120	1,120,830	2,277,950	656,090	730,370	40,090	3,704,500
1942-43	1,464,610	1,728,510	3,193,120	770,990	1,162,070	56,790	5,182,970
1943-44	2,023,610	2,556,130	4,579,740	896,280	1,712,180	72,050	7,260,230
1944-45	1,832,920	1,607,730	3,440,650	720,490	1,758,790	48,770	5,968,700
1945-46	1,671,510	2,530,880	4,202,390	807,600	2,006,330	69,600	7,085,920
1946-47	1,743,590	2,446,030	4,189,620	815,030	1,831,420	62,620	6,898,690
1947-48	1,690,810	2,912,470	4,603,280	989,320	1,771,250	85,890	7,449,740
1948-49	1,231,630	2,146,540	3,378,170	780,220	1,789,890	85,990	6,034,270

* Includes passion fruit, pineapples, berry fruits, etc.

With the climate ranging from comparative cold on the highlands to semi-tropical heat on the North Coast, a large variety of fruits can be cultivated. In the vicinity of Sydney, citrus fruits, peaches, plums, apples, and passion-fruit are most generally planted. On the tablelands, apples, pears, apricots and all the fruits from cool and temperate climates thrive; in the west and in the south-west, citrus, pome and stone fruits, figs, almonds and grapes are cultivated; and in the north coastal districts, bananas, pineapples and other tropical fruits are grown.

The usual periods of harvesting are in the summer and early autumn. Bananas and citrus fruits are harvested throughout the year. Apples and pears ripen from December to May, peaches and plums from November to March, apricots from November to February and table grapes from January to April.

Information regarding the marketing of fruit in New South Wales is given at the conclusion of this chapter.

Particulars as to the number of fruit trees on rural holdings of one acre or over in 1930-31, 1938-39 and 1948-49 and the yield in 1948-49 are shown below. Bananas, passion fruit, pineapples, grapes and berry fruits are not included.

Table 527.—Fruit Trees: Number and Production.

Fruit.	1930-31.		1938-39.		1948-49.		
	Number of Trees.				Number of Trees not yet Bearing.	Trees of Bearing Age.	
	Not yet Bearing.	Bearing.	Not yet Bearing.	Bearing.		Number.	Yield (bushels).
Oranges—							
Navel ...	158,380	561,616	114,546	643,736	164,931	697,742	1,180,242
Valencia ...	234,560	719,441	154,055	802,254	376,761	1,006,058	1,624,782
All other ...	39,081	426,123	20,071	185,747	14,644	113,971	158,046
Total Oranges ...	432,021	1,696,180	289,572	1,631,737	556,336	1,816,771	2,963,070
Lemons ...	53,350	210,833	65,352	207,464	71,980	281,645	372,553
Mandarins ...	100,184	589,839	20,274	331,955	22,110	213,466	250,186
Other Citrus ...	14,919	27,942	19,012	39,628	20,794	68,277	136,951
Total Citrus ...	600,474	2,524,794	394,210	2,210,784	671,220	2,380,159	3,722,760
Apples ...	323,802	967,164	471,810	1,104,399	225,305	1,097,823	1,054,464
Pears ...	46,614	301,612	61,645	290,942	40,420	290,928	355,632
Peaches—							
Dessert ...	54,166	302,688	87,471	311,507	125,367	373,974	332,080.
Canning ...	55,685	171,127	114,077	185,053	45,336	253,726	377,510
Nectarines ...	7,746	32,142	16,734	41,894	19,321	63,557	51,297
Plums ...	37,559	207,631	25,488	201,000	28,079	149,350	127,892
Prunes ...	21,616	272,553	14,111	248,567	49,692	204,304	152,876
Figs ...	6,002	8,629	3,331	20,106	3,217	20,012	15,823.
Cherries ...	78,331	241,724	42,854	268,643	39,485	194,369	202,338
Apricots ...	16,156	147,789	21,743	146,969	33,731	149,914	231,060
Quinces ...	9,929	15,699	7,384	38,158	8,661	42,329	56,437
Almonds ...	9,031	35,899	25,402	53,688	5,898	53,231	6,395
All other ...	2,269	15,738	13,072	21,274	7,930	12,953	14,116
Total Non-Citrus	667,906	2,720,664	905,122	2,932,200	632,442	2,906,470	2,977,920

Before the war (1939-45), citrus fruit growing tended to decrease and non-citrus fruit growing to extend moderately. Part of an increase in citrus trees between 1938-39 and 1942-43 was lost in following war years, but this was followed by a marked increase and in 1948-49 these numbered 446,400 (or 17.2 per cent.) more than in 1938-39. Non-citrus in bearing decreased between 1938-39 and 1945-46 and then tended to increase again and in 1947-48 numbered 53,100 more than before the war. But this increase was lost in the following year and at 31st March, 1949, the number

was 25,700 less than in 1938-39. Non-citrus not yet bearing increased by 33,200 in 1948-49, but at 31st March these were fewer by 272,700 or 30.1 per cent. than in 1938-39.

CITRUS FRUITS.

Particulars of citrus orchards are shown in the following statement:—

Table 528.—Citrus Fruits—Area and Production.

Season.	Area under Cultivation (Citrus Fruits.)			Production.		Gross Farm Value of Production.		
	Productive.	Not Bearing.	Total.	Total.	Average per Productive Acre.	Total.	Average per Productive Acre.	
							£	s. d.
	Acres.			Bushels.				
1910-11	17,465	2,643	20,108	1,478,306	85	199,300	11	8 3
1920-21	21,990	6,445	28,435	2,009,766	91	477,580	21	14 4
1922-26 (Av.)	21,854	8,119	29,973	2,155,313	99	595,900	27	5 4
1927-31 (Av.)	26,140	7,019	33,159	2,677,548	102	826,460	31	12 4
1932-36 (Av.)	26,223	4,806	31,029	2,947,468	112	567,850	21	5 6
1937-41 (Av.)	23,569	4,164	27,733	2,731,579	116	728,460	30	18 2
1938-39	23,416	4,072	27,488	3,108,869	133	823,300	35	3 2
1939-40	23,077	4,313	27,390	2,405,785	104	886,770	38	8 6
1940-41	22,909	4,708	27,617	2,705,547	118	619,080	27	0 6
1941-42	22,502	5,081	27,583	2,833,745	126	1,157,120	51	8 6
1942-43	24,402	5,641	30,043	2,085,065	85	1,464,610	60	0 5
1943-44	23,726	5,360	29,086	2,891,048	122	2,023,610	85	5 10
1944-45	23,384	5,027	28,411	2,996,468	128	1,832,920	78	7 8
1945-46	23,484	5,018	28,502	2,605,804	111	1,671,510	71	3 6
1946-47	24,543	5,374	29,917	3,013,462	123	1,743,590	71	0 10
1947-48	25,263	6,302	31,565	3,794,138	150	1,690,810	66	18 7
1948-49	25,099	6,919	32,018	3,722,760	148	1,231,630	49	1 5

Most of the citrus orchards are concentrated about Gosford, Windsor, Kurrajong, Baulkham Hills and Hornsby within about fifty miles of the metropolis (in the Hunter and Manning, Central Tableland and Cumberland divisions) and in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area in the Riverina division. Of 32,018 acres under citrus fruits in 1948-49, approximately 21,100 acres were in the divisions first named and about 7,900 acres were in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area.

Oranges predominate, with Valencias comprising more than one-half and navels nearly three-eighths of the orange trees; the number of productive age increased by 155,000 in 1946-47 and 1947-48 after minor fluctuations over the preceding ten years and then declined by 6,000 in 1948-49. Lemon trees (bearing) increased by over 77,000 (37 per cent.) between 1937-38 and 1947-48 and declined by 6,000 in 1948-49, while owing to marketing difficulties mandarin trees (bearing) decreased by about 157,000 (42.4 per cent.) in that period.

Seasonal conditions cause rather marked fluctuations in production and those prevailing in 1947-48 were very favourable. In that season the total citrus crop of 3,794,000 bushels eclipsed the former record of 1938-39 (by 22 per cent.) although the production of mandarins and oranges other than navel or Valencia was much below the pre-war level. Conditions were favourable in 1948-49 also, but heavy rains in coastal districts during harvesting caused losses, particularly of navel oranges, and the citrus crop was 71,500 bushels less than in 1947-48.

Particulars of the production of the various kinds of citrus fruits in each year 1938-39 to 1948-49 are shown in the following table. Information as to the number of trees in 1942-43 is not available.

Table 529.—Citrus Fruits—Trees and Production.

Year ended March.	Oranges.				Lemons.	Mandarins.	Other Citrus.	Total.
	Navel.	Valencia.	Other.	Total Oranges.				
TREES OF PRODUCTIVE AGE—thousands.								
1939	643.7	802.3	185.7	1,631.7	207.5	332.0	39.6	2,210.8
1940	654.0	793.9	180.0	1,627.9	208.8	307.9	37.6	2,182.2
1941	643.3	790.8	173.9	1,608.0	215.1	294.3	39.2	2,156.6
1942	648.0	798.9	129.9	1,576.8	232.9	270.3	57.7	2,137.7
1944	651.6	831.0	139.2	1,621.8	240.0	241.9	56.9	2,160.6
1945	657.3	857.3	125.6	1,640.2	252.5	230.5	63.9	2,187.1
1946	662.1	887.2	113.7	1,663.0	258.5	217.0	65.5	2,209.0
1947	689.5	933.0	122.5	1,745.0	284.5	216.1	71.8	2,317.4
1948	721.4	983.7	118.1	1,823.2	287.6	224.3	67.6	2,402.7
1949	697.7	1,005.1	114.0	1,816.8	281.6	213.5	68.3	2,380.2
PRODUCTION—thousand bushels.								
1939	1,078.3	1,172.6	227.2	2,478.1	256.5	305.8	68.5	3,108.9
1940	895.4	874.9	174.8	1,945.1	211.6	186.6	82.5	2,405.8
1941	1,014.9	1,067.5	157.5	2,239.9	235.5	153.8	76.4	2,705.6
1942	985.3	1,066.9	169.8	2,222.0	287.3	236.1	88.4	2,833.8
1943	788.8	752.8	103.8	1,645.4	222.7	127.6	89.3	2,085.0
1944	907.5	1,093.0	160.8	2,251.3	298.0	231.1	111.2	2,891.6
1945	995.4	1,190.5	160.4	2,346.3	334.0	193.4	122.8	2,996.5
1946	872.4	982.2	114.1	1,968.7	332.5	179.2	125.4	2,605.8
1947	871.6	1,184.9	155.3	2,211.8	422.2	256.6	122.9	3,013.5
1948	1,255.1	1,552.7	154.9	2,962.7	435.6	253.2	142.6	3,794.1
1949	1,180.2	1,624.8	158.0	2,963.0	372.5	250.2	137.0	3,722.7

FRUITS OTHER THAN CITRUS.

The non-citrus orchards are distributed widely throughout the State. From the record of 45,412 acres in 1936-37 the area of non-citrus orchards and fruit gardens, including passion fruit but exclusive of bananas, pineapples and berry fruits decreased steadily to 36,598 acres in 1942-43 and then made gradual recovery to 39,931 acres in 1948-49, but new plantings remained much below the pre-war level. The area under these fruits and the total value of each season's yield; at intervals since 1910-11 were as follows:—

Table 530.—Non-Citrus Fruits—Area and Value.

Season.	Area under Cultivation (Fruits other than Citrus).			Gross Farm Value of Production.	
	Productive.	Not Bearing.	Total.	Total.	Average per Productive Acre.
	Acres.			£	£ s. d.
1910-11	20,498	6,748	27,246	271,930	13 5 4
1920-21	27,302	14,309	41,611	577,480	21 3 0
1932-36 (Av.)	32,834	7,713	40,547	719,846	21 18 6
1937-41* (Av.)	33,927	9,957	43,884	932,843	27 9 11
1942-46 (Av.)	31,860	6,889	38,749	1,954,864	61 7 2
1938-39	34,037	9,955	43,992	899,120	26 8 4
1939-40	33,003	10,012	43,015	869,140	26 6 8
1940-41	32,923	9,364	42,287	930,210	28 5 1
1941-42	33,281	8,476	41,757	1,154,900	34 14 0
1942-43	29,732	6,866	36,598	1,771,900	59 11 11
1943-44	32,540	6,470	39,010	2,609,390	80 3 10
1944-45	31,826	6,300	38,126	1,645,350	51 14 0
1945-46	31,924	6,332	38,256	2,592,780	81 4 4
1946-47	33,272	6,355	39,627	2,499,110	75 2 3
1947-48	33,445	6,942	40,387	2,985,260	89 5 2
1948-49	32,766	7,165	39,931	2,215,240	67 12 2

* An increase in 1936-37 of 2,377 acres bearing and 2,488 acres not bearing, was due to the inclusion of a number of small orchards not previously recorded.

More than one-quarter of the area under fruits other than citrus is situated in the Central Tablelands, where the area in 1948-49 was 10,226 acres; 7,408 acres were situated in the South-Western Slope and 8,343 acres in the Riverina. The last-mentioned acreage includes the orchards of the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, which are described on page 664.

Apples easily take first place amongst non-citrus fruits and, with pears, are grown extensively around Bathurst and Orange (Central Tablelands), Batlow and Tumbarumba (South-Western Slope), Uralla (Northern Tableland), between Camden and Mittagong (South Coast) and in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area (Riverina division).

An increase in trees of productive age was shown in 1948-49 for apricots, but all other varieties decreased in number. Over the last ten years small fluctuations brought little change in the number of productive apple, pear and apricot trees; peach trees increased nearly 27 per cent., while plum trees decreased by 26 per cent., cherry trees by 23 per cent., and prune trees by 18 per cent.

The number of non-citrus fruit trees (in bearing) of each of the principal varieties and production in each year since 1938-39 are shown in the following table. (Particulars as to the number of trees were not collected in 1942-43).

Table 531.—Non-Citrus Fruits—Trees and Production.

Season.	Apples.	Pears.	Peaches.	Apricots.	Plums.	Prunes.	Cherries.
NUMBER OF TREES OF PRODUCTIVE AGE.							
1938-39	1,104,399	290,942	496,560	146,969	201,000	248,567	268,643
1939-40	1,074,570	281,019	481,414	142,288	190,388	219,572	266,061
1940-41	1,078,595	275,116	491,438	136,779	184,214	209,650	259,194
1941-42	1,071,775	272,999	545,168	147,541	189,734	210,863	249,325
1943-44	1,110,447	254,806	567,320	139,757	185,183	207,812	219,197
1944-45	1,088,162	281,173	566,291	140,251	167,032	207,056	212,779
1945-46	1,096,997	279,536	575,426	137,716	158,891	208,938	214,815
1946-47	1,108,146	305,452	623,407	148,130	163,012	232,195	220,999
1947-48	1,133,290	292,319	646,385	149,147	154,414	212,937	199,806
1948-49	1,097,823	290,928	627,700	149,914	149,350	204,304	194,369
PRODUCTION—bushels.							
1938-39	936,766	338,467	583,833	153,685	114,140	146,409	127,459
1939-40	615,932	276,257	508,409	194,994	100,960	206,157	69,225
1940-41	989,679	364,829	583,064	164,856	117,545	164,339	115,668
1941-42	812,843	257,433	584,831	197,184	93,118	176,826	132,872
1942-43	628,418	353,863	631,239	234,441	173,831	210,280	137,116
1943-44	1,233,758	319,976	752,357	246,008	243,166	243,688	213,229
1944-45	501,378	270,609	501,059	99,968	121,982	119,389	146,460
1945-46	1,180,442	323,981	701,367	233,107	149,433	220,803	160,286
1946-47	1,065,709	350,957	794,970	255,041	121,927	160,083	115,319
1947-48	1,329,955	429,916	973,178	339,809	152,566	308,615	95,275
1948-49	1,054,464	335,632	709,590	231,060	127,892	152,876	202,338

BANANAS.

Practically all banana growing is in the North Coast division where it is extensive in the Tweed River district, and of some importance around Coff's Harbour, where it developed during the depression years. More

prosperous conditions and a recurrence of bunchy-top caused a decrease in holdings with an acre or more of bananas from 2,295 with 17,438 acres in 1933-34 to 1,228 with 12,457 acres in 1942-43. Then the industry expanded again and in 1947-48 both the number of holdings (3,056) and the area under bananas (26,381 acres) were far greater than ever before. In 1948-49 holdings decreased by 180, the acreage in bearing increased by 558 acres and that not yet bearing decreased by 4,013 acres.

More than 1,500,000 bushels of bananas were produced in every season since 1934-35 and production in 1948-49, 2,404,200 bushels, was a record.

Bananas consigned to southern markets are handled by the Banana Growers' Federation, a growers' co-operative organisation. Since late in 1946, bananas have been marketed in cases of a capacity of approximately 1.36 bushels in lieu of tropical cases containing about 1.6 bushels.

The following table shows the area cultivated for and the production of bananas in certain years since 1922:—

Tbale 532.—Banana-growing—Holdings, Area and Production.

Year ended 31st March.	Holdings.	Area.			Production.	
		Bearing.	Not bearing.	Total.	Bushels.	Farm Value.
	No.	acres.			No.	£.
1922*	†	4,570	898	5,468	650,299	260,120
1925*	†	1,002	502	1,504	91,144	47,090
1930*	523	1,806	1,534	3,340	175,680	107,840
1935	2,117	12,179	3,893	16,072	1,589,064	306,220
1939	1,501	11,677	2,194	13,871	1,582,706	585,270
1940	1,509	11,838	2,618	14,456	1,700,648	611,170
1941	1,565	12,706	2,558	15,264	1,905,310	575,560
1942	1,344	12,930	932	13,862	†	730,370
1943	1,228	11,700	757	12,457	†	1,162,070
1944	1,395	11,651	1,217	12,868	1,580,462	1,712,160
1945	1,747	11,967	3,283	15,250	1,600,422	1,758,790
1946	1,964	13,145	3,793	16,938	1,960,381	2,006,330
1947	2,383	15,696	4,813	20,509	2,144,100	1,831,420
1948	3,056	19,126	7,255	26,381	2,321,833	1,771,250
1949	2,876	19,684	3,242	22,296	2,404,200	1,789,890

* Year ended 30th June.

† Not available.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING.

Under the Sugar Agreement between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments (see page 641), the Queensland Sugar Board, for the Queensland Government, provides from proceeds of the sale of cane sugar the amount of £216,000 annually, for disbursement by the Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee (constituted under the Agreement) in the form of rebates on sugar used in the manufacture of fruit products. The Committee comprises representatives of the Commonwealth Government, the Queensland Sugar Board and of growers and processors of fruit.

A domestic sugar rebate of £2 4s. per ton is paid to manufacturers on sugar used in manufacturing fruit products, provided the fruit processed is bought at not less than prices determined by the Committee. When the Australian price exceeded the world parity price of sugar, an export sugar rebate was made on the sugar contents of fruit products exported, and the Committee also provided special export assistance from time to time.

Because of the high world prices, payments of export sugar rebate ceased from 1st May, 1947. Funds remaining after payment of rebates may be applied to promote the use of Australian fruit products in Australia or abroad, or for research for the purpose of increasing the yield per acre of fruits required by manufacturers.

The domestic sugar rebates granted in respect of New South Wales fruit products in successive years from 1944-45 to 1948-49 amounted to £34,942, £36,858, £44,007, £49,737 and £30,299.

The following statement shows the minimum prices declared by the Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee as reasonable prices to be paid by manufacturers for certain fresh fruits of the seasons 1939 and 1943 to 1949. Canning prices are at grower's railway station or country cannery. Non-canning prices are for fruit delivered at metropolitan factory; if delivered at country factory the minimum prices are £1 per ton lower than those stated:—

Table 533.—Minimum Prices of Fresh Fruit for Manufacture.

Kind of Fruit.	1939.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
	Prices per long ton (2,240 lb.)—£							
Apricots—Canning ...	12	15½	16½	17	17	17	19	20
Non-canning ...	10	13½	14½	15	15	15	17	17
Peaches, Canning—								
Clingstone, clear centres	9½	14½	15½	16	16	16	18	18½
Clingstone, Other ...	8½	13½	14½	15	15	15	17	17½
Freestone ...	7	10½	12	12½	12½	12½	14½	15
Peaches, Non-canning	6	10½	11½	12	12	12	14	14
Pears—Bartlett ...	10	13½	14½	15	15	15	16	16½
Plums ...	6	9	10	10	10	10	12	12
Quinces—Canning ...	6	9	10	10	10	10	12	12
Non-canning ...	...	8	9	9	9	9	11	11

Fruit Canning.

The Australian Canned Fruits Board supervises the export of canned fruit under the Canned Fruits Export Control Act, 1926-38. The arrangements for marketing pre-war (1939), war-time and early post-war packs are described briefly on page 376 of the 51st edition of the Year Book.

In October, 1948 the Distribution of Food Order, under which the 1948 and earlier packs were distributed, was withdrawn in respect of canned apricots peaches and pears, but the canners voluntarily agreed to the Board allocating the 1949 pack to the various markets on lines similar to those followed in previous years. The Board estimates the disposition of the 1949 pack (in cases) as follows:—

The United Kingdom, 1,219,000; New Zealand, 100,000; Canada, 83,500; other export markets, 150,000; services (including ancillary), 37,000; Australia, 1,118,057; total, 2,707,557.

The domestic market quota was increased in 1949, but supplies for consumption in Australia were still short of normal demands.

The production of canned fruit in New South Wales was heavy up to 1940-41, after which scarcity of factory and field labour and of tin-plate, the pulping of large quantities of fruit, and some adverse seasons caused marked reduction. In 1944-45 the output was 51.8 per cent. below the annual average in 1936-37 to 1938-39. There was rapid subsequent recovery and in 1947-48 the quantity canned was a record and 9.5 per cent. above the average in the three years ended 1938-39.

The quantity and value of fruit preserved in liquid in factories in New South Wales in each year since 1937-38 were as shown below:—

Table 534.—Fruit Preserved in Liquid.

Year ended 30th June.	Fruit Preserved in Liquid.		Year ended 30th June.	Fruit Preserved in Liquid.		Year ended 30th June.	Fruit Preserved in Liquid.	
	Quantity.	Value at Cannery.		Quantity.	Value at Cannery.		Quantity.	Value at Cannery.
	lb.	£		lb.	£		lb.	£
1938	26,947,628	465,968	1942	23,309,653	587,772	1946	21,762,420	581,618
1939	28,387,122	507,032	1943	17,351,194	460,588	1947	27,408,125	764,077
1940	24,182,682	517,299	1944	19,181,992	498,400	1948	30,556,132	1,137,458
1941	29,581,313	617,370	1945	13,456,695	387,216	1949	29,675,858	1,140,271

Jam.

Jam production in New South Wales rose from an annual average of about 21,000,000 lb. in 1936-37 to 1938-39 to 54,667,000 lb. in 1943-44. It was affected by an adverse season in 1944-45 but increased again thereafter and in 1947-48 was nearly 59,000,000 lb., and about 180 per cent. above the pre-war average. The existence of considerable unsold stocks at the beginning of the season and contracting oversea markets caused a reduction in output in 1948-49 of 26,873,933 lb. compared with 1947-48. Details follow of the quantity and value of jam produced in each of the twelve years ended 30th June, 1949:—

Table 535.—Jam Manufactured.

Year ended 30th June.	Jam Manufactured.		Year ended 30th June.	Jam Manufactured.		Year ended 30th June.	Jam Manufactured.	
	Quantity.	Value at Factory.		Quantity.	Value at Factory.		Quantity.	Value at Factory.
	lb.	£		lb.	£		lb.	£
1938	20,996,010	463,193	1942	37,193,363	1,022,259	1946	45,725,769	1,388,182
1939	20,634,787	528,049	1943	52,029,673	1,335,795	1947	51,936,149	1,593,312
1940	29,549,423	720,367	1944	54,666,802	1,432,527	1948	58,977,654	2,079,808
1941	32,872,895	782,570	1945	43,136,051	1,358,600	1949	32,103,721	1,390,478

Fruit Juices.

War-time demands of the Australian and Allied armed services caused a marked expansion in production of fruit juices and initiated (in 1943-44) the extraction of tomato juice. Tomato juice extraction increased again after decreasing heavily in 1945-46, but the production of fruit juices increased sharply in 1948-49 after tending to return to the low pre-war

level. Production of fruit juices was 191,683 gallons in 1941-42 and 718,066 in 1942-43. The quantities produced in later years were:—

	1943-44. gal.	1944-45. gal.	1945-46. gal.	1946-47. gal.	1947-48. gal.	1948-49. gal.
Fruit Juices	1,396,521	1,176,429	362,228	89,312	116,702	270,800
Tomato Juice	291,677	714,918	234,750	332,291	382,503	323,908

DRIED FRUITS.

The cultivation and drying of vine fruits is important in the Murrumbidgee, Coomealla, Curlwaa, Goodnight and Pomona Irrigation Areas. Prunes are grown in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area and in the Young district, and dried apricots, pears and nectarines are produced in the Murrumbidgee and Curlwaa irrigation districts. Small quantities of dried fruits are produced in the Junee, Albury and Euston districts.

All dried fruits must be handled in registered packing houses and graded and packed hygienically in properly branded boxes. The New South Wales Dried Fruits Board regulates the marketing of dried fruits in New South Wales and the Commonwealth Dried Fruits Control Board has controlled exports since 1924. The system of marketing gives to each producer an equal share of local sales (which normally represent about one-fifth of the dried fruits produced) and the less profitable overseas marketings. Quotas, uniform in all States, are declared by the State Boards each season, fixing the proportion of the output of each kind of dried fruit which may be sold within the State. Toward the cost of administration packers contribute at the rate of 5s. per ton of dried fruits. All tree dried fruits from 1941 to 1945 were requisitioned for the services and no quotas for these were determined in those years, nor in 1946 when appreciable quantities again became available to civilians, but the entire packs of 1947, 1948 and 1949 were available for local markets. The quotas for dried vine fruits produced in the years 1939 to 1949 are given below:—

Table 536.—Dried Vine Fruits—Marketing Quotas.

Kind of Dried Fruit.	Quota for Intra-State Trade—Per cent. of Production.										
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949*
Currants	14	15	23	30½	27½	30	30	33	49	29	25.
Sultanas	19	14	17	20½	26½	32	34	22½	24	30	35.
Lexias	50	45	39	50½	46½	42½	56	58	80	77½	50.

* Interim declaration.

Fluctuations from year to year in production of dried fruits are occasioned mainly by seasonal factors, and the higher level of the years 1937 to 1949 was due at first to the greater area, and later the greater maturity of vines. Decreases in peach and apricot drying after 1942 were caused by diversion of fruit to other uses. The output of both vine and tree dried fruits was affected seriously by adverse climatic conditions in 1945 and 1947 and by excessive rain during the ripening and drying stages in 1946 and 1949, but was relatively high in 1948 when conditions were more favourable than for several seasons. Although there were fewer trees, prune production exceeded the pre-war average in the seasons 1942 to 1944; it was halved by drought in 1945, hampered by adverse ripening and drying conditions in 1946, again affected by drought in 1947, but in 1948 was a record and 43 per cent. above the annual average production in the five years preceding the war. Poor bud setting followed by very dry conditions

during the growing period reduced the crop in 1949 by 1,408 tons or 53 per cent. compared with 1948.

The following statement gives particulars of the production of dried fruits in New South Wales in each of the last twelve years as recorded by the State Dried Fruits Board.

Table 537.—Dried Fruits, Production.

Calendar Year.	Dried Fruits.								
	Currants.	Sultanas.	Lexias.	Prunes.	Peaches.	Apricots.	Nectarines.	Pears.	Total.
	tons.								
1938	1,070	5,805	384	2,131	139	326	4	7	9,866
1939	1,282	4,114	395	1,049	126	187	2	2	7,151
1940	1,509	7,411	501	1,604	87	188	2	3	11,305
1941	1,016	6,256	524	1,343	107	162	3	6	9,417
1942	1,381	7,489	532	2,155	86	341	4	6	11,994
1943	1,291	7,279	600	2,219	66	104	...	1	11,560
1944	1,527	7,431	662	2,279	47	105	2	5	12,058
1945	990	4,342	600	1,093	23	14	3	1	7,071
1946	889	6,571	568	2,052	29	55	1	...	10,165
1947	731	4,453	447	1,359	33	53	...	4	7,080
1948	1,073	6,367	577	2,650	66	85	30	6	10,859
1949	1,090	3,241	578	1,242	53	74	17	9	6,304

The United Kingdom Government contracted to buy all dried vine fruit of the 1946, 1947 and 1948 seasons in excess of Australian, Canadian and New Zealand requirements at prices (Australian currency) on f.o.b., Australian port basis, per ton, of £50 for currants and £65 for sultanas, both from one crown upwards, and £64 7s. 6d. for lexias, four, five and six crown. Under a new contract arranged in 1948 quantities to the value of £stg. 2.5 million are to be taken annually in each year 1949 to 1953. The fixed prices for 1949 and 1950 (equivalent in Australian currency) per ton are £60 for currants, £70 for sultanas and £64 7s. 6d. for lexias.

VEGETABLES.

Statistics of vegetable growing in New South Wales from 1942-43 embrace practically all varieties of vegetables grown for human consumption *except* those grown on holdings less than an acre in extent or in home gardens. Formerly, information as to varieties produced was obtained only from holdings with an acre or more of any one kind of vegetable; market garden statistics were confined to the total acreage and value of all crops produced. Information regarding the marketing of vegetables in New South Wales is given at a later page.

To cope with heavy demands from our own and Allied Services for fresh and processed vegetables, the Commonwealth promoted increased vegetable growing during the war years by publicity, contracts with growers, and the establishment and operation of pools of specialised machinery. In New South Wales the area of crops of vegetables for human consumption rose from 81,051 acres in 1942-43 (then already much in excess of the pre-war area) to 133,422 acres in 1944-45. Government contracts to growers were reduced in 1945-46 and ceased (except in regard to potatoes) after that year. The area decreased to 103,040 acres in 1945-46 and to 78,256 acres in 1948-49, when there were 3,446 fewer holdings with vegetable crops and the acreage of vegetables was 41.3 per cent. smaller than in 1944-45.

The following statement shows the number of holdings on which vegetables were grown for human consumption and the area of the crops in various divisions in each year since 1945-46:—

Table 538:—Vegetables—Holdings and Area of Crops in Divisions.

Division.	Holdings.				Area of Vegetable Crops.			
	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49..
	Number.				Acres.			
Coastal—								
North Coast	2,850	2,761	2,775	2,469	11,238	9,877	9,550	8,356.
Hunter and Manning ...	1,840	1,974	1,819	1,782	9,174	9,099	7,759	7,909
Cumberland	1,806	1,864	1,766	1,632	8,358	8,815	7,838	7,633
South Coast	1,076	1,142	1,125	1,061	7,554	7,848	8,280	8,076
Total	7,581	7,741	7,485	7,144	36,324	35,639	33,427	31,971
Tableland—								
Northern... ..	1,125	1,198	960	976	21,835	18,808	13,216	12,572
Central	1,851	1,811	1,730	1,649	32,239	34,010	26,734	24,280
Southern	361	335	312	304	1,848	1,802	1,542	1,406
Total	3,337	3,344	3,002	2,929	55,922	54,680	41,492	38,258
Western Slope—								
North	227	219	215	226	1,260	912	878	728
Central	100	170	149	132	1,430	1,421	925	1,020
South	415	398	389	341	2,445	2,969	2,470	2,361
Total	802	787	753	699	5,135	5,302	4,273	4,109
Central Plains and Riverina—								
North	65	60	51	43	274	324	231	164
Central	37	39	34	29	165	177	108	93
Riverina	503	542	395	415	4,502	4,388	3,218	2,908
Total	605	641	480	487	4,941	4,889	3,557	3,165
Western Division	133	137	121	135	718	747	689	753
Total, New South Wales	12,458	12,650	11,841	11,394	103,040	101,257	83,438	78,256

NOTE.—Particulars of vegetables grown for animal fodder are not included—see page 657.

Almost half the area of vegetable crops is in the Central and Northern Tableland divisions, where the area far exceeds the pre-war acreages. In 1948-49 the area in the Central Tableland, 24,280 acres, included 13,461 acres of green peas and 6,039 acres of potatoes. In the Northern Tableland the area was 12,572 acres and the principal varieties were potatoes, 3,689 acres, navy beans, 1,425 acres and green peas, 5,435 acres.

In the Coastal divisions there were 31,971 acres or 41 per cent. of the vegetable crops, including potatoes, 5,956 acres; green peas, 7,025 acres; French beans, 5,392 acres; pumpkins, 3,863 acres; tomatoes, 2,266 acres and cabbages, 1,452 acres; as well as Swede turnips, carrots, cauliflowers, etc.

In the Western Slope divisions potatoes and green peas are the most extensive crops and in the irrigation districts of the Riverina, green peas, tomatoes, pumpkins and carrots are the principal varieties.

During the war years large areas of navy beans were grown (mainly in the Northern Tableland division) under contract to the Commonwealth Government. Contracts ceased in 1946-47 and the Navy Bean Marketing Board was set up to market navy beans in New South Wales.

Table 539.—Vegetables—Varieties Grown.

Vegetable.	1946-47..			1947-48..			1948-49..		
	Area.	Production.		Area.	Production.		Area.	Production.	
		Quan- tity.	Gross Farm Value.		Quan- tity.	Gross Farm Value.		Quan- tity.	Gross Farm Value.
		acres.	tons.		£	acres.		tons.	£
Potato ...	21,309	61,303	775,480	21,911	65,535	820,830	18,101	61,265	1,049,930
Turnip (Swede) ...	2,409	5,656	43,360	†2,169	7,337	46,160	†3,139	9,229	129,980
Carrot ...	2,018	10,126	158,890	1,466	7,337	97,500	1,492	9,320	313,070
Onion ...	408	1,710	30,770	568	2,158	32,450	322	1,242	18,290
Parsnip ...	542	2,670	55,800	460	2,232	28,140	372	2,062	60,430
Sweet Potato ...	649	2,337	55,860	†	†	†	†	†	†
Beetroot ...	793	3,496	50,110	644	3,291	81,290	719	3,780	90,720
Pumpkin ...	6,596	17,857	116,960	5,235	15,017	83,410	6,071	17,850	145,110
Melon ...	1,667	6,341	72,520	†	†	†	†	†	†
(Water & Rock)									
Marrow, Squash ...	422	1,711	19,010	†	†	†	†	†	†
Asparagus ...	*765	698	27,020	†	†	†	†	†	†
		bush.			bush.			bush.	
Bean—									
French ...	7,483	662,591	331,300	6,943	746,395	441,620	6,715	642,115	476,240
Navy ...	4,136	24,487	26,830	2,441	10,973	14,720	1,425	15,854	22,390
Pea—									
Green ...	39,252	1,418,218	957,300	29,508	1,549,480	1,149,200	27,860	1,151,702	1,132,510
		doz.			doz.			doz.	
Cabbage ...	2,175	636,357	172,350	1,560	521,296	202,000	1,742	589,841	243,310
Cauliflower ...	2,182	556,480	324,620	2,017	505,042	284,420	2,167	583,998	391,770
		doz. bunches.			doz. bunches.			doz. bunches.	
Silver Beet, Spinach	217	97,687	20,010	218	89,542	29,680	210	125,600	44,540
Rhubarb ...	73	43,545	11,340	†	†	†	†	†	†
		cases.			cases.			cases.	
Lettuce ...	1,094	366,955	117,220	960	392,267	111,140	929	395,306	143,300
		½-cases.			½-cases.			½-cases.	
Tomato ...	5,256	2,132,472	924,070	4,523	1,813,706	823,720	4,046	1,741,489	1,073,920
Cucumber ...	622	110,754	22,610	†	†	†	†	†	†
Other ...	1,189	...	49,430	2,815	...	105,390	2,946	...	133,850
Total ...	101,257	...	4,362,860	83,438	...	4,351,670	78,256	...	5,469,360

* Includes 162 acres not yet bearing. † Turnip (Swede and White). ‡ Not available.

Generally the potato is the vegetable most extensively grown in New South Wales, but in the years 1943-44 to 1948-49 the area of this crop was exceeded by the area under peas. For the major vegetables the decreases in acreage between 1944-45 and 1948-49 were:—green peas, 33.6 per cent.; potatoes, 48 per cent.; pumpkins, 19.2 per cent.; French beans, 18.6 per cent.; tomatoes, 28.4 per cent.; navy beans, 83.9 per cent., and cabbage, 47.7 per cent.

Nearly three-fifths of the area under vegetables in 1948-49 comprised green peas (35.6 per cent.) and potatoes (23.1 per cent.). French beans (3.6 per cent.), pumpkins (7.8 per cent.) and tomatoes (5.2 per cent.) accounted for another one-fifth of the total area, and turnips (4.0 per cent.) and cauliflowers (2.8 per cent.) were the only other crops exceeding 2,000 acres in area.

Vegetable Canning and Dehydration.

A slow pre-war development of the vegetable canning industry was accelerated by war-time demands. Consequent upon reduction and then cessation

of large Services contracts, vegetable canning was curtailed after 1943-44 and the quantity in 1948-49 was 48.6 per cent. less than in 1943-44, but even so, was about five times greater in quantity and seven times greater in value than in 1938-39.

A statement follows of the quantity and value of vegetables preserved in liquid in factories in New South Wales in each of the last twelve years:—

Table 540.—Vegetable Canning.

Year ended 30th June.	Vegetables Preserved in Liquid.		Year ended 30th June.	Vegetables Preserved in Liquid.		Year ended 30th June.	Vegetables Preserved in Liquid.	
	Quantity.	Value at Cannery.		Quantity.	Value at Cannery.		Quantity.	Value at Cannery.
	lb.	£		lb.	£		lb.	£
1938	3,636,230	127,978	1942	26,437,066	783,783	1946	36,926,172	1,278,471
1939	4,902,288	170,092	1943	34,105,259	1,035,957	1947	25,937,541	1,069,966
1940	5,572,406	191,047	1944	47,605,410	1,500,001	1948	25,480,192	1,282,431
1941	14,854,400	386,311	1945	43,407,345	1,472,918	1949	24,479,546	1,198,565

POTATOES.

All persons growing an acre or more of potatoes must be licensed under the Potato Growers' Licensing Act, 1940, at a fee of 10s. per annum. The amount of fees collected is expended for the benefit of the industry.

A Potato Marketing Board comprising five potato growers' representatives and two Government nominees was constituted on 2nd April, 1947 following a poll of growers taken under the State Marketing of Primary Produce Act, 1927-40. It has controlled potato marketing in New South Wales since 1st November, 1948. The war-time arrangements for the control of production and distribution of potatoes are outlined at page 382 of the 51st edition of the Official Year Book.

Local potatoes meet only part of the State's requirements and large quantities are imported from other States, principally Tasmania and Victoria. From two-thirds to three-quarters of the area of potato crops has been in the Northern and Central Tableland and North Coast divisions in recent years, as the following particulars indicate:—

Table 541.—Potatoes—Area and Production.

Period.	North Coast Div.		Other Coastal Divisions.		Northern Tableland Div.		Central Tableland Div.		New South Wales.	
	Area.	Pro-duction.	Area.	Pro-duction.	Area.	Pro-duction.	Area.	Pro-duction.	Area.	Pro-duction.
	acres.	tons.	acres.	tons.	acres.	tons.	acres.	tons.	acres.	tons.
Annual Average—										
1934-35—'38-9*	2,057	5,504	2,668	7,059	5,518	11,716	7,824	19,823	21,110	53,078
1939-40—'43-4*	4,134	11,875	2,886	7,456	5,479	13,815	6,768	13,221	21,862	51,987
1938-39*	2,209	6,941	2,087	5,561	3,991	6,733	6,065	13,977	16,866	39,385
1939-40*	3,288	11,575	2,091	4,606	4,677	11,741	6,826	8,700	19,232	40,531
1940-41*	3,140	7,761	1,666	5,023	5,211	14,877	5,663	16,173	17,836	50,388
1941-42*	2,635	7,192	2,520	5,228	4,363	8,711	6,167	12,728	17,685	33,634
1942-43	5,632	17,964	3,929	11,769	5,691	13,638	6,821	15,318	24,488	64,728
1943-44	5,975	14,181	4,228	11,104	7,452	20,108	8,361	13,188	30,067	65,655
1944-45	6,471	11,547	6,195	10,407	10,993	32,348	7,691	16,585	34,796	80,587
1945-46	4,062	9,717	2,849	7,852	6,690	15,237	6,301	19,263	22,865	61,768
1946-47	3,250	10,720	2,334	8,324	5,794	10,780	6,967	21,120	1,309	61,303
1947-48	4,163	15,108	3,023	11,671	4,926	8,241	7,075	20,759	21,911	65,535
1948-49	3,452	11,234	2,504	7,836	3,689	10,389	6,039	23,146	18,101	61,265

* Field crops only; market gardens excluded (to 1941-42).

Potato production was a record of 121,033 tons in 1910-11, then fell away irregularly to 23,339 tons in 1930-31, and in the pre-war decade fluctuated between that tonnage and 66,255 tons in 1936-37. The war-time peak of 34,796 acres and 80,587 tons was recorded in 1944-45 and in 1948-49 the area (18,101 acres) was 4.3 per cent. below and the production (61,265 tons) was 15.4 per cent. above the average of the five pre-war seasons (not including market gardens). Holdings with an acre or more of potatoes numbered 2,825 in 1948-49 (212 less than in 1947-48 and 1,662 fewer than in 1944-45) compared with an annual average (excluding market gardens) of 3,647 in the years 1934-35 to 1938-39.

Potato production fluctuates widely in reflection of seasonal conditions, the incidence of disease and the area sown. Prices tend to react strongly in relation to the supply situation, with modifying effect on the average value of production per acre, and also upon sowings of the subsequent season. The following table shows the average yield of potatoes per acre and the average gross value per acre at place of production of the potatoes produced at intervals since 1910-11:—

Table 542.—Potatoes—Yield and Average Value per Acre.

Average Yield per Acre.				Average Gross Value per Acre at Place of Production.			
Season.	Yield.	Season.	Yield.	Season.	Value.	Season.	Value.
	tons.		tons.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Average 5 Yrs. ended—				Average 5 Yrs. ended—			
1910-11	2.65	1938-39	2.34	1910-11	11 18 7	1938-39	25 1 1
1920-21	2.10	1943-44	2.18	1920-21	14 11 3	1943-44	29 7 5
1925-26	2.12	1944-45	2.32	1925-26	14 6 4	1944-45	30 11 5
1930-31	2.12	1945-46	2.70	1930-31	13 12 7	1945-46	33 4 7
1935-36	2.27	1946-47	2.88	1935-36	11 3 3	1946-47	36 7 10
1940-41	2.47	1947-48	2.99	1940-41	19 0 1	1947-48	37 9 3
1945-46	2.40	1948-49	3.38	1945-46	27 15 5	1948-49	58 0 1

Vegetables for Animal Fodder.

The area of vegetables grown for animal fodder (not included in the foregoing statistics) has been recorded only since 1942-43. Most of the vegetables for livestock are grown in the Northern Tableland, the Hunter-Manning, the North Coast and the South Coast divisions, and comprise principally turnips and pumpkins. Turnips represented 74.5 and pumpkins 26.1 per cent. of the total area in 1946-47 when varieties were last recorded. Particulars of the area sown with vegetables of all kinds for animal fodder and the gross value at place of production of these crops are as follows:—

Table 543.—Vegetables for Animal Fodder.

Particulars.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Area ac.	6,673	7,403	9,290	8,105	7,774	5,751	5,696
Gross Value at Place of Production ... £	141,450	146,930	222,190	177,950	138,030	44,924	55,899

MARKETING OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Sydney Municipal Markets is the principal centre for the marketing of fresh fruit and vegetables in New South Wales. Large quantities of hard vegetables are bought wholesale in Sydney at the Alexandria railway goods station and at Sussex Street merchants' stores. There are markets of less importance at Newcastle, West Maitland and other cities and towns. Special boards deal with the marketing of potatoes and navy beans as indicated in preceding pages. Particulars of the Sydney Municipal Markets are given on pages 489 to 491 of the Official Year Book No. 50.

Fruit and vegetables reach Sydney by rail, road and sea, and are carried by express freight trains from adjoining States, the North Coast, the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area and the Batlow district. Freight rate concessions are made on consignments in truck lots. Growers usually consign their produce to agents and co-operative societies for sale by private treaty on a commission basis, to wholesale merchants (mainly hard vegetables), or sell direct to buyers in a section of the Municipal Markets known as the Producers' Market. The buyers comprise mainly retailers, manufacturers, shipping, hotel and restaurant suppliers, interstate traders and suppliers of country orders.

Most fruit is sold in one-half or bushel cases. Pineapples, paw paws, etc. are packed in tropical cases ($1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels) as were bananas until late in 1946 since when $1\frac{1}{3}$ -bushel cases have been used. Cherries and figs are packed in $\frac{1}{4}$ -bushel cases. Cases of $1\frac{1}{3}$ -bushels are used for citrus fruits for export. The principal varieties of fresh fruit marketed and the approximate weight per bushel of each are shown below.

Table 544.—Fruit—Principal Varieties Marketed and Weight per Bushel.

Kind of Fruit.	Weight per bushel. lb.	Kind of Fruit.	Weight per bushel. lb.	Kind of Fruit.	Weight per bushel. lb.	Kind of Fruit.	Weight per bushel. lb.
Apples ...	42	Grapes ...	50	Nectarines ...	48	Pineapples ...	40
Apricots ...	55	Lemons ...	47	Passion Fruit	34	Prunes ...	60
Bananas ...	50	Mandarins ...	46	Peaches ...	44	Quinces ...	42
Cherries ...	48	Oranges ...	48	Pears ...	50	Tomatoes ...	48
Figs ...	36						

Vegetables are marketed in crates, cases, bags, bunches and loose (as shown on page 490 of the 50th edition of the Year Book), and mostly are sold as received in the agents' markets or loose off the floor in the producers' market.

Officers of the Department of Agriculture attend the market to ensure that vegetables and fruit have been graded and packed, and that disease-affected produce is destroyed, as required under the Plant Diseases Act, 1924; to inspect agents' records in connection with complaints by growers and others, and to collect wholesale prices data for record purposes and for publication.

Farm Produce Agents Act.

Persons who, as agents, sell fruit, vegetables, potatoes and other edible roots and tubers, eggs, poultry, honey, etc. must be licensed under the Farm Produce Agents Act, 1926-32, except that auctioneers registered

under the Auctioneers, Stock and Station and Real Estate Agents Act need not hold a license to auction farm produce beyond a radius of ten miles from the General Post Office, Sydney.

Agents must provide a bond from an approved insurance company, may not, without written consent of the vendor, buy produce consigned to them for sale, must keep books in the form prescribed and must conform to the approved practices of their calling. The gross proceeds from the sale of produce, less commission and other charges, must be accounted for to growers. Commission may not exceed $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (subject to minimum rates of 6d. per bushel case, 4d. per one-half bushel case and 2d. per quarter-bushel case for fruit and tomatoes), but for produce auctioned, and vegetables, potatoes and other edible roots and tubers sold at auction or otherwise outside a radius of ten miles from the General Post Office, Sydney, a maximum commission rate of 10 per cent. may be charged.

In January, 1950, the number of agents registered was 294 of whom 267 were in the metropolitan area, 20 in Newcastle and 7 in country centres.

WATER CONSERVATION AND IRRIGATION

In a large portion of New South Wales where the rainfall is low and irregular, and the rate of evaporation is high, the conservation of water for agricultural and pastoral purposes is necessary for the full utilisation of natural resources.

Public and private projects in New South Wales provide for the supply of water for rural purposes to approximately 19,000,000 acres, including 3,525,000 acres for purposes of intensive or extensive irrigation and about 15,475,000 acres for domestic and stock purposes only. A brief summary of the recommendations of the Commonwealth Rural Industries Commission in regard to water conservation and irrigation in Australia is given on page 414 of the 50th edition of the Year Book.

The control of water conservation (other than town and domestic supplies) is vested in the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, which consists of three Commissioners appointed by the Governor, one of whom is appointed Chairman. The Commission is one of three bodies controlled by the Minister for Conservation, the other two being the Soil Conservation Service and the Forestry Commission. Co-ordination of the plans and works of these three bodies is achieved through the Conservation Authority, established by Act of Parliament in 1949.

The Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission controls the works for water conservation and conducts investigations relating to water storages throughout New South Wales; it administers the irrigation areas established by the State; exercises statutory control of private irrigation and issues licenses under the Water Act to landholders; establishes water trusts and districts for the supply of water for domestic purposes and stock and irrigation, and constructs works for such trusts and districts. The Commission also controls the use of artesian and sub-artesian waters, and assists landholders to establish or improve farm water supplies.

Works for the improvement of rivers and foreshores in New South Wales are controlled, in terms of the Rivers and Foreshores Improvement Act, 1948, by the Minister for Public Works (Constructing Authority for tidal waters) and the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission (Constructing Authority for the non-tidal portions of rivers). The Act also provides for the constitution of a Rivers and Foreshores Improvement Board.

Control of the waters of the River Murray for the benefit of the States concerned—New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia—is exercised by the River Murray Commission in terms of the Murray Waters Agreement between these States and the Commonwealth. Ministers of the affected Governments agreed in conference on 18th October, 1948, to amend the agreement in certain particulars and the amending Agreement was ratified by the Parliament of the Commonwealth by an Act assented to on

21st December, 1948. The Commission consists of representatives of the Governments of the three States and of the Commonwealth. The Chairman of the Conservation Authority represents New South Wales. The agreement provided for the construction of locks and weirs in the Murray and Murrumbidgee Rivers and Lake Victoria storage (551,700 acre feet), of barrages at the mouth of the river in South Australia and of the Hume Reservoir for the purpose of regulating the flow of the Murray River. The storage capacity of the Hume Dam is 1,250,000 acre-feet but arrangements have been made to increase the capacity to 2,000,000 acre feet. The agreement also ensures an equitable allocation of the flow of the river between the States. The allocations per annum are as follow:—New South Wales, 1,957,000 acre-feet, Victoria, 2,219,000 acre-feet and South Australia 1,254,000 acre-feet. Any surplus over these quantities may be allocated and allocations may be varied or restricted by the River Murray Commission from time to time. In New South Wales the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission administers the State's share of the stored waters and carries out schemes for its use.

The waters of the Severn, Dumaresq, Macintyre and Barwon Rivers are controlled by the Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission, established under and in terms of an agreement concluded in 1947 between the Governments of New South Wales and Queensland. The Commission comprises an independent chairman and a representative of each State. Within New South Wales the scheme is administered by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission.

The agreement provides for construction of a storage dam in the Dumaresq River, 12 weirs in the border rivers and 4 regulators in effluent streams, and for equal sharing by the States of costs of construction, maintenance, operation and control of existing and proposed works, and of water discharged from the storage dam.

A scheme for the diversion of the waters of the Snowy River for use in conjunction with the waters of the upper Murrumbidgee, Tumut and upper Murray Rivers and tributaries was adopted by Commonwealth, New South Wales and Victorian Ministers in February, 1949. Major works involved include seven large dams, 86 miles of tunnels, 490 miles of race-lines and 16 power stations. Approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ million acre-feet of water will be stored, including 1 million on the upper Murray and 800,000 acre-feet at Blowering on the Tumut. Diversion of waters is planned as follows:—

Snowy River at Jindabyne to Murray River ..	730,000 acre-feet.
Eucumbene River to Tumut River	235,000 acre-feet.
Tooma River to Tumut River	330,000 acre-feet.
Murrumbidgee River to Tumut River	300,000 acre-feet.

This work is under the control of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority.

The Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission summarises the irrigation and water supply projects which it controls as follows:—

Table 545.—Extent of Irrigation in New South Wales, 1948-49.

Projects.			Land for Irrigation.			Water Supplied.	
Nature of Supply.	No.	Area.	Irrigable Area (approx.).	Holdings with Irrigable Land.	Area Actually Irrigated.	For Irrigation.	For Stock and Domestic Purposes.
		acres.	acres.	No.	acres.	acre-feet	
Irrigation areas (intensive) ...	5	402,053	215,005	2,388*	202,398*	302,627*	3,348*
Irrigation districts (extensive)	8	2,223,990	517,364	1,345	224,210	243,946	7,851
Flood control districts (extensive) ...	2	647,800	94,828†	94	98,558†	73,654†	...
Irrigation trusts ...	7	15,853	5,656	223	4,242	8,107	...
Licensed irrigators ...	3,999	175,369‡	175,369‡	3,999	47,315	136,067	37,160§
Total ...	...	3,525,071	1,008,822	8,049	576,723	764,401	48,305

* Includes 9 holdings supplied under agreement; area irrigated, 7,112 acres; water for irrigation and domestic and stock purposes, 14,536 acre-ft. † Lowbidgee district only. ‡ Irrigable area only. § Supplied to 1,079 holdings for domestic and stock purposes only.

IRRIGATION AREAS ESTABLISHED BY THE STATE.

The Irrigation Areas established by the State of New South Wales are the Murrumbidgee, Cullwaa, Coomealla, Tullakool and Hay Irrigation Areas. The system of land administration applying to these areas and the tenures under which the lands are occupied are described in the chapter "Land Legislation and Settlement."

MURRUMBIDGEE IRRIGATION AREAS.

The source of water supply for the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas is the Murrumbidgee River. A large concrete dam has been constructed at Burrinjuck at the head of the river. Its capacity is nearly 33,613 million cubic feet (771,640 acre-feet), the maximum depth of water is 200 feet, and the area of water surface is 12,780 acres. Water stored in the dam is conveyed along the river channel for a distance of about 240 miles to Berembid Weir where it is diverted into the main canal which, at the off-take, has a capacity of 1,600 cubic feet per second. The main canal has been constructed for a distance of 96½ miles to supply the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas by means of a system of reticulation channels. The total length of the canals, channels and pipe lines (including drainage channels) is 1,650 miles. In addition there are approximately 380 miles of channels supplying districts and water trusts adjacent to the Irrigation Areas. At Burrinjuck Dam, hydro-electric power works have been installed which form an important part of the electric power system of New South Wales.

Particulars of the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas are shown below:—

Table 546.—Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas.

Year ended 30th June.	Water Distributed.	Value of Rural Production. *	Revenue derived.			
			Water Rates and Charges.	Land Lease Rentals.	Interest on Advances.	Other Revenue.
	acre-feet		£			
1926	81,949	800,000	38,707	73,287	120,086	650
1931	173,696	868,000	56,239	83,914	81,248	1,527
1936	267,890	1,184,000	80,056	53,928	42,770	7,283
1939	243,183	1,790,700	71,517	46,443	54,027	2,456
1940	261,100	1,831,900	80,618	48,686	55,274	802
1941	332,643	1,942,000	107,289	45,478	55,006	2,237
1942	349,877	2,067,000	112,270	45,347	52,986	2,156
1943	304,429	2,518,100	100,394	46,287	52,038	2,349
1944	347,423	3,336,500	114,607	46,356	49,147	2,417
1945	238,332	2,590,800	85,462	45,770	47,818	2,728
1946	232,731	2,693,500	81,187	45,447	46,887	3,362
1947	373,241	3,169,100	121,950	44,423	46,771	4,406
1948	264,530	4,336,000	112,026	41,384	45,416	3,039
1949	271,585	3,742,000	115,987	43,224	44,854	2,813

* Excluding value added in factories.

During the years of depression the Government granted to settlers many concessions in respect of water charges and rentals. Information respecting these concessions is published in the chapter "Land Legislation and Settlement" of the 1937-38 issue of the Year Book.

The capital expenditure of the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas and Burrinjuck Dam was £11,257,939 as at 30th June, 1949, of which £11,056,597 was expended from Loan Account. This sum was reduced by £2,150,707 written off for various reasons, mainly on account of Soldier Settlements.

CURLWAA, COOMEALLA, TULLAKOOL AND HAY IRRIGATION AREAS.

The Irrigation Areas of Curlwaa, 10,550 acres, and Coomealla, 35,450 acres, are situated on the Murray River near its junction with the Darling. Water for irrigation is pumped from the Murray River. The Tullakool Irrigation Area, 16,593 acres, formerly part of the Wakool Irrigation District, was constituted on 27th June, 1947. Farms in the area have been made available to ex-servicemen for mixed farming, including rice growing. The Hay Irrigation Area, 6,806 acres, is on the Murrumbidgee River and derives its supplies by pumping from the river. The main industry is dairying.

PRODUCTION OF IRRIGATION AREAS.

Comparative statistics of the production of the irrigation areas (excluding Tullakool) established by the Government of New South Wales are shown in the following statement. Farming operations on the Murrumbidgee area commenced in the season 1912-13, and the first section of the Coomealla project became available in 1925.

The total area under occupation (including non-irrigable lands) in these areas at 30th June, 1949 was Murrumbidgee, 346,455 acres; Coomealla 34,127 acres (including 30,157 acres of undeveloped land leased for grazing); Curlwaa 8,495 acres; and Hay 6,226 acres.

Table 547.—State Irrigation Areas: Production.

Particulars.	1930-31.	1938-39.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Cultivated Holdings ...No.	1,598	1,579	1,458	1,437	1,454	1,462
Area under—						
All Crops ... Acres	114,441	128,466	113,546	129,732	124,072	117,153
Rice	19,825	22,456	19,985	26,702	21,500	21,511
Other Grain	55,444	56,484	50,648	61,563	64,956	56,909
Hay & Green Food	10,032	23,459	15,801	14,072	10,598	11,759
Grape Vines—						
Bearing	6,301	8,737	8,032	8,030	8,038	8,108
Not yet Bearing	1,452	769	204	362	628	749
Orchards—						
Bearing	10,507	12,021	12,066	12,686	12,919	12,571
Not yet Bearing	4,079	3,092	3,030	2,723	3,008	3,014
Live Stock—						
Horses No.	6,131	6,842	5,387	5,307	4,883	4,661
Cattle—						
*Dairy	2,416	1,580	1,735	1,619	1,731	1,867
Other	3,163	4,221	6,035	6,736	7,134	6,758
Sheep	76,609	147,071	124,984	133,068	156,602	178,453
Pigs	1,889	1,065	2,469	2,496	2,727	3,116
Production—						
Wine gal.	904,402	2,245,183	2,630,090	3,461,857	3,868,452	3,599,155
Sultanas cwt.	33,250	68,668	88,998	75,670	85,888	44,882
Raisins and Lexias	2,139	4,913	5,630	5,482	5,208	4,893
Currants	5,862	21,651	15,204	13,458	17,078	17,726
Oranges—						
Wash'ton Navel bush	355,629	510,332	351,256	187,362	391,247	357,497
Valencia	199,990	430,390	388,435	281,085	538,448	527,018
All Other	24,340	18,360	19,002	12,725	16,371	16,071
Lemons	54,208	50,341	28,456	28,796	35,440	34,216
Peaches—						
Dessert & Drying	45,995	57,325	38,301	35,013	40,344	42,700
Canning	204,848	372,276	402,319	409,838	573,214	377,510
Nectarines	4,944	7,646	14,104	8,537	15,782	13,465
Apricots	86,079	127,397	195,217	218,432	290,603	197,915
Prunes	86,698	60,591	99,974	97,529	102,623	86,386
Apples	17,278	47,976	109,513	107,928	147,027	147,871
Butter lb.	374,121	198,084	149,095	198,716	201,815	193,422
Grain—						
Wheat bush.	503,664	710,295	630,000	442,515	1,019,535	804,873
Rice	1,427,413	2,657,760	2,005,760	2,432,853	2,163,840	1,910,027
Oats	68,247	162,847	274,950	134,715	312,756	167,821
Other	4,386	1,069	5,805	50,316	23,831	10,860

* Cows and heifers in registered dairies only.

The area under crop was greatest (129,732 acres) in 1946-47. During the war years it fluctuated between 100,000 and 110,000 acres except in 1939-40 and 1944-45 when it was 92,304 and 90,947 acres, respectively. It increased to 113,546 acres in 1945-46 and was above 120,000 acres in 1946-47 and 1947-48, but declined to 117,153 acres in 1948-49. Changes in rice, wheat and hay and green food acreages were the principal elements in the fluctuations. Particulars of rice-growing are given on page 638.

Dairying tended to be replaced by rice growing and fat lamb raising for some years after 1934-35 and in recent years "other" cattle have increased while (since 1940-41) dairy cattle have decreased in number. In 1948-49 compared with 1938-39 there were about 21.3 per cent. more sheep, about 18.2 per cent. more dairy cattle and about 60.1 per cent. more "other" cattle.

Oranges, peaches, apricots, apples, and prunes are the principal kinds of fruit produced. Grapefruit growing has expanded on irrigation areas where there were 24,895 bearing and 6,105 non-bearing trees in 1948-49, and the production was 56,653 bushels. There is a considerable area under grapes for wine, table and drying purposes.

The following statement shows the number of fruit trees of the principal varieties on the irrigation settlements, distinguishing the productive trees from those not yet bearing:—

Table 548.—State Irrigation Areas: Number of Fruit Trees.

Fruit Trees.	1930-31.		1938-39.		1946-47.		1947-48.		1948-49.	
	Pro- ductive.	Not yet Bearing.	Pro- ductive.	Not yet Bearing.	Pro- ductive.	Not yet Bearing.	Pro- ductive.	Not yet Bearing.	Pro- ductive.	Not yet Bearing.
Orange—										
Seville ...	1,071	812	1,111	2,258	2,141	398	2,659	1,029	3,016	1,151
Washington										
Navel ...	228,445	65,529	237,773	17,465	181,990	21,365	187,543	20,509	176,701	23,488
Valencia ...	121,478	105,874	201,048	51,054	254,784	72,630	264,214	101,725	265,135	113,716
All other ...	14,429	4,476	9,372	1,290	6,545	2,220	5,484	2,034	5,509	900
Lemon ...	27,856	14,066	28,654	8,501	24,750	4,773	25,151	3,522	22,617	2,531
Mandarin ...	15,052	7,092	11,738	1,078	8,644	119	8,393	104	8,626	765
Peach—										
Dessert and										
Drying ...	32,194	2,691	27,996	15,340	20,717	7,759	18,523	4,145	21,674	6,014
Canning ...	160,621	54,153	181,883	113,002	264,586	63,986	273,628	60,259	253,726	46,336
Nectarine ...	4,566	1,079	4,004	1,224	8,838	3,123	8,991	1,783	9,346	2,661
Apricot ...	101,087	6,201	89,338	11,013	96,587	17,808	98,060	17,744	96,148	17,640
Prune ...	107,462	4,974	78,683	6,690	64,783	18,695	67,838	24,550	62,689	24,192
Plum ...	8,696	823	5,929	1,378	5,790	2,607	5,372	3,457	4,743	6,828
Pear—										
Williams ...	12,932	2,075	13,499	18,734	26,496	9,759	28,533	9,141	30,970	7,143
Other ...	6,925	918	5,295	3,678	12,109	3,818	13,727	1,523	12,641	1,387
Apple ...	51,577	69,603	97,229	52,097	62,110	1,667	62,441	1,526	60,989	1,641
Fig ...	6,359	4,833	7,750	1,652	8,857	1,426	9,841	2,760	9,979	1,673
Almond ...	22,785	6,214	33,984	20,171	34,891	2,067	33,254	641	34,163	786

In addition to irrigated crops, extensive areas of pastures and land under fallow are irrigated. It has been estimated by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission that the total area irrigated for crops, pastures and fallow in New South Wales (including private projects) was 576,723 acres in 1948-49.

LACHLAN RIVER WATER CONSERVATION SCHEME.

A dam with a capacity of 303,900 acre-feet has been constructed at Wyangala, on the Lachlan River, and the project includes balance storages in Lake Cargelligo (29,400 acre-feet), and in Lake Ballyroan, above Hillston (108,000 acre-feet), under construction, and a head storage to be constructed on the Belubula River, to assure water supplies for domestic purposes and stock along the full length of the river and effluent streams, and water which will be diverted for irrigation under licenses. The Jemalong and Wyldes Plains Irrigation Districts constituted under the Water Act are supplied with water under this scheme. The discharge of water from Wyangala Dam was 415,850 acre-feet in 1947-48 and 333,452 acre-feet in 1948-49.

NAMOI RIVER WATER CONSERVATION SCHEME.

In December, 1937, the Government authorised the construction of a storage dam at Keepit on the Namoi River as a national work at an estimated cost of £1,340,000. The site of Keepit dam is about 26 miles east of Gunnedah upstream of the confluence with the Peel River. The scheme is designed to supply water for a limited amount of intensive and for extensive irrigation along parts of the Namoi Valley. The storage capacity of the dam will be about 345,000 acre-feet; it will be about 1,800 feet long and about 125 feet high above the river bed. The total expenditure

to 30th June, 1949, was £1,150,973. Construction was suspended early in 1942, owing to war conditions, and was resumed in November, 1945.

DARLING, MACQUARIE AND HUNTER RIVER SCHEMES.

Authority to undertake schemes of water conservation on the Darling, Macquarie and Hunter Rivers is given by the Darling River Waters Act, 1945, the Menindee Water Conservation Act, 1949, the Burrendong Dam Act, 1946, the Glenbawn Dam Act, 1946, and the Warkworth Flood Mitigation and Water Conservation Act, 1950. Work has been commenced on the Darling River scheme which provides for from thirty-five to forty weirs to enable the supply of water for stock and domestic use, to augment the Broken Hill supply and for irrigation of limited areas and on the Menindee Lakes storage project. From the Burrendong Dam, to store 650,000 acre-feet, about 6,700,000 acres may be supplied with stock and domestic water but only a very small area with water for irrigation. The Glenbawn Dam, to be located on the Hunter River about 8 miles above its confluence with Page's River and to hold about 157,000 acre-feet, is the first of eight storage and/or flood prevention dams proposed in the Hunter River system. Enabling legislation for the first of the flood prevention projects (Warkworth Dam on Wollombi Brook), was passed in 1950.

The estimated cost of the Darling River weirs scheme is £450,000, of the Menindee Lakes project, £2,300,000, of the Burrendong Dam, £3,900,000, of the Glenbawn Dam, £3,000,000, and of Warkworth Dam, £2,500,000.

WORKS UNDER THE WATER ACT, 1912-46.

IRRIGATION DISTRICTS.

The Water Act, 1912-46 makes provision for the constitution of districts for water supply. These differ from the Water Trusts, described later, in that the charges payable by landholders for water are intended to cover maintenance and operation by the Commission and contribution towards interest on capital cost. Landholders, however, are not required to repay the cost of the works constructed by the State.

The following districts had been constituted up to 30th June, 1949:—

Table 549.—Irrigation Districts.

District.	Supplied from—	Area Served.	Water Rights Attached.	Date of Constitution.
		acres.	acre feet.	
Berriquin (Provisional) ...	Murray River ...	602,144	59,160.	9 Mar., 1934
Deniboota (Provisional) ...	do ...	303,064†	23,935†	16 Dec., 1938
Jernargo (Provisional) ...	do ...	130,850	.....	18 April, 1941
Wakool ...	do ...	393,142	32,090	4 July, 1941
Denimein (Provisional) ...	do ...	140,850†	11,240†	11 Jan., 1946
Barramein* (Provisional) ...	do ...	88,651†	.....	5 April, 1946
Tabbita ...	Murrumbidgee River	5,691	670	16 Aug., 1935
Benerembah ...	do	121,563	12,947	23 Oct., 1936
Wah Wah ...	do	580,999	3,755	11 Jan., 1946
Gumly (Provisional) ...	do	324†	196	15 Aug., 1947
Jemalong ...	Lachlan River	163,890	7,475	25 June, 1943
Wylde Plains ...	do	52,322	1,295	20 July, 1945
Total Area ...	...	2,583,490	152,763	

* Domestic and stock water supply only.

† At date of constitution.

Water is supplied to landholders for fodder crops or sown pastures but not for commercial orchards, vineyards, or for rice (except in the circumstances indicated at page 638).

During the year ended 30th June, 1949, water was supplied to holdings within the Tabbita, Benerembah, Wah Wah, Wakool, Berriquin, Denimein, Jemalong and Wyldes Plains districts.

The works for the Wakool, Berriquin, Deniboota, Denimein, Barramein and Jernargo districts are projects for the utilisation of the New South Wales share of the Murray waters conserved by the Hume Dam.

The works for the Berriquin district include the Mulwala Canal, which branches from the Murray at Yarrawonga Weir. It supplements the supply of water from the Edward River to the Wakool district and will serve the Deniboota district by a pipe syphon passing under the Edward River. When completed, it will be about 100 miles in length. Its capacity at the offtake is 5,000 acre-feet per day. The Mulwala Canal was completed as far as the Edward River, 75½ miles, in 1942. The Berrigan Channel, 22 miles, was completed in 1944. The approximate length of canal, channels and escape channels at 30th June, 1949, was 763 miles.

The cost of the Wakool district works was about £520,352; of the Benerembah works, £43,273; the Tabbita works, £4,653; and the Wyldes Plains and Jemalong projects, £188,800. Up to 30th June, 1949, approximately £1,493,570 had been expended upon construction of the Mulwala Canal and the Berriquin district works, £575,054 on the Deniboota and £46,350 on the Denimein schemes.

FLOOD CONTROL AND FLOOD IRRIGATION DISTRICTS.

In December, 1940, the Water Act was amended to empower the Commission to constitute flood control districts and flood control and irrigation districts, where works may be constructed for controlling or partly controlling floods and supplying water for irrigation by flooding. Before constituting them particulars of the proposed districts, purpose, rates, and works must be published by the Commission and objections must be considered by a Board consisting of an officer of the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, an officer of the Department of Agriculture, and an officer of the Department of Lands. Pending completion of the works the areas are notified as provisional districts. Landholders within the districts deemed to be benefited by the works are to pay rates as levied by the Commission. Municipal or shire councils may be compensated for damage to any public road resulting from flooding caused by the operation of the works, and in certain circumstances landholders on whose land such works are constructed may claim compensation for the land used, or in respect of severance resulting from the works.

The works (in progress) for the Lowbidgee Provisional Flood Control and Irrigation District of approximately 367,000 acres, constituted on 9th February, 1945, are to flood irrigate about 140,000 acres of pasture lands by diversion of water from the Maude and Redbank Weirs on the lower Murrumbidgee River. The cost to 30th June, 1949 was £65,218. Works for the Medgun Flood Control and Irrigation District were completed in

September, 1947 and cost £22,709. The District, constituted on 16th March, 1945, embraces about 272,800 acres on either side of Medgun Creek about 40 miles north-west of Moree.

WATER TRUSTS.

Under the provisions of the Water Act, 1912-46, trust districts may be constituted to supply water for domestic purposes and stock and for irrigation and for flood prevention or control within the Murray Basin. The Commission may construct or acquire the necessary works. Upon completion the works in each district are transferred to the administration of trustees consisting of persons elected by the occupiers of the land and a representative of the Commission. The trustees levy rates to meet the expenses of maintenance and administration and to repay the cost of the works by instalments.

At 30th June, 1949, there were thirteen trusts for the provision of water for domestic use and stock purposes, one for a town supply and one for flood prevention; the total area was 2,945,068 acres located as shown below:—

Particulars.	Murray River.	Murrumbidgee River.	Lachlan River.	Darling River, Anabranch.	Other Locations.	Total.
Trusts ... No.	5	1	5	1	3	15
Area benefited ... Acres	339,015	1,001,210	552,915	995,200	56,728	2,945,068

There were, in addition to the foregoing, seven irrigation trusts, covering an area of 15,854 acres.

LICENSES AND PERMITS FOR WATER WORKS.

The Water Act, 1912-46 vests in the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, for the benefit of the Crown, the right to use and control the water in rivers and lakes in New South Wales. The Commission may issue licenses to authorise landholders to divert water from rivers or lakes for the irrigation of their holdings or for joint water supply schemes.

Under the Water Act, as amended in 1946, the Commission may refuse to issue a license, but such refusal is subject to appeal to the Land and Valuation Court. The Commission may also, without right of appeal, refuse to issue a license which is intended for the purpose of irrigating natural grasses or where it is not satisfied as to the nature of the proposed works.

Licenses may be cancelled if the works covered by the license are not used for a period of three years or more, suspended for non-observance of conditions thereof, and treated as lapsed if the works authorised are not constructed within the time prescribed. The Commission is empowered to prescribe, in respect of any river, the maximum area of land within a holding, and the maximum area of any class of crop or plantings, for the irrigation of which water may be taken from the river.

The same amendment empowers the Commission to determine priority of right (based on past beneficial use) to the taking of water in times of shortage, gives non-riparian landholders the right to apply for licenses, and provides for the granting of authorities for construction and use of joint water supply schemes.

During 1948-49 applications for 619 new licenses and 498 for renewal of existing licenses for pumps, dams and other works were received, and 508 new licenses and 435 renewals were issued. On 30th June, 1949, there were 5,078 licenses in force, the usual term being five years. Of these 3,999 were for irrigation to serve an aggregate area of 175,369 acres.

Permits which are intended for works for mining and other purposes of a temporary nature, and for irrigation of areas not exceeding 10 acres, have a term up to twelve months, and may be renewed for a further year. Permits in force at 30th June, 1949, were 41.

Five authorities for joint water supply schemes to serve land subdivided with right to a supply of water for irrigation purposes covering an area of 1,739 acres were in force at 30th June, 1949.

FARM WATER SUPPLIES ACT, 1946.

The Farm Water Supplies Act, 1946, which came into operation on 9th August, 1946, provides that advances up to 90 per cent. of the cost of approved works may be made to owners of farm lands to provide or improve water supplies for domestic, stock or irrigation purposes, and to prepare land for irrigation. The advances, made through the Irrigation Agency of the Rural Bank, are secured by deeds of charge over the land and are repayable by half-yearly instalments over periods up to fifteen years.

The works may be carried out by the farmer, by a contractor or by the Commission, and the latter may make surveys and investigations and prepare designs and estimates for proposed works and undertake works financed by farmers themselves.

Where required by the Water Act a license or authority must be obtained before the work is begun. Works constructed with government assistance must be maintained to the Commission's satisfaction.

During 1948-49 advances totalling £20,834 were made by the Irrigation Agency of the Rural Bank for farm water supplies, and at 30th June, 1949 £32,146 in respect of 94 borrowers was outstanding.

ARTESIAN BORES.

The portion of the great Australian artesian basin which extends into New South Wales covers approximately 80,000 square miles and is situated in the northern and north-western hinterland of the State. The watering of the north-western country by means of bore-water has increased the carrying capacity of the land, and has made practicable some pastoral settlement on small holdings previously utilised by companies holding extensive areas.

Large supplies of water are obtained from the artesian basin, and eighty Bore Water Trusts and twelve Artesian Wells Districts, covering nearly 5,000,000 acres, are in operation under the Water Act. The Bore Trusts are administered by trustees in the same way as the Water Trusts previously described. In the Artesian Wells Districts the settlers maintain the drains and pay to the State charges assessed by the Local Land Board.

The Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission exercises general control over the use of artesian water with the object of preserving the efficiency of the bores and preventing waste. The Commission may sink artesian bores, improve the supply from existing wells, and construct drains, etc. for the benefit of landholders, and may issue licenses under the Water Act for the construction of bores by private owners.

At 30th June, 1949, 957 artesian bores had been sunk; 566 were flowing, giving an approximate aggregate discharge of 61,411,405 gallons per day; 337 bores were yielding a pumping supply; the balance (54) were abandoned. The total depth bored was 1,346,117 feet.

The following statement shows the particulars of the Government and private bores in operation at 30th June, 1949:—

Table 550.—Artesian Bores, 30th June, 1949.

Bores.	Flowing.	Pumping.	Total.	Total Depth.
	Number.			feet.
For Public Watering-places, Trust Bores, etc.	148	57	205	432,789
For Country Towns Water Supply ...	3	1	4	6,533
For Improvement Leases	15	10	25	35,870
Total, Government Bores	166	68	234	475,192
Total, Private Bores	401	269	670	808,374

The average depth of successful Government bores at 30th June, 1949, was 2,027 feet, and of successful private bores 1,207 feet; the depth ranges from 89 feet to 4,570 feet.

The deepest bores in New South Wales are in the Moree district. One at Boronga has the greatest depth (4,570 feet) and outflow (1,115,360 gallons per day); another at Kiga has a depth of 4,268 feet. The Yerranbah bore, in the same district, has a depth of 3,828 feet.

Bore water shows considerable variation in temperature, ranging from 72 degrees Fah. at Tunderbrine No. 1 Bore to 142 degrees Fah. at Wonga No. 1 Bore.

The flow from 92 bores is used for supplying water for stock on holdings served in connection with bore-water trusts and artesian wells districts. The total flow from these bores amounts to 25,239,514 gallons per day, watering districts of an area of 4,913,639 acres by means of 3,285 miles of distributing channels. The average rating of the bore trusts is 1.59d. per acre, including the cost of maintenance and administration.

The majority of the other bores is used by pastoralists for stock-watering only, but in a few instances the supply is utilised in connection with country towns.

The flow of artesian water is decreasing and it has been determined that the multiplicity of bores is a major cause of the decrease and that the limitation of the discharge of water from a bore will prolong its existence. Provision of control head gear has saved approximately 4,000,000 gallons per day.

SHALLOW BORING.

Arrangements were made by the Government in 1912 to assist settlers by sinking shallow bores. The scheme is administered by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission. The Commission constructs bores at pre-arranged charges which are repaid by settlers over a term of years. Advances for shallow bores made by the Irrigation Agency of the Rural Bank in 1948-49 totalled £27,657 and loans numbering 417 for a total of £143,284 were outstanding at 30th June, 1949.

Up to the 30th June, 1949, the number of bores sunk by the Commission was 4,101, of which 659 were abandoned and 164 were only partially successful. The total depth of shallow bores was 1,209,260 feet, the average depth being 295 feet. The aggregate cost of sinking these bores was £1,261,224 approximately.

Licenses under the Water Act must be obtained by private contractors for the sinking of bores to a depth of 100 feet or more in that part of the State west of direct lines drawn from Albury to Tamworth, Tamworth to Bingara, Bingara to Inverell, and Inverell to Bonshaw.

The number of licenses issued up to the 30th June, 1949 was 2,620.

GROWTH OF ARTESIAN AND SHALLOW BORING.

The recorded number of successful bores of all kinds (including those sunk by private contract of which the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission has a record) increased from 458 in 1911 to 5,820 at 30th June, 1949.

PASTORAL INDUSTRY

THE climate, terrain, and vegetation of New South Wales are pre-eminentlly suited for pastoral pursuits and early economic progress of the State was closely identified with the development of the pastoral industry. Extensive agricultural and dairying industries also have arisen, but the pastoral industries remain the greatest of the primary industries, having contributed more than 40 per cent. of the total value of primary production during the last ten years.

Some indication of the geographical distribution of the pastoral lands of New South Wales is given in succeeding pages and in the chapter "Rural Industries". The area of holdings used for grazing is approximately 156,000,000 acres, representing about 90 per cent. of the area used for the principal forms of rural activity within the State. Sheep grazing is the outstanding pastoral pursuit and is the principal rural enterprise on the slopes and plains west of the mountains; but cattle raising also is important, both for dairying and slaughtering in the coastal belt and for slaughtering in the tablelands and slopes and central plains. The extent to which sheep grazing is associated with wheat growing is displayed in Table 434 of this volume. The distribution of sheep, dairy cattle and "other" cattle throughout the State is indicated in the diagrammatic map published on page 9 of this Year Book.

LIVE STOCK.

New South Wales does not possess any indigenous animals which would give rise to a large industry, and of those introduced, sheep only have developed into a prolific source of wealth in the hinterland. Indeed, the development of the sheep industries has been so remarkable that it has, in a sense, restrained expansion of other pastoral activities. Horses have been bred principally for their utility in various industries and for racing purposes, but horsebreeding has declined in recent years. For many years cattle were produced only to supply local requirements of meat and dairy produce, but later an export trade was established and the number of cattle depastured increased. Pigs are bred principally in conjunction with dairying and wheat growing, but not in sufficient numbers to meet local requirements.

Importation of Stud Stock.

The pre-war scheme of subsidising the import of pedigree stock, which was suspended early in 1940, was revived and extended on 1st May, 1946.

It covers stud beef and dairy cattle from the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States of America, Zebu cattle from the United States, and sheep, draught horses, pigs and milch goats from the United Kingdom. Subsidy is paid on animals only after safe landing and release from quarantine in Australia. Stock breeders may not sell imported subsidised stock within two years of arrival without the consent of the

Minister of Agriculture in the State of import. Others importing stock must agree to offer them at auction without reserve within one month of release from quarantine and, where applicable, to reduce the purchase price by the difference between the ordinary and the concession freight rate; this done, the purchaser may claim the subsidy. The rates of subsidy per head are £100 for cattle and draught horses, £50 for pigs, and £40 for sheep and milch goats. Between May, 1946, and December, 1949, subsidy totalling £9,100 was paid in New South Wales on 81 cattle, 20 sheep and 5 goats.

NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK.

The following table shows the number of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs in New South Wales at decennial intervals from 1861 to 1921, and at the end of each season since 1921. Particulars of other live stock are given later.

Table 551.—Live Stock in New South Wales.

Year.*	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Year.*	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1861	233,220	2,271,923	5,615,000	146,091	1933	528,943	3,141,174	53,698,000	388,273
1871	304,100	2,014,888	16,279,000	213,193	1934	532,028	3,361,771	52,104,000	367,116
1881	398,577	2,597,348	36,592,000	213,916	1935	534,853	3,482,831	53,327,000	397,535
1891	469,647	2,128,898	61,831,000	253,189	1936	542,862	3,388,538	51,936,000	436,944
1901	486,716	2,047,454	41,857,000	265,730	1937	545,829	3,288,169	53,166,000	390,870
1911†	689,004	3,194,286	48,830,000	371,093	1938	528,625	3,019,581	51,563,000	356,765
1921†	663,178	3,375,267	37,750,000	306,253	1939	531,355	2,811,884	48,877,000	377,344
1922†	669,800	3,546,589	41,070,000	383,669	1940	534,837	2,782,653	54,372,000	451,064
1923†	660,031	3,251,180	38,760,000	340,853	1941	531,776	2,769,081	55,568,000	507,738
1924†	658,372	2,938,522	41,440,000	323,196	1942	525,697	2,878,450	56,738,000	454,102
1925†	647,503	2,876,254	47,100,000	339,669	1943	483,277	3,030,546	56,044,000	486,960
1926†	651,035	2,937,130	53,860,000	382,674	1944	465,672	3,143,378	56,837,000	561,294
1927†	623,392	2,818,653	55,930,000	332,921	1945	436,443	3,144,701	46,662,000	523,917
1928	598,377	2,848,654	50,510,000	301,819	1946	403,645	3,116,834	44,076,000	432,612
1929	567,371	2,784,615	50,185,000	311,605	1947	379,774	2,983,093	43,105,000	358,417
1930	534,945	2,686,132	48,720,000	323,499	1948	376,043	3,129,740	46,065,000	365,171
1931	524,512	2,840,473	53,366,000	334,331	1949	357,764	3,252,752	50,404,000	375,212
1932	524,751	2,993,586	52,986,000	385,846					

* As at 31st December, 1861 to 1911; 30th June, 1921 to 1931; and 31st March in 1932 and later years. † Includes Australian Capital Territory.

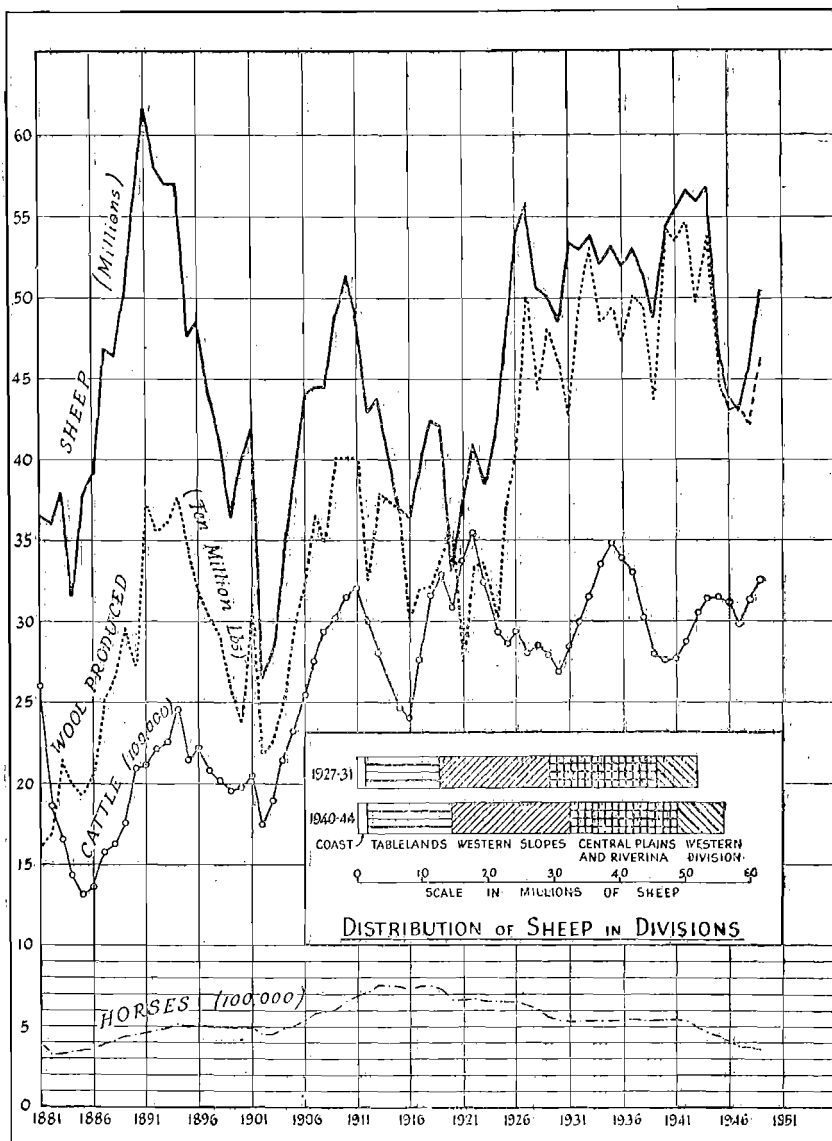
A comparison of the number of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs in New South Wales and in the other States is shown below:—

Table 552.—Live Stock in Australia, 31st March, 1949.

State.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
New South Wales	357,764	3,252,752	50,404,000	375,212
Victoria	213,090	2,224,543	19,170,312	223,823
Queensland	324,707	5,991,797	18,498,957	407,322
South Australia	94,071	461,086	9,365,713	71,427
Western Australia	68,521	864,131	10,872,540	80,689
Tasmania	22,207	266,419	2,160,009	36,996
Northern Territory	33,197	1,052,811	25,791	384
Australian Capital Territory	943	10,071	238,110	468
Total, Australia	1,114,500	14,123,610	108,735,432	1,196,321
Proportion per cent. in N.S.W.	32.1	23.0	46.4	31.4

Trends in livestock numbers and in the production of wool in New South Wales since 1881 are illustrated graphically on page 674. The geographical distribution of sheep, dairy cattle and other cattle is indicated in the diagrammatic map inserted on page 9 of this volume, and changes in the distribution of sheep in major divisions between the periods 1927-31 and 1940-44 are shown graphically in the inset to the following graph.

LIVESTOCK AND PRODUCTION OF WOOL IN NEW SOUTH WALES.



The numbers at side of graph represent 1,000,000 sheep, and 100,000 horses and cattle at end of season, and 10,000,000 lb. of wool produced.

An indication of the fluctuations in the number of livestock depastured in the State since 1861 is given in Table 553. For this purpose, the arbitrary equivalent of ten sheep to each head of large stock is used to express sheep, horses, and cattle in common terms—pigs are disregarded. The resulting sheep equivalent is shown for years spanning movements between 1861 and 1935 and annually since 1939.

Table 553.—Stock: Sheep Equivalent.

Year.*	Equivalent in Sheep of Live Stock grazed.	Year.*	Equivalent in Sheep of Live Stock grazed.	Year.*	Equivalent in Sheep of Live Stock grazed.
	thousand.		thousand.		thousand.
1861	30,666	1905	67,055	1939	82,309
1870	41,636	1910	89,489	1940	87,347
1875	60,272	1916	67,743	1941	88,576
1877	52,267	1918	81,560	1942	90,779
1881	66,551	1920	70,616	1943	91,182
1884	49,283	1921	78,184	1944	92,928
1891	87,816	1923	77,872	1945	82,473
1895	74,118	1927	90,350	1946	79,281
1899	60,706	1930	80,931	1947	76,734
1901	67,199	1933	90,399	1948	81,123
1902	48,563	1935	93,504	1949	86,509

*As at 31st December, 1861 to 1910; 30th June, 1916 to 1930; and 31st March in later years.

Between 1861 and 1891, the sheep equivalent increased by 186 per cent. The trend was interrupted only by drought in 1877 and 1884. In this period idle and partly used lands were being developed, mainly for sheep grazing. It has been held that in 1891 the State was overstocked in view of the scanty pastoral improvements then in the hinterland.

The upward trend was reversed by a series of poor seasons in the 'nineties' and in 1902, after severe drought, the sheep equivalent (48,563,000) was its lowest. The 1891 level was exceeded in 1910, but in this year the number of sheep was 10,251,000 less than in 1891. Seasonal conditions were unfavourable in 1912 and 1914, and after severe drought between 1918 and 1920 the sheep equivalent fell to 70,616,000 compared with 48,563,000 in 1902, though the number of cattle grazed had increased from 1,741,000 to 3,084,000. The sheep equivalent increased in each year (except 1923) from 1921 to 1927, when for the first time it exceeded 90,000,000. Then unfavourable seasons caused losses until 1930, which were recouped in the relatively good seasons which followed.

The number of sheep exceeded 53,000,000 and the sheep equivalent reached a peak of 93,504,000 in March, 1935 but then trended downwards and drought losses in 1938-39 caused a sharp decline to 82,309,000. Sheep flocks were restored in the following year and increased gradually to nearly 57,000,000 in 1944; the number of cattle also increased after 1941 and the sheep equivalent in March, 1944 was nearly as high as in 1935. Severe drought caused heavy losses in sheep flocks between 1944-45 and 1946-47. The decline in the number of horses accelerated in this period and the steady increase in cattle between 1940 and 1945 was checked after 1945-46. The sheep equivalent in March, 1945 was a little higher than in 1939, and in March, 1947 it reached its lowest point since 1920. Pastoral conditions improved in the summer of 1947 and became very favourable, leading to some regain in sheep and cattle numbers, but even so the sheep equivalent in March, 1949, remained 6,419,000 lower than in March, 1944.

Geographical Distribution of Live Stock.

The following table indicates the distribution of live stock in each division in New South Wales at intervals since 1891.

Table 554.—Live Stock in Divisions.

Division.	Number of Live Stock.							Proportion of Total.			
	1891.*	1911.*	1921.†	1931.†	1941.‡	1948.‡	1949.‡	1891.*	1921.†	1941.‡	1949.‡
	thousands.							per cent.			
SHEEP.											
Coastal ...	1,483	1,559	1,048	1,159	1,277	1,047	1,116	2·4	2·8	2·3	2·2
Tableland ...	7,882	9,735	7,524	11,304	12,879	11,164	11,974	12·8	19·9	23·2	23·8
Western Slope	10,869	12,167	9,743	17,270	17,579	14,207	15,892	17·6	25·8	31·6	31·6
C'l. Plains and											
Riverina ...	25,194	17,433	14,370	16,910	16,828	13,760	15,223	40·7	38·1	29·4	30·2
Western ...	16,403	7,936	5,065	6,723	7,505	5,887	6,199	26·5	13·4	13·5	12·3
Total ...	61,831	48,830	37,750	53,366	55,568	46,065	50,404	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
DAIRY CATTLE.											
Coastal ...	197	653	674	901	941	871	877	57·4	79·9	89·2	90·3
Tableland ...	67	107	73	44	39	34	34	19·5	8·6	3·7	3·5
Western Slope	37	78	59	51	61	48	46	10·8	7·0	5·8	4·8
C'l. Plains and											
Riverina ...	35	48	36	9	13	11	12	10·2	4·3	1·2	1·2
Western ...	7	9	2	1	1	1	2	2·1	0·2	0·1	0·2
Total ...	343§	895	844	1,006¶	1,055¶	965¶	971¶	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
OTHER CATTLE.											
Coastal ...	640	915	1,009	736	682	798	835	35·9	39·9	39·8	36·6
Tableland ...	465	550	580	404	393	493	534	26·0	22·9	22·9	23·4
Western Slope	247	422	441	397	370	516	547	13·8	17·4	21·6	24·0
C'l. Plains and											
Riverina ...	339	302	369	234	208	286	300	19·0	14·6	12·1	13·1
Western ...	94	110	132	63	61	72	66	5·3	5·2	3·6	2·9
Total ...	1,785	2,299	2,531	1,834	1,714	2,165	2,282	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
HORSES.											
Coastal ...	163	207	203	144	151	134	125	34·7	30·6	28·4	34·9
Tableland ...	92	127	112	86	91	68	68	19·6	16·9	17·1	19·0
Western Slope	76	180	168	159	150	91	87	16·2	25·4	28·2	24·3
C'l. Plains and											
Riverina ...	95	140	152	112	113	66	62	20·2	22·9	21·2	17·3
Western ...	44	35	28	23	27	17	16	9·3	4·2	5·1	4·5
Total ...	470	689	663	524	532	376	358	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

* At 31st December. † At 30th June. ‡ At 31st March. § Cows in milk only; dry cows and springing heifers are included in "Other Cattle." ¶ Cows in registered dairies only.

Sheep are depastured principally in the hinterland of the State, and are usually most numerous in the Western Slope divisions. Cattle are most numerous in the coastal areas, and horses in the Coastal and Western Slope divisions.

Since 1922 statistics of livestock have been compiled in local government areas, and not in counties as formerly. The change in geographical basis involved considerable alteration in the areas comprising divisions of the Western Slope and the Central Plains, where large numbers of stock are depastured. Therefore the divisional figures in the foregoing table for 1931 and later years are not strictly comparable with those for 1891, 1911, and 1921.

Improvement of Pastures and Fodder Conservation.

Information regarding the improvement of pastures by fertilising the land and cultivating suitable grasses and herbage is shown on page 563 of this volume.

SHEEP.

The following table shows the number of sheep at the end of each quinquennial period from 1861 to 1936 and at the end of later seasons, and the average rate of increase or decrease in each period.

Table 555.—Increase or Decrease in Number of Sheep.

Year.*	Sheep.		Year.*	Sheep.		Year.*	Sheep.	
	thous.	per cent.		thous.	per cent.		thous.	per cent.
1861	5,615	...	1906	44,132	1·1	1941	55,568	2·2
1866	11,562	15·5	1911	48,830	2·0	1942	56,738	2·1
1871	16,278	7·1	1916	36,490	— 5·6	1943	56,044	— 1·2
1876	25,269	9·2	1921	37,750	0·7	1944	56,837	1·4
1881	36,591	7·7	1926	53,860	7·4	1945	46,662	— 17·9
1886	39,169	1·4	1931	53,366	— 0·2	1946	44,076	— 5·5
1891	61,831	9·6	1936	51,936	— 0·5	1947	43,105	— 2·2
1896	48,318	— 4·8	1939	48,877	— 5·2	1948	46,065	6·9
1901	41,857	— 2·8	1940	54,372	11·2	1949	50,404	9·4

* At 31st December, 1861 to 1911; 30th June, 1916 to 1931; and at 31st March later years.

The number of sheep was greatest in 1891, and thereafter lowest at the end of 1902 by reason of drought. The reduction in the number of sheep between 1891 and 1921 seems to have been due mainly to a remarkable deterioration of seasons. The weighted average annual rainfall of the State was about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches less in the twenty years which followed 1894 than in the preceding quarter of a century, and this decline was proportionally heaviest in the plain districts of low average rainfall, which in 1891 carried two-thirds of the sheep depastured in the State. The rabbit pest, too, aggravated the effects of dry weather through destruction of natural herbage, and the expansion of the agricultural industry caused land to be diverted from the purpose of sheep-breeding.

During later years the grazing capacity of the pastoral lands was improved by increased conservation of water, control of the rabbit pest, fertilising of pastures and cultivation of grasses, and better facilities for transfer of stock from localities where seasonal conditions become unfavourable. Between 1923 and 1926 the number of sheep rose by 15 millions and remained above 50 millions (except in 1930 and 1939) until March, 1944, when the number, 56,837,000, was the highest since 1894. The weighted average annual rainfall in sheep districts was below normal in every season (except 1938-39) from 1936-37 to 1945-46, normal in 1946-47, much above normal in 1947-48 and almost normal in 1948-49. In the years since 1920-21 the longest succession of years of below normal rainfall was three from 1921-22 to 1923-24. Severe losses were experienced in 1944-45 and flocks continued to decline until in March, 1947, the number (43,105,000) was the lowest since 1924. A return of good seasonal conditions enabled some of the drought losses to be made good, but the number at 31st March, 1949 (50,404,000), was 6,433,000 below the high level of 1944.

The following table shows as nearly as may be the extent of each of the principal factors in the increase and decrease in the number of sheep since March, 1938.

Table 556.—Sheep, Lambing, Slaughter, Exports, Deaths.

Season.	Lambs Marked.	Sheep and Lambs Slaughtered.	Excess of Imports (+) or Exports (—)	Estimated number of Deaths* (Balance).	Net Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Sheep at 31st March.
thousands.						
1938-39	9,286	6,311	(+) 230	5,891	(—) 2,686	48,877
1939-40	15,674	6,887	(—) 44	3,248	(+) 5,495	54,372
1940-41	14,015	8,168	(—) 664	3,987	(+) 1,196	55,568
1941-42	14,616	8,128	(—) 1,432	3,886	(+) 1,170	56,738
1942-43	13,627	9,299	(—) 772	4,251	(—) 694	56,044
1943-44	15,068	9,476	(—) 798	4,000	(+) 793	56,837
1944-45	11,069	8,865	(—) 1,009	11,370	(—) 10,175	46,662
1945-46	9,894	7,601	(+) 393	5,272	(—) 2,586	44,076
1946-47	11,240	7,137	(—) 628	4,446	(—) 971	43,105
1947-48	12,861	6,189	(—) 302	3,410	(+) 2,960	46,065
1948-49	13,770	6,231	(+) 42	3,242	(+) 4,339	50,404

* The figures in this column represent a balance and are rough approximations

The effect of adverse seasons on the sheep flocks is apparent in four directions, *viz.*, losses by death attributable mainly to lack of fodder and water, increase in the slaughtering of fat stock, decrease in lambing, and increased export to other States.

Adverse seasons in 1937-38 and 1938-39 caused losses which were more than regained in 1939-40 when mortality was low and lambing was a record. With mortality low and lambing heavy, there was a gradual increase despite much heavier slaughtering, and from 1941-42 to 1943-44 the number of sheep exceeded 56,000,000. Severe drought supervened and in the three seasons ended March, 1947, deaths of sheep on holdings were about 9,500,000 above, and lambs marked about 3,866,000 short of, the average in the preceding quinquennium, and slaughterings, though fewer, were at a high level. In that period lambing was at its lowest level in 1945-46 when there was a net import of sheep for the first time since 1938-39. During the three seasons 1944-45 to 1946-47, the number of sheep decreased by 13,732,000 or by 24.2 per cent. Subsequently pastures were good, lambing satisfactory, mortality low, and slaughtering lighter, but despite increases in 1947-48 and 1948-49, the number of sheep at 31st March, 1949 was 11.3 per cent. less than in 1944.

NUMBER AND SIZE OF SHEEP FLOCKS.

The 46,058,746 sheep depastured on holdings of one acre and upwards in the State at 31st March, 1948 (the latest year for which the particulars are available), were distributed over 31,894 flocks ranging in size from under 50 to over 50,000 sheep. Sheep and flocks were most numerous in the Western Slope divisions where 30.8 per cent. of the State's sheep were depastured in 37.7 per cent. of the flocks. The proportions in the other divisions were: Central Plains and Riverina, sheep 29.9 per cent., flocks 25.1 per cent; Tableland, sheep 24.2 per cent., flocks 28.8 per cent.;

Western, sheep 12.8 per cent., flocks 4.3 per cent.; and Coastal, sheep 2.3 per cent., flocks 4.1 per cent. The number of flocks in each division, classified in order of size, is given in the following table:—

**Table 557.—Sheep Flocks on Holdings of One Acre or More,
31st March, 1948.**

Number of Sheep in Flock.	Number of Sheep Flocks in Division.					
	Coastal.	Tableland.	Western Slope.	Central Plains and Riverina.	Western.	Whole State.
Under 50	337	576	697	238	24	1,872
50-99	107	458	440	175	11	1,191
100-249	152	1,147	1,545	822	34	3,700
250-499	203	1,654	2,605	1,534	33	6,029
500-999	252	2,843	3,050	1,901	86	7,632
1,000-1,999	165	1,833	2,135	1,661	248	6,042
2,000-4,999	74	921	1,239	1,276	682	4,192
5,000-9,999	17	193	227	274	169	885
10,000-19,999	3	59	69	92	56	279
20,000-49,999	2	4	8	29	24	67
50,000 and over	...	...	...	4	1	5
Total	1,312	9,193	12,015	8,006	1,368	31,894

Nearly a quarter of the flocks in the State were of from 500 to 999, and 19,703 flocks, or 62 per cent. of the total, each contained between 250 and 1,999 sheep. Twenty-one per cent. of the flocks consisted of less than 250 sheep; 13 per cent. comprised flocks of 2,000 to 4,999 and 4 per cent. contained 5,000 or more sheep. Four flocks in the Central Plains division and one in the Western division each contained 50,000 or more sheep.

The divisional distribution of sheep in flocks of varying size was as follows:—

Table 558.—Sheep according to Sizes of Flocks, 31st March, 1948.

Number of Sheep in Flocks.	Number of Sheep in Flocks in Division.					
	Coastal.	Tableland.	Western Slope.	Central Plains and Riverina.	Western.	Whole State.
Under 50	6,686	13,698	16,625	5,850	590	43,449
50-99	8,250	37,155	35,134	13,887	795	95,221
100-249	27,879	217,032	293,636	163,633	6,240	708,520
250-499	82,397	671,394	1,075,273	632,955	13,388	2,475,407
500-999	202,850	1,881,566	2,414,478	1,532,738	71,578	6,103,210
1,000-1,999	249,116	2,849,828	3,317,044	2,636,339	428,864	9,481,191
2,000-4,999	241,255	2,994,566	4,092,987	4,231,830	2,404,228	13,964,866
5,000-9,999	127,052	1,508,204	1,693,624	2,059,782	1,242,628	6,631,356
10,000-19,999	39,342	883,255	1,047,581	1,347,062	851,275	4,168,515
20,000-49,999	60,917	105,061	220,453	855,237	806,744	2,048,412
50,000 and over	...	...	...	270,351	58,748	333,599
Total	1,045,744	11,161,809	14,206,835	13,759,214	5,885,144	46,058,746*

* 6,254 sheep on holdings of less than one acre in extent, are not included in this table.

Flocks of from 2,000 to 4,999 sheep contained 13,964,866 or 30.3 per cent. of all sheep in the State. Those with 1,000 to 1,999 sheep (20.6 per cent.) were next in order, followed by flocks having 5,000 to 9,999 (14.4 per cent.) 500 to 999 (13.3 per cent.), and 10,000 to 19,999 (9.1 per cent.). Thus 87.7 per cent. of all sheep were in flocks of from 500 to 19,999 sheep. Those of less than 500 sheep (40 per cent. of all flocks) together contained only 3,322,597 or 7.2 per cent. of the sheep, and 2,387,011 or 5.1 per cent. were in flocks of 20,000 or more sheep.

INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF SHEEP.

Apart from the seasonal movement of stock to and from agistment in other States, there is a regular export of sheep from New South Wales to Victoria. During the five years ending June, 1949, 6,219,000 sheep were moved from New South Wales to Victoria, and 1,688,000 from Victoria to New South Wales, leaving an excess of exports to Victoria of 4,531,000. In the same period, 4,135,000 sheep were imported from Queensland to New South Wales and 1,151,000 were exported from New South Wales to Queensland, leaving an excess of imports of 2,984,000 from Queensland to New South Wales. The excess of exports to other destinations during the same period was 43,000, chiefly to South Australia, and the total excess of exports of live sheep from New South Wales during the five years was 1,590,000, consisting mainly of sheep sent to market in Victoria from the southern districts of New South Wales.

The following table shows the movement of sheep from and to New South Wales, as recorded, in 1938-39 and later seasons:—

Table 559.—Sheep: Interstate Exports and Imports.

Year ended 30th June.	Sheep from New South Wales.				Sheep to New South Wales.				Excess of Exports.
	To Victoria.	To Queens-land.	To South Australia and by Sea.	Total.	From Victoria.	From Queens-land.	From South Australia and by Sea.	Total.	
	thousands.								
1939	1,054	446	34	1,534	919	1,339	66	2,324	(-) 790
1940	1,837	384	106	2,327	460	1,631	21	2,112	215
1941	1,624	343	111	2,078	599	621	31	1,251	827
1942	1,718	370	221	2,309	368	320	33	721	1,588
1943	1,527	169	351	2,047	264	1,203	12	1,479	568
1944	1,447	286	161	1,894	326	671	20	1,017	877
1945	1,449	291	63	1,803	243	558	21	822	981
1946	888	190	14	1,092	297	1,192	37	1,526	(-) 434
1947	1,641	211	7	1,859	346	741	1	1,088	771
1948	1,106	196	23	1,325	411	768	1	1,180	145
1949	1,135	263	5	1,403	391	876	9	1,276	127

(-) Denotes excess of Imports.

SHEEP—SEXES AND LAMBS.

Returns supplied by landholders show the following approximate distribution of the flocks according to sex and also the number of lambs:—

Table 560.—Sheep: Sexes and Lambs.

At 31st March.	Number.					Proportion of Total.				
	Rams.	Ewes.	Wethers.	Lambs (under 1 year).	Total.	Rams.	Ewes.	Wethers.	Lambs (under 1 year).	Total.
	thousands.					per cent.				
1939	662	25,940	14,672	7,603	48,877	1.4	53.0	30.0	15.6	100.0
1940	676	27,269	13,542	12,885	54,372	1.2	50.2	24.9	23.7	100.0
1941	721	29,373	14,206	11,178	55,568	1.3	52.9	25.7	20.1	100.0
1942	721	20,129	13,994	11,894	56,738	1.3	53.1	24.7	20.9	100.0
1943	792	30,290	13,770	11,192	56,044	1.4	54.0	24.6	20.0	100.0
1944	774	30,382	12,891	12,700	56,837	1.4	53.4	22.7	22.5	100.0
1945	659	35,733	11,452	8,818	46,662	1.4	55.2	24.5	18.9	100.0
1946	596	24,871	10,545	8,064	44,076	1.4	56.4	23.9	18.3	100.0
1947	622	24,190	9,494	8,799	43,105	1.5	56.1	22.0	20.4	100.0
1948	643	24,959	9,660	10,803	46,065	1.4	54.2	21.0	23.4	100.0
1949	675	26,765	11,345	11,619	50,404	1.3	53.1	22.5	23.1	100.0

Few ewes were lost in 1938-39, and the losses of that season were regained quickly. In the three seasons 1944-45 to 1946-47, losses were spread over the entire flock, and the decrease of 6,192,000 ewes (over 20 per cent.) during that period rendered speedy recovery of sheep numbers impossible. An appreciable increase in both ewes and lambs during 1947-48 and 1948-49, however, disclosed progress toward the rebuilding of flocks.

The total number of breeding ewes and the numbers in age groups (1 and under 4 years and 4 years and over) of other ewes and wethers, available only as at 31st March, 1944 and 1945, is shown on page 511 of the 50th edition of the Year Book.

LAMBING.

The greater part of the lambing of the State takes place during the autumn and winter months, although a considerable proportion of ewes, varying according to the nature of the season, is reserved for spring and early summer lambing. Seasonal changes play a large part in determining the proportion of ewes mated and of resultant lambs, and cause wide variations in the natural increase.

Comparatively few lambs are dropped in the months of December, January and February. It is possible to breed from ewes twice per year, but it is not considered good policy and is rarely practised, except, perhaps, after severe losses.

Lambing results in recent years were as follows:—

Table 561.—Lambing.

Year ended 31st March.	Ewes Mated.	Lambs Marked.	Ratio of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated.	Year ended 31st March.	Ewes Mated.	Lambs Marked.	Ratio of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated.
	Number.		per cent.		Number.		per cent.
Average, 5 Yrs. ended							
1936	19,877,280	12,724,900	64.0	1939	17,670,700	9,285,700	52.6
1941	20,704,280	13,269,920	64.1	1940	22,231,500	15,674,200	70.5
1946	20,307,360	12,854,580	63.3	1941	21,877,600	14,014,400	64.0
Year				1942	22,263,800	14,616,300	65.9
1932	20,602,000	14,332,000	69.6	1943	21,577,500	13,626,700	63.1
1933	21,040,800	14,221,200	67.6	1944	22,188,200	15,067,600	67.9
1934	17,963,300	10,737,500	59.8	1945	18,564,600	11,068,600	59.6
1935	20,648,500	12,906,300	62.9	1946	16,942,700	9,893,700	58.4
1936	19,131,800	11,337,500	59.3	1947	18,695,400	11,240,400	60.1
1937	21,260,400	14,330,700	67.4	1948	18,124,200	12,861,000	71.0
1938	20,481,200	13,044,600	63.7	1949	19,114,714	13,770,368	72.0

During the eleven years ended 1948-49, the ratio of lambs marked to ewes mated ranged from 52.6 per cent. in 1938-39 to 72 per cent. in 1948-49, and the average was 65.3 per cent. In each season from 1939-40 to 1943-44 the number of lambs marked was above the average. The number then declined progressively and in 1945-46 it was, with one exception (1938-39), the lowest since 1929-30. More lambs were marked in the following seasons and in 1948-49 the ratio to ewes mated was the highest in the last quarter of a century.

Table 562.—Lambing in Divisions.

Division.	1947-48.			1948-49.		
	Ewes Mated.	Lambs Marked.	Ratio of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated.	Ewes Mated.	Lambs Marked.	Ratio of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated.
	thousand.		per cent.	thousand.		per cent.
Coast	269	188	69.9	274	204	74.5
Tableland—						
North	558	384	68.8	561	350	62.4
Central	1,675	1,136	67.8	1,839	1,336	72.6
South	1,101	757	68.8	1,145	789	68.9
Total	3,334	2,277	68.3	3,545	2,475	69.8
Western Slope—						
North	1,581	1,077	68.1	1,622	1,183	72.9
Central	1,786	1,170	65.5	1,909	1,392	72.9
South	2,323	1,672	72.0	2,461	1,807	73.4
Total	5,690	3,919	68.9	5,992	4,382	73.1
Central Plains and Riverina—						
North	1,613	1,191	73.8	1,691	1,241	73.4
Central	2,251	1,541	68.5	2,354	1,705	72.4
Riverina	2,551	1,963	77.0	2,783	2,138	76.8
Total	6,415	4,695	73.2	6,828	5,084	74.5
Western	2,416	1,782	73.8	2,476	1,625	65.6
Total	18,124	12,861	71.0	19,115	13,770	72.0

BREEDS OF SHEEP.

The Merino is the most important breed of sheep in New South Wales. It is noted for its hardiness and produces its best wool when depastured in areas of relatively low rainfall. Sheep of other pure breeds are not numerous. British breeds of sheep, in numerical importance in 1947, were the Border Leicester, Romney Marsh, Dorset Horn, Southdown, and a small number of Suffolk, English Leicester, Lincoln, Ryeland, and Shropshire. Crosses of long-woolled breeds with merino constitute a relatively small proportion of the sheep in the State. The Corriedale is an inbred cross between the Lincoln and the Merino, and is valuable as a dual purpose (wool and mutton) sheep, well suited to all but the hotter and drier areas of the State. Polwarth is a breed evolved in Victoria about 1885 and may be termed a fixed comeback, merino rams being mated to Lincoln by merino ewes and the progeny inbred. The Polwarth is considered an ideal farmers' sheep, having a better carcass than the merino and producing saleable wool of comeback type.

The number of crossbred sheep tends to increase with the greater interest in fat lamb raising for export. The increased demand for broad quality wools for military purposes also encouraged production of crossbreds, but after hostilities ceased demand shifted to fine quality wool, retarding this war-time trend.

The numbers of the principal breeds in New South Wales in recent years is shown in the following table:—

Table 563.—Breeds of Sheep.

Breed.	Number of Sheep at 31st March.			
	1939.	1940.	1942.	1947.
Merino	40,861,601	44,134,857	44,762,319	31,067,510
Other Pure Breeds—				
Corriedale	471,134	511,859	687,267	1,437,107
Polwarth	25,089	40,909	49,827	74,389
Border Leicester	124,774	161,297	178,045	412,839
Romney Marsh	45,277	60,083	80,519	118,864
Dorset Horn	20,610	24,517	35,459	56,651
Southdown	19,033	23,718	22,250	32,534
Other British Breeds	12,701	14,339	14,312	7,509
Total Pure Non-merino	718,618	836,722	1,067,679	2,139,893
Merino Comeback	2,483,916	2,766,300	2,994,108	2,059,812
Crossbred	4,812,528	6,634,593	7,913,409	7,837,785
Total all Breeds	48,876,663	54,372,472	56,737,515	43,105,000

Merinos represented nearly 85 per cent. of the sheep in New South Wales during the years 1932 to 1939 but by March, 1942 the proportion had declined to 79 per cent., and when next ascertained, in March, 1947, to 72 per cent. The latter low proportion was after drought which affected areas in which merinos are normally depastured more severely than other districts; consequently it may not be significant of a long-term change in the composition of the flocks.

In March, 1942 and 1947, respectively, the proportions of crossbred sheep were 13.9 and 18.2 per cent., of other pure breeds, 1.9 and 5.0 per cent., and of merino comeback sheep, 5.3 and 4.8 per cent.

STUD SHEEP.

Stud flocks of merino and other breeds are maintained throughout the State and a register is compiled annually. Most of the flocks maintained for breeding purposes are registered. At 31st December, 1946, there were 902,972 stud sheep in the 368 registered merino flocks, *viz.*, 110,585 rams, 521,298 ewes and 271,089 lambs. In that year 137,448 stud rams and 150,927 stud ewes were bred.

WOOL.

PRODUCTION.

Wool is produced in New South Wales principally by shearing the live sheep and to a considerable extent by fellmongering. A small quantity is picked from the carcasses of dead sheep on the holding. In normal times many sheep skins are exported oversea and interstate, and the quantity of wool on these is estimated and included in the total production.

The output of wool is stated as in the grease, as data as to its clean scoured yield are not available. A small proportion of the shorn wool is scoured before being marketed, and the whole of the fellmongered wool is in a scoured condition. Greasy wool when scoured yields, on the average, approximately one-half its greasy weight, but the clean scoured yield varies appreciably from season to season. Very little wool is washed on holdings.

The following table shows, in quinquennial periods from 1876, and annually since 1935-36, the total quantity of wool produced (as in the grease) in New South Wales, together with the aggregate value at Sydney, and the value to growers:—

Table 564.—Wool Production.

Average per Season.	Wool Produced.		Season.	Wool Produced.		
	Quantity as in the Grease.	Value at Sydney.*		Quantity as in the Grease.	Value at Sydney.*	Value at Place of Production.
	thous. lb.	£ thous.		thous. lb.	£ thousand.	
1876-1880	† 143,679	6,260	1935-36	472,585	27,321	25,408
1881-1885	† 188,763	8,113	1936-37	503,616	34,106	32,091
1886-1890	† 258,956	8,955	1937-38	495,027	25,961	24,060
1891-1895	† 362,726	9,805	1938-39	437,141	18,761	17,076
1896-1900	† 281,648	8,597	1939-40	546,273	30,586	28,283
1901-1905	† 260,517	9,344	1940-41	536,908	29,401	27,127
1906-1910	† 369,321	14,958	1941-42	547,000	29,823	27,458
1911-1915	357,256	15,468	1942-43	497,538	31,318	29,154
1916-1920	328,065	18,507	1943-44	537,410	34,179	31,703
1921-1925	323,635	24,272	1944-45	448,683	28,183	26,112
1926-1930	457,712	30,648	1945-46	431,549	27,157	25,234
1931-1935	488,064	20,679	1946-47	432,621	42,541	40,277
1936-1940	490,929	27,347	1947-48	422,260	66,682	63,713
1941-1945	513,508	28,311	1948-49	463,208	90,326	86,456

* Based in 1939-40 to 1945-46 on prices realized for sale of the clip to the United Kingdom Government. From 1946-47, estimated at the average price realized at auction in N.S.W. (excluding Albury).

† Exclusive of wool exported on skins.

Since 1926 pastoral holdings have been improved and wool production, though subject to seasonal fluctuations, has been maintained at a far higher level than formerly. The quantity produced in the five seasons ended 1943-44 was greater than in any earlier quinquennium and 10.9 per cent. greater than in the five years ended 1938-39. Drought affected production in later seasons up to 1947-48 when it was the lowest since 1925-26, but in 1948-49 it increased by nearly 10 per cent.

Marked changes in the value of the output have been caused by fluctuations in price rather than variations in the quantity produced. The average annual value (as at place of production) of over £31,650,000 in the five seasons ended 1928-29 was not reached again for any subsequent quinquennium up to the war. The value, as stated for the years 1939-40 to 1945-46, is based on the average price under the agreement with the United Kingdom Government for the purchase of the Australian clip. Wool prices rose sharply on the resumption of the auction sales in September, 1946, and continued to advance during the next three seasons. In 1948-49 the value (£86,456,000), as in 1947-48 (£63,713,000), was easily a record. The course of wool prices since 1876 is shown in Table 578.

Particulars of the number of sheep shorn, the average weight of wool per sheep, and the amount of shorn and other wool produced since 1920-21, are as follows:—

Table 565.—Sheep Shorn and Wool Produced.

Season.	Sheep shorn during Year (including Lambs).	Average Clip (greasy). †	Weight of Wool Produced (as in the grease).				
			Shorn and Crutched.	Dead.	Fell-mongered.	Exported on Skins.	Total Production.
	thousands.	lb.	thousand lb.				
Average 5 Years ended—							
1924-25	38,378	7.5	286,786	925	23,599	12,325	323,635
1929-30	50,944	8.2	418,405	985	18,548	19,774	457,712
1934-35	53,691	8.2	438,594	1,035	34,109	14,326	488,064
1939-40	54,426	8.2	445,206	1,815	26,172	17,736	490,929
1944-45	56,696	8.2	463,871	1,155	41,712	6,770	513,508
Year							
1930-31	48,840	7.9	385,105	585	22,740	18,790	427,220
1933-34	56,878	7.5	427,959	2,428	42,909	11,094	484,390
1935-36	55,805	7.7	429,701	2,358	24,176	16,350	472,585
1937-38	54,673	8.2	447,695	1,771	23,951	21,610	495,027
1938-39	51,530	7.6	391,627	2,427	25,678	17,409	437,141
1939-40	54,637	9.1	497,356	1,095	32,751	15,071	546,273
1940-41	57,704	8.4	484,012	1,326	46,019	5,551	536,908
1941-42	58,537	8.5	497,447	1,125	41,964	6,464	547,000
1942-43	57,654	7.8	448,968	1,278	42,500	4,792	497,538
1943-44	57,318	8.6	490,331	883	39,816	6,380	537,410
1944-45	52,268	7.6	398,598	1,164	38,261	10,660	448,683
1945-46	45,402	8.5	386,724	1,204	31,647	11,974	431,549
1946-47	43,119	8.9	383,692	1,246	27,076	20,607	432,621
1947-48	43,691	8.8	382,142	516	19,947	19,655	422,260
1948-49	48,107	8.8	422,591	442	21,236	18,939	463,208

† Including crutchings. Lambs shorn and lambs' wool are included in the average.

QUALITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES WOOL.

Particulars of all greasy wool (other than from Joint Organisation stocks) appraised or sold at auction in Australia from 1940-41 to 1948-49 were recorded by the Central Wool Committee and the Australian Wool Realisation Commission and have been analysed for each State by the Commission in respect of qualities, combing or carding classifications, and degrees of vegetable fault. Similar analyses were issued by the Central Wool Committee for the years 1917-18 to 1919-20 but no detailed records of the quality of the wool clip are available for the inter-war period. The summary which follows covers the Australian Wool Realisation Commission's analyses relating to greasy wool appraised or sold at auction at Sydney, Newcastle, and Goulburn; appraisals and sales at Albury are not included.

Table 566.—Greasy Wool: Predominating Quality Groups. Sydney, Newcastle and Goulburn Appraisements and Sales.

* Greasy wools to which Joint Organisation's reserve prices were not applicable are not included.
† Includes fleece wools classified as overgrown, double, doggy, cotted or black and brands.

Table 567.—Greasy Wool: Proportion in Qualities. Sydney, Newcastle, and Goulburn Appraisements and Sales.

[illegible]

The war-time trend towards the production of strong quality wools and the effect of severe drought in 1944-45 and later seasons are displayed in the table. Production of 64's and finer wools, which represented 71.3 per cent. of the total in 1940-41, declined to 55.2 per cent. in 1944-45 and then to 39.7 per cent. in the following season, after drought had reduced sheep numbers by over ten million. This downward trend was arrested in 1946-47; the further small decline in the production of 64's or better in 1947-48 appears to have been due to seasonal conditions which tended to broaden the clip.

An analysis by combing or carding groups for the years 1940-41 to 1948-49 is given below:—

Table 568.—Greasy Wool: Combing and Carding Groups. Sydney, Newcastle and Goulburn Appraisements and Sales.

Season.	Quantity.				Proportion.			
	Noble Combing.	French Combing.	Carding.	Total.*	Noble Combing.	French Combing.	Carding.	Total.
	bales.				per cent.			
1940-41	851,078	190,764	216,812	1,258,654	67.6	15.2	17.2	100.0
1941-42	834,108	245,354	205,487	1,284,949	64.9	19.1	16.0	100.0
1942-43	754,143	213,034	203,349	1,170,526	64.4	18.2	17.4	100.0
1943-44	828,910	198,367	217,265	1,244,542	66.6	15.9	17.5	100.0
1944-45	655,561	218,054	187,026	1,060,641	61.8	20.6	17.6	100.0
1945-46	713,723	150,996	194,074	1,059,693	67.4	14.2	18.4	100.0
1946-47	587,139	167,980	207,315	962,434	61.0	17.5	21.5	100.0
1947-48	661,052	123,352	170,953	964,357	68.6	12.8	18.6	100.0
1948-49	745,571	141,416	169,314	1,056,301	70.5	13.4	16.1	100.0

* Excluding oddments.

Noble combing wools predominate in the New South Wales clip and in the period covered by the table the proportion of wools in this classification ranged from 70.5 per cent. down to 61 per cent. of the total. Wools, usually of shorter length, classified as French combing, ranged from 19.1 per cent. of the total in 1941-42 to 12.8 per cent. in 1947-48, and carding wool ranged from 21.5 per cent. in 1946-47 to 16 per cent. in 1941-42. The Noble combing wools consist largely of wools carrying light vegetable fault or free or nearly free of vegetable fault, whereas, in the French combing wools, those free of vegetable fault are only a small proportion. It is generally accepted that seasonal conditions during the growing period resulted in a typical New South Wales clip in 1942-43. Comparison of the 1947-48 and 1948-49 clips with that of 1942-43 should provide a fairly reliable indicator of changes in quality, while comparison of the clips in these years with the clips of the drought affected years, 1944-45 to 1946-47, provides a general indication of the effect of drought on wool quality.

The incidence of vegetable fault in the New South Wales clip in recent years is shown in the next table. Free or nearly free wools include combing and carding wools which are free or nearly free of vegetable fault. Combing wools classified as "light burr and/or seed" contain up to 3 per cent. of vegetable fault if merino fleece and up to 4 per cent. if merino broken, pieces or bellies. Similar wools contain up to 6 per cent. and 8 per cent. of vegetable fault, respectively, if classified as "medium burr and/or seed" and up to 12 per cent. if classified as "heavy burr and/or seed". Carding wools are classified as "light burr and/or seed" if they contain odd burr and/or up to 3 per cent. seed, and as carbonising if the fault content is greater. For crossbred combing wools the permissible fault content of each classification is slightly higher.

Table 569.—Greasy Wool: Incidence of Vegetable Fault. Sydney, Newcastle and Goulburn Appraisements and Sales.

Season.	Free or Near Free.	Light Burr and/or Seed.	Medium Burr and/or Seed (Combing).	Heavy Burr and/or Seed (Combing).	Carbonising.	Total.*
NUMBER OF BALES.						
1940-41	423,326	374,429	183,920	86,289	190,690	1,258,654
1941-42	376,990	488,116	178,250	56,117	185,476	1,284,949
1942-43	358,337	423,711	149,325	60,753	178,450	1,170,576
1943-44	265,200	472,503	208,857	101,319	196,063	1,244,542
1944-45	242,379	393,181	171,100	86,983	166,998	1,060,641
1945-46	262,667	353,663	175,720	94,254	173,389	1,059,693
1946-47	236,379	277,113	168,271	87,847	192,821	962,434
1947-48	268,166	317,954	145,793	73,350	159,094	964,357
1948-49	280,823	364,642	163,556	98,017	149,763	1,056,801
PROPORTION OF TOTAL—per cent.						
1940-41	33.6	29.7	14.6	6.9	15.2	100.0
1941-42	29.3	38.0	13.9	4.4	14.4	100.0
1942-43	30.6	36.2	12.8	5.2	15.2	100.0
1943-44	21.3	38.0	16.8	8.1	15.8	100.0
1944-45	22.9	37.1	16.1	8.2	15.7	100.0
1945-46	24.8	33.4	16.6	8.9	16.3	100.0
1946-47	24.6	28.8	17.5	9.1	20.0	100.0
1947-48	27.8	33.0	15.1	7.6	16.5	100.0
1948-49	26.6	34.5	15.5	9.3	14.1	100.0

* Exclusive of Oddments.

In a normal season approximately 65 per cent. of the clip is free of or contains light vegetable fault, 20 per cent. contains medium or heavy burr and/or seed and 15 per cent. is carbonising wool. The proportion of carbonising wool is fairly constant from season to season but that falling within the other classifications varies considerably under the influence of seasonal conditions. During drought periods the relative importance of free or nearly free wools increases. On the other hand in good seasons, when more seed is present in the pastures, there is a decline in the proportion of free wools.

AVERAGE WEIGHT OF FLEECE.

The average weight of the fleece fluctuates considerably from year to year with variations in seasonal conditions, and it is affected also by changes in the proportion of lambs in the number shorn. The average (exclusive of crutchings) over the last ten years was 8.2 lb. per head (sheep and lambs). During that period the average weight of clip was 9.1 lb. per sheep, and 3.0 lb. per lamb. The annual averages for sheep (exclusive of lambs and not including crutchings) in respective divisions were as follows:—

Table 570.—Average Clip per Sheep in Divisions.

Season.	Tableland.	Western Slope.	Central Plains and Riverina.	Western.	Total, N.S.W.
lb.					
1938-39	7.6	7.4	7.8	9.5	7.8
1939-40	9.3	9.7	10.4	10.4	9.9
1940-41	8.8	8.8	9.3	10.1	9.1
1941-42	8.8	8.8	9.3	10.2	9.1
1942-43	8.0	8.0	8.4	9.2	8.3
1943-44	8.7	9.1	9.8	10.6	9.4
1944-45	7.6	7.6	8.6	9.6	8.1
1945-46	8.8	8.5	9.3	9.9	8.9
1946-47	8.9	9.3	10.3	11.1	9.6
1947-48	8.9	9.1	9.9	11.1	9.5
1948-49	9.0	9.2	10.2	10.8	9.6
Average 10 years ended 1948-49	8.7	8.8	9.5	10.3	9.1

The average weight of fleece shorn from sheep and lambs in statistical divisions of New South Wales in the four years ended March, 1945 to 1949 is shown below. Crutchings, which generally represent 2 or 3 per cent. of total wool production, are not included.

Table 571.—Average Clip per Sheep and Lamb.

Division.	1944-45.		1945-46.		1946-47.		1947-48.		1948-49.	
	Sheep.	Lamb.	Sheep.	Lamb.	Sheep.	Lamb.	Sheep.	Lamb.	Sheep.	Lamb.
lb.										
Tableland—										
Northern ...	7.10	2.79	8.29	2.63	7.94	2.98	8.28	2.68	7.86	3.14
Central ...	7.66	2.20	8.95	2.28	8.87	2.49	8.83	2.38	9.29	2.53
Southern ...	7.88	1.27	9.00	1.52	9.55	1.72	9.49	1.81	9.28	1.58
Total ...	7.59	1.99	8.81	2.08	8.86	2.26	8.91	2.21	8.95	2.25
Western Slope—										
Northern ...	7.57	3.15	8.77	3.27	8.31	3.13	8.82	3.06	8.70	3.00
Central ...	8.14	2.65	9.39	2.84	9.45	2.85	9.25	2.98	9.81	3.00
Southern ...	7.26	2.21	7.55	2.30	9.87	2.65	9.18	2.79	9.20	2.77
Total ...	7.58	2.57	8.46	2.82	9.25	2.80	9.09	2.90	9.21	2.89
Central Plain and Riverina—										
Northern ...	8.31	3.00	9.47	3.49	9.41	3.70	9.47	3.59	9.69	4.48
Central ...	9.13	3.38	10.23	3.66	10.49	3.60	9.88	3.61	10.69	3.91
Riverina ...	8.29	2.53	8.04	2.61	10.87	3.10	10.29	3.18	10.09	3.19
Total ...	8.57	3.15	9.31	3.35	10.32	3.38	9.94	3.40	10.20	3.72
Western ...	9.58	3.03	9.95	3.64	11.17	3.84	11.06	3.81	10.84	4.23
New South Wales (including Coastal Divisions) ...	8.09	2.79	8.94	2.89	9.64	3.03	9.52	3.10	9.63	3.29

As the figures quoted in the preceding tables relate to greasy wool, comparisons between divisions necessitate allowance for the presence in the fleece of foreign matter such as dust, burr and seed. Generally the greasy wool from the Tableland produces the highest yield of scoured wool. The yield is lower in the Western Slope, the Plains and Riverina, and the Western Divisions.

INDEX OF RAINFALL IN SHEEP DISTRICTS.

The climatic and rainfall characteristics of the various statistical divisions are shown in the chapter "Climate" of this volume, and the diagrammatic maps on pages 8 and 9, showing, inter alia, the principal rainfall regions, isohyets, and the principal sheep regions, afford a general view of the average conditions under which the industry is conducted.

The following table shows a monthly index of rainfall in the sheep districts of New South Wales as a whole. The index represents the weighted average ratio of actual to normal rainfall in each month, the

normal in each month being the average over a long period of years and represented by 100:—

Table 572.—Index of Rainfall in Sheep Districts.

Season.	1934 -35.	1935 -36.	1936 -37.	1937 -38.	1938 -39.	1939 -40.	1940 -41.	1941 -42.	1942 -43.	1943 -44.	1944 -45.	1945 -46.	1946 -47.	1947 -48.	1948 -49.
<i>Spring—</i>															
Sept.	88	142	61	73	37	41	109	56	72	116	31	30	99	147	100
Oct.	271	128	46	96	148	121	18	75	127	90	52	85	46	136	64
Nov.	168	31	14	97	77	148	52	78	165	170	41	61	116	165	79
<i>Summer—</i>															
Dec.	76	92	200	65	9	35	123	34	129	50	37	49	90	247	100
Jan.	115	173	122	85	69	30	319	34	141	45	114	151	31	99	73
Feb.	87	161	70	72	149	34	78	147	52	58	123	195	261	180	170
<i>Autumn—</i>															
March	21	146	124	17	251	46	152	74	15	41	31	79	132	81	186
April	143	55	33	67	214	204	16	27	133	61	87	65	76	107	75
May	28	69	42	119	53	33	58	196	124	127	105	42	61	133	101
<i>Winter—</i>															
June	30	84	71	72	104	17	95	118	51	16	181	49	44	171	84
July	103	197	36	99	71	21	47	149	67	70	95	55	122	43	76
Aug.	59	98	113	151	200	36	37	72	105	142	144	25	117	58	56
Year ended August.	99	115	77	85	115	64	92	88	98	82	87	74	100	131	97

Average Clip per Sheep (lb.)*

Season	8.1	7.7	8.3	8.2	7.6	9.1	8.4	8.5	7.8	8.6	7.6	8.5	8.9	8.8	8.8
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* Sheep and lambs, crutchings included.

Comparison of rainfall with the average clip per sheep shorn in the succeeding season, as shown at the foot of the foregoing table, clearly indicates a close relationship between rainfall and the weight of the fleece, years of poor rainfall almost invariably resulting in a decline in the quantity of wool shorn per sheep. Whilst satisfactory seasonal conditions throughout the year are needed for good results, summer and autumn rains exercise a considerable influence upon wool production. This influence is illustrated by reference to 1936-37, 1940-41 and 1944-45. Although rainfall over the whole season in each of those years was below normal, good rains fell in summer and autumn and the average weight of fleece shorn in the next succeeding years was relatively high. Rainfall was above normal in several months of 1939, and the average clip in 1939-40 was a record. The relationship between rainfall and the average clip per sheep in later seasons is obscured by the marked variations in the proportion of cross-breeds and other strong woolled sheep in the flocks, particularly between 1944-45 and 1946-47 when drought losses in merino districts were severe (see page 678). Fleeces were light in 1944-45 and relatively heavy in the four succeeding seasons. The average in 1946-47 (8.9 lb.) was the heaviest since 1939-40.

Below average rainfall for the sheep districts as a whole may result either from deficiencies in all parts or from acute dryness in particular districts. In the latter case the movement of sheep to the more favoured districts tends to limit losses, but when, as in and about 1945-46, drought is general, flocks dwindle by deaths and the wool clip tends to be hunger-fine, to lack density, and to be light in condition. Index numbers of rainfall are calculated to show the rainfall experience of each major part of the sheep districts, and the separate monthly data are published in the Monthly Summary of Business Statistics. Data for each month for the seasons 1946-47 to 1948-49 follow.

Table 573.—Index of Rainfall: Sections of Sheep Districts.
(Normal Rainfall for Each Month = 100.)

Year and Month.	Sheep Districts.					Year and Month.	Sheep Districts.				
	North-ern.	Central	South-ern.	West-ern.	Total.		North-ern.	Central	South-ern.	West-ern.	Total.
1946-47—						1947-48—					
September	203	68	15	156	99	March	144	90	21	72	81
October	34	63	51	17	46	April	80	102	145	75	107
November	84	77	191	73	116	May	145	138	120	129	133
December	78	83	98	116	90	June	202	204	102	214	171
January	77	21	8	7	31	July	79	23	33	28	43
February	271	271	176	462	261	August	53	68	50	70	58
March	142	82	151	178	132	1948-49—					
April	81	59	90	45	76	September	131	113	70	72	100
May	62	88	41	51	61	October	27	40	119	55	64
June	32	38	61	41	44	November	81	65	98	49	79
July	64	135	155	137	122	December	96	71	126	106	100
August	136	94	100	178	117	January	95	83	55	41	73
1947-48—						February	224	174	114	181	170
September	148	168	119	175	147	March	99	147	227	388	186
October	148	161	106	136	136	April	91	82	51	85	75
November	144	192	156	170	165	May	45	98	129	165	101
December	168	285	306	174	247	June	111	105	56	46	84
January	99	107	110	49	99	July	63	62	104	62	76
February	82	211	252	138	180	August	91	68	25	24	56

WOOL MARKETING.

For many years the whole of the wool grown in New South Wales was shipped for sale in London. As the number of continental buyers increased, however, there developed a tendency to seek supplies of the raw material at their source, and after the year 1885 local wool sales began to assume importance. The proportion of the clip shipped oversea before sale rarely reaches 1 per cent. The quantities so shipped from New South Wales ports in each season from 1927-28 (except in 1939-40 to 1945-46, when the war-time appraisalment scheme operated), as recorded by the Sydney Wool Selling Brokers' Association, were as follow:—

Table 574.—Wool Shipped Oversea from N.S.W. Ports before Sale.

Season.	Bales.	Season.	Bales.	Season.	Bales.	Season.	Bales.
1927-28	8,984	1931-32	9,153	1935-36	10,346	1946-47	9,504
1928-29	9,302	1932-33	10,061	1936-37	7,770	1947-48	14,133
1929-30	8,839	1933-34	10,107	1937-38	6,775	1948-49	20,411
1930-31	12,487	1934-35	9,436	1938-39	3,982		

SYDNEY WOOL SALES.

Sydney is the largest primary wool market in the world and the auction sales are attended by representatives of firms from practically every country in which woollen goods are manufactured extensively. Sales are held regularly in Sydney, Newcastle, and Goulburn, and usually extend from September to June each season. They are held alternately at Sydney, Newcastle, and Brisbane and concurrently at Newcastle and Goulburn. At least one series is held in Sydney each month, the frequency in other centres depending on the quantity of wool to be offered at each in any season. Sales are made by private treaty in July and August, but the quantity of wool sold in this way is very limited. Some New South Wales wool is sold also at Albury (regarded as a Victorian selling centre) and in other States. Sales by auction were suspended during the war years (1939-1945). The Australian wool clips of 1939-40 to 1945-46 were sold

under the appraisement system of the United Kingdom war-time purchase agreements. Wool auctions were resumed in Sydney on 2nd September, 1946.

Apart from a small quantity of good quality, free wool selected for sale from November each year, each lot is offered for sale strictly in order of arrival at brokers' stores. The quantity of wool and the proportion of various types and qualities sold each month varies considerably. Generally wool of relatively low quality is offered in September and June, and fine wool in November, December, and January. The quality of wool received at brokers' stores each month is governed largely by the order of shearing throughout the State; most wool from early shearing districts is coarser and usually carries more vegetable matter than that from late shearing districts.

The following statement compiled and published by Dalgety and Co. Ltd. shows particulars of New South Wales wool sales since 1921-22. The information for the years 1939-40 to 1945-46 relates to wool appraised at New South Wales centres and the appraised value thereof (excluding additional payments for adjustment to United Kingdom contract value). In 1948-49, 924,986 bales (greasy and scoured) were sold in Sydney, 170,167 in Newcastle, and 54,048 in Goulburn. The quantities in 1947-48 were 882,000, 149,000 and 49,000 bales respectively.

Table 575.—Wool Sales: New South Wales.

Year ended 30th June.	Wool Sold.*			Proportion of Bales of each Description Sold.							Average weight per Bale of Wool Sold in Sydney.	
	Greasy.	Scoured	Value.	Breed.		Growth.		Condition.				
				Merino.	Other than Merino.	Fleece, etc.	Lambs.	Greasy.	Scoured			
										Greasy.	Scoured	
												thous. bales.
1921-22	836	85	15,201	73	27	96	4	91	9	330	240	
1922-23	750	69	19,159	79	21	94	6	92	8	321	234	
1923-24	645	51	21,711	84	16	97	3	93	7	318	228	
1924-25	622	32	22,827	86	14	95	5	95	5	327	232	
1925-26	1,028	50	23,744	87	13	94	6	95	5	315	227	
1926-27	1,071	67	26,349	88	12	95	5	94	6	322	208	
1927-28	1,000	67	27,066	90	10	95	5	94	6	306	226	
1928-29	1,108	47	25,261	89	11	96	4	96	4	313	236	
1929-30	1,063	47	15,081	90	10	96	4	96	4	305	231	
1930-31	1,011	52	12,032	90	10	96	4	95	5	309	225	
1931-32	1,138	71	13,001	90	10	94	6	94	6	308	230	
1932-33	1,227	105	14,983	90	10	94	6	92	8	311	236	
1933-34	1,046	91	23,040	90	10	95	5	92	8	304	237	
1934-35	1,186	77	15,939	90	10	93	7	94	6	307	230	
1935-36	1,116	84	20,931	90	10	95	5	93	7	296	230	
1936-37	1,204	67	26,347	91	9	95	5	95	5	300	235	
1937-38	1,076	51	18,143	91	9	96	4	95	5	298	228	
1938-39	1,119	58	15,521	91	9	97	3	95	5	302	233	
1939-40	1,357	96	24,397	89	11	95	5	93	7	312	232	
1940-41	1,265	98	21,319	88	12	95	5	93	7	307	224	
1941-42	1,291	88	21,919	86	14	96	4	94	6	310	223	
1942-43	1,194	90	23,959	86	14	96	4	93	7	320	227	
1943-44	1,266	90	25,254	85	15	94	6	93	7	314	227	
1944-45	1,079	80	20,294	83	17	95	5	93	7	305	226	
1945-46	1,078	77	20,960	86	14	96	4	93	7	317	217	
1946-47	1,018	72	33,073	81	19	95	5	93	7	305	220	
1947-48	996	83	53,094	80	20	94	6	92	8	315	222	
1948-49	1,079	71	67,340	78	22	94	6	94	6	302	226	

* 1921-22 to 1928-29, Sydney only. 1929-30 to 1938-39, Sydney and Newcastle. 1940-41 to 1948-49, Sydney, Newcastle and Goulburn. † Including skin wool. ‡ Appraised value; excludes additional payments for adjustment to United Kingdom contract value.

The figures as to quantity and value in Table 575 are not comparable with records of production. They are for the year ending 30th June, and include wool carried forward from the preceding season, and small quantities of wool from other States (mainly Queensland) forwarded to Sydney for sale, but exclude wool carried forward to the next season, and wool grown in New South Wales and marketed interstate or oversea.

Figures compiled by the Sydney Wool Selling Brokers' Association show that it is exceptional for a significant proportion of the wool received by brokers not to be sold during the year in which it reaches the stores. The following table shows the carry-over in the Sydney centre for each of the last twenty years. In this period the proportion ranged from 0.5 per cent. in 1940-41 to 11 per cent. in 1937-38, and was about 2.9 per cent. over the ten years ended 1936-37. Frequently much of the wool carried over consists of autumn shearings and crutchings which have not reached the selling centre in time for offering at the final sale of the season.

Table 576.—Wool (Greasy and Scoured) Carried-over at Sydney.

Season.	Carried over at end of Season.	Season.	Carried over at end of Season.	Season.	Carried over at end of Season.	Season.	Carried over at end of Season.
	bales.		bales.		bales.		bales.
1929-30	17,883	1934-35	43,256	1939-40	7,583	1944-45	14,432
1930-31	23,276	1935-36	32,847	1940-41	6,024	1945-46	11,660
1931-32	61,161	1936-37	28,878	1941-42	35,833	1946-47	34,514
1932-33	21,902	1937-38	133,534	1942-43	27,641	1947-48	13,493
1933-34	64,805	1938-39	53,234	1943-44	44,421	1948-49	73,065

UNITED KINGDOM GOVERNMENT'S PURCHASES OF AUSTRALIAN WOOL.

During the First World War (1914-18) the Australian wool clips were purchased by the United Kingdom Government; the war-time and post-war arrangements of this period are described in the Year Books for 1919 (page 527) and 1921 (page 781).

Similar arrangements, described on pages 418 to 420 of the Official Year Book No. 51, were made for the disposal of the Australian clips of 1939-40 to 1945-46 inclusive.

POST-WAR MARKETING OF WOOL.

Joint Organisation.

Under war-time arrangements with the United Kingdom Government regarding the purchase of the wool clips of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa a large quantity of wool was accumulated in the ownership of the United Kingdom and the stocks as at 30th June, 1945, were estimated at 3,315 million lb., including Australian wool 2,060 million lb., New Zealand 540 million lb., and South African 645 million lb. In view of the marketing problems created by the existence of this surplus—equal to two years' consumption—a plan was adopted for the establishment by the Governments of the United Kingdom and the three Dominions of a Joint Organisation to take charge of the marketing of the wool in stock and to support the marketing of new clips during the period of disposal. The basic elements of the plan are the determination of minimum reserve prices below which wool from stocks or current clips will not be sold and

the joint responsibility of the several Governments for administration and finance. Further details of the plan and of the establishment of the Joint Organisation—U.K. Dominion Wool Disposals Limited—are given on pages 420 and 421 of the Official Year Book No. 51.

Dominion Wool held by Joint Organisation.

Stocks of Dominion wool taken over by the Joint Organisation at 31st July, 1945, totalled 10,407,000 bales. Disposals in the following three years greatly exceeded expectations. By 31st December, 1949, stocks, including new clip wool bought in, had been reduced by 89 per cent. to 1,150,000 bales. Stocks at various dates since 31st July, 1945, were:—

Table 577.—Stocks of Dominion Wool Held by Joint Organisation.

Date.	Australian Wool.	New Zealand Wool.	South African Wool.	Total Stocks.
	thousand bales.			
31st July, 1945	6,796	1,777	1,834	10,407
30th June, 1946	3,789	1,425	572	5,786
30th June, 1947	3,076	1,092	347	4,515
30th June, 1948	2,271	801	146	3,218
31st Dec., 1948	1,828	612	88	2,528
30th June, 1949	1,254	411	35	1,700
31st Dec., 1949	875	256	19	1,150

Very favourable marketing conditions have rendered large-scale support of the sale of new clips unnecessary. The quantities of new clip wool bought in by Joint Organisation in 1946-47, 1947-48, and 1948-49 were as follows:—

Season.	Australian.	New Zealand.	South African.	Total.
	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.
1946-47	63,835	107,882	22,129	193,846
1947-48	22,293	2,006	6,584	30,883
1948-49	3,535	94	871	4,500

Australian Wool Realisation Commission.

The Australian Wool Realisation Commission appointed under the Wool Realisation Act, 1945, is the Australian subsidiary of the Joint Organisation. It holds wool in Australia as agent for the principal company, sells wool from stocks in Australia and arranges for the regulation of sales of current clips by auction, assesses appropriate reserve prices for individual lots of wool from stock and current clips on the basis laid down by the principal company, takes up wool offered at Australian auctions for which reserve price or better is not offered by a commercial buyer, and conducts the financial operations of the principal company in Australia. Further information regarding the composition of and operations of the Commission are given on page 422 of the Official Year Book No. 51.

Sales made by the Commission in Australia in 1946-47 (January to June, 1947-48) and 1948-49 were:—

Season.	Greasy.	Scoured.	Sale Value.
	lb.	lb.	£
1946-47	61,862,545	10,185,042	5,401,336
1947-48	118,913,691	7,069,534	13,986,558
1948-49	154,580,475	13,602,229	19,956,993

Wool Sales under Post-war Marketing Scheme.

When sales by auction were resumed in September, 1946, a general level of reserve prices for Dominion wool sold in the Dominions was fixed by Joint Organisation. For Australia it was the official selling price, ex store, ruling at 30th June, 1946. Reserve prices were maintained at that level throughout the 1946-47 wool year; increased by approximately 9 per cent. for 1947-48; raised approximately 20 per cent. above the 1947-48 level for 1948-49; and again increased by approximately 7½ per cent. from 29th August, 1949, making the reserve price level for 1949-50 about 40.6 per cent. higher than that for 1946-47.

All growers' wool from current clips together with quantities from stock as determined by the Organisation is offered at auction. If no buyer is forthcoming at reserve price or higher, the lot offered is taken over by the Joint Organisation at auction reserve price, subject to the growers' right of withdrawal. If the price offered by a commercial bidder exceeds the reserve, the benefit accrues to the grower. To make the general reserve price effective, the export of wool is prohibited unless it has been purchased in Australia after being submitted at auction or is consigned to brokers in the United Kingdom for sale by auction.

A contributory charge is levied on wool produced in Australia under the Wool (Contributory Charge) and the Wool (Contributory Charge) Assessment Acts of 1945. These Acts operated as from 1st July, 1946, superseding the Wool Tax Act, 1936-45. Proceeds of the charge are paid into the Wool Contributory Charge Trust Account and are used to meet the wool industry's share of the operating expenses of the Joint Organisation and interest on Commonwealth funds expended for the purchase of wool under the disposals plan and also to make payments to the Wool Use Promotion Fund (see page 699). Any moneys remaining in the Account may be used for the benefit of the wool growing industry. The contributory charge was at the rate of 5 per cent. of the sale value of wool during 1946-47; it was reduced to 0.75 per cent. in July, 1947, and to 0.5 per cent. in July, 1948. Wool sold by the Australian Wool Realisation Commission is not subject to the charge. The charge yielded £4,497,000 in 1946-47, £1,144,000 in 1947-48, and £1,029,000 in 1948-49. In these years the amounts collected in New South Wales (excluding collections on sales made at Albury) were £1,555,000, £502,000, and £316,000 respectively.

The Wool Realization (Distribution of Profits) Act, 1948, provides for the Commonwealth's share of the profit from the war-time sheepskins disposal agreement (see page 420 of the Official Year Book No. 51) and any profit arising from the operations of the Joint Organisation to be distributed to wool-growers. A final distribution will be made when the Wool Disposals Plan is wound up, but progress distributions may be made as the financial position admits. The first progress distribution was made in November, 1949, through the wool selling brokers as agents for the Australian Wool Realisation Commission. Each supplier of participating wool in the years 1939-40 to 1945-46 inclusive shared in the distribution at the rate of 6¼ per cent. of the appraised value of his wool. Total payments amounted to £24,337,860, including £9,742,720 to New South Wales growers.

PRICES OF WOOL.

The following statement shows the average prices of greasy wool in New South Wales since 1876. Average prices obtained at Sydney auctions have been recorded by the Sydney Wool Selling Brokers' Association since 1899. Between 1876 and 1899 the table shows the average value of greasy wool as declared in export returns obtained by the New South Wales Customs Department. The average prices stated for the seasons ended June, 1940 to 1946, are the averages for greasy wool under the United Kingdom purchase plan. All prices are stated in Australian currency:—

Table 578.—Prices of Wool, Sydney.

Average Export Value of Greasy Wool f.o.b. Sydney.				Average Price realised for Greasy Wool at Sydney Auctions.					
Year ended 31st Dec.	Average Price Per lb.	Year ended 31st Dec.	Average Price Per lb.	Season ended 30th June.	Average Price Per lb.	Season ended 30th June	Average Price Per lb.	Season ended 30th June	Average Price Per lb.
	pence.		pence.		pence.		pence.		pence.
1876	11	1888	8½	1899	7½	1916	10½	1933	8-5
1877	10½	1889	8½	1900	11½	1917	14½*	1934	15-8
1878	10½	1890	8	1901	5½	1918	14½*	1935	9-7
1879	9½	1891	7	1902	6½	1919	15	1936	14-0
1880	10½	1892	7½	1903	8	1920	15½*	1937	16-4
1881	10½	1893	6½	1904	8½	1921	12½	1938	12-7
1882	10½	1894	5½	1905	8½	1922	12½	1939	10-3
1883	10½	1895	6½	1906	9	1923	17½	1940	13-4†
1884	10½	1896	7½	1907	9½	1924	23½	1941	13-1†
1885	8½	1897	7	1908	9	1925	25½	1942	13-1†
1886	8	1898	7½	1909	7½	1926	16½	1943	15-1†
1887	8			1910	9½	1927	17	1944	15-3†
				1911	8½	1928	19½	1945	15-1†
				1912	8½	1929	16½	1946	15-1†
				1913	0½	1930	10½	1947	23-6‡
				1914	9½	1931	8-7	1948	37-9‡
				1915	8½	1932	8-3	1949	46-8‡

* Price as appraised under Imperial Wool Purchase Scheme. The average amount to be added to the value of greasy wool in respect of profits is 7-13d. per lb. of which 3-69d. accrued to Australian growers.

† Based upon the agreed price for sale of the clip to the United Kingdom Government.

‡ New South Wales auctions, excluding Albury.

The figures for the years since 1899 (apart from the war periods) represent the average price of wool sold during the year and furnish an accurate guide to the average value per pound (greasy) of the clip produced in individual years, except that allowance for carry-over of unsold wool (see Table 576) is necessary in some seasons, viz.:—the average price realised for wool produced in 1920-21 was 12½d.; in 1924-25, 23½d.; in 1925-26, 16½d.; in 1933-34, approximately 15½d. and in 1937-38 approximately 12½d. The prices shown above are affected over long terms by changes in the proportion of merinos, merino comebacks, other pure breeds and crossbreds in the sheep flocks (see page 682 for details of changes in recent years) and by variations in the quality of the wool within these broad classifications. Short term comparisons are affected by the impact of seasonal conditions on the quality of the clip, e.g., on density, length, firmness and soundness, and the proportion of natural grease and vegetable and other foreign matter in the clip. These variables, in any season, within limits set by the composition of the flocks, determine the proportionate quantities of wool of various qualities in the clip. The wool sold locally as scoured is of limited range and quantity, and the prices are not sufficiently representative to be of value for comparative purposes.

Average Monthly Prices of Greasy Wool.

The foregoing observations in respect of average annual prices for a complete season's clip apply also to any attempt to compile average monthly prices comparable with the annual averages. There are marked differences between the types and qualities of wool sold at auctions in successive months throughout the season and the average price per lb. greasy actually realised in any month has limited comparative significance in relation to prices realised in other months.

In Table 579 below, endeavour has been made to calculate monthly average greasy prices for average quality wool comparable with the annual average for a complete clip on a greasy basis. These prices are derived from clean scoured prices of representative types of wool, the resultant average being converted to greasy basis by applying a factor deemed to be appropriate. This procedure has at times been invalidated to some extent by marked variations in such factors as clean scoured yield, type composition, etc., of entire clips.

The following table gives the greasy equivalent for each month and the weighted annual average of the series for certain years from 1924-25 to 1938-39 and for each season since auction selling of wool was resumed in September, 1946; prices shown in brackets are nominal, being estimates made on various data for periods when there were no auction sales. For comparative purposes the average price per lb. greasy realised at Australian auctions in these years is given at foot of the table.

Table 579.—Average Monthly Prices (Greasy Equivalent) of Wool at Sydney Auctions.

Month.	1924- 25.	1928- 29.	1929- 30.	1931- 32.	1933- 34.	1934- 35.	1936- 37.	1938- 39.	1946- 47.	1947- 48.	1948- 49.	1949- 50.
pence per lb. greasy.												
July ...	...	(17.8)	(12.9)	(8.3)	(11.4)	(11.0)	(13.3)	(11.1)	...	(26.0)	(46.5)	(45.0)
August ...	...	17.8	(12.4)	(7.5)	(11.6)	(10.5)	(13.5)	(11.0)	...	(32.0)	(46.5)	(46.0)
September ...	27.9	17.8	12.0	7.5	13.1	9.4	13.1	10.4	21.0	33.0	47.0	45.0
October ...	27.3	16.9	10.7	9.0	12.8	9.4	14.0	10.6	22.0	34.5	43.5	52.0
November ...	29.3	17.3	12.2	9.7	14.5	9.4	16.2	10.7	23.5	36.5	48.5	55.5
December ...	28.8	16.9	11.7	8.5	14.9	9.1	16.6	10.5	23.0	(36.5)	50.3	60.5
January ...	28.0	17.3	10.7	8.9	17.7	9.4	18.0	10.5	24.5	41.5	53.0	74.5
February ...	23.9	16.9	9.7	8.7	16.7	8.7	17.2	10.6	25.5	43.5	54.5	71.0
March ...	21.9	16.0	9.2	7.9	15.9	8.6	17.8	10.3	26.0	(40.0)	(54.5)	69.5
April ...	...	20.9	15.6	9.8	7.5 (15.4)	9.5	18.6	10.0	26.5	41.5	44.0	73.5
May ...	...	(20.0)	14.7	10.3	7.4 (13.5)	10.6	(18.3)	9.9	27.0	44.0	44.5	81.0
June ...	...	(19.0)	12.9	9.9	7.3 (12.1)	11.1	17.2	10.5	26.0	48.0	45.0	78.5
Weighted Av'ge for Season ...	26.5	16.7	10.6	8.4	15.0	9.4	16.3	10.5	24.4	39.3	47.5	60.2
Weighted Average Price per lb. Greasy at Australian Auctions.												
Season ...	27.0	16.4	10.3	8.5	15.9	9.8	16.5	10.4	24.5	39.5	48.1	63.3

In the pre-war period covered by this series, monthly fluctuations were greatest in 1928-29, when the advent of financial depression caused prices to fall rapidly, and in 1933-34, when a rapid rise was followed by a sharp decline. The range was considerable in 1936-37; early in the season, following a Japanese embargo against Australian wool, prices declined until general economic revival, devaluation of the French franc, and return

of Japanese buyers to the market caused a marked upturn. The trend was downward in 1937-38 (from 15.4d. in September to 10.8d. in June) and in 1938-39 prices varied little from the low level ruling at the close of the previous season.

When sales by auction were resumed in September, 1946, the greasy equivalent moved 36 per cent. above the average price paid under contract for the Australian war-time clips from 1942-43 to 1945-46. Since then prices have risen steeply and in August, 1947, the greasy equivalent exceeded the previous record level of 29.3d. in November, 1924. There were temporary declines in March and October, 1948, and April, 1949. Prices were falling immediately prior to the devaluation of the Australian pound on the 19th September, 1949, but thereafter they again increased rapidly, and in January, 1950, the greasy equivalent was 74.5d. The market eased slightly in February and March, recovered again in April, and in May, 1950, the price (81d.) was the highest ever recorded in New South Wales. It was 286 per cent. higher than in September, 1946, and 176.5 per cent. higher than in November, 1924.

WOOL PUBLICITY AND RESEARCH.

Particulars of the Wool Publicity and Research Act, 1936, and of the Wool Use Promotion Fund which was administered by the Australian Wool Board in promoting the use of wool for the benefit of the Australian wool industry, and in meeting its administrative expenses are given on page 526 of the 50th edition of the Year Book.

South Africa, New Zealand, and the Australian Wool Board and representatives of the wool industry of the three countries co-operated in the establishment of an International Wool Publicity and Research Fund (which came into being on 1st July, 1937). Contributions are based on the average quantity of wool exported over a period of five years; Australia's quota is 62.16 per cent. of the total. The authority in each country undertakes local research and publicity.

The Wool Use Promotion Act repealed the Wool Publicity and Research Act of 1936 in June, 1945, and provided for the reconstitution of the Australian Wool Board and the appointment of a Wool Consultative Council. It is the function of the Wool Board to promote by publicity and other means the use of wool in Australia and other countries.

The Act also created a Wool Research Trust Account which receives annually a Commonwealth grant equal to the amount of wool tax collected or the amount which would have been collected as wool tax were it not for operation of the Wool (Contributory Charges) Act. The funds in this account may be used for purposes of scientific, economic and cost research in connection with wool and woollen goods and in co-ordinating and applying the results of such research. The trust account was credited with £100,000 in 1945-46, £186,614 in 1946-47, £546,800 in 1947-48 and £317,050 in 1948-49. Expenditure in these years was £18,778, £84,469, £166,045 and £186,285, respectively, and the balance in the account at 30th June, 1949 was £694,887.

Details of the income and expenditure of the Wool Board in each year from 1938-39 to 1948-49 are shown in the following table:—

Table 580.—Australian Wool Board: Income and Expenditure.

Year.	Income.		Expenditure.			Balance Transferred to Accumulated Funds.
	Proceeds of Wool Levy.*	Total Income of Board.	Inter-national Secretariat.†	Pastoral Research.	Total Expenditure.	
	£					
1938-39	74,356	76,973	30,925	12,028	58,197	18,776
1939-40	84,399	86,576	31,100	11,621	65,777	20,799
1940-41	84,255	87,134	31,080	17,460	71,705	15,429
1941-42	85,948	90,153	31,080	14,446	67,237	22,916
1942-43	81,782	87,464	31,080	11,967	57,185	30,279
1943-44	84,629	91,853	31,080	15,450	60,948	30,905
1944-45	72,104	80,823	31,080	15,744	72,605	8,218
1945-46	239,925	278,993	65,876	14,273	114,599	164,394
1946-47	300,260	310,483	123,328	2,503	256,047	54,436
1947-48	292,036	302,396	160,772	2,868	286,222	16,174
1948-49	324,494	334,913	177,896	2,750	319,299	15,614
Total to 30th June, 1949†	1,904,516	1,980,583	776,342	154,057	1,510,835	469,748

* Wool Tax to 30th June, 1946; payments from Wool Use Promotion Fund in 1946-47 and later years. † Does not include exchange charges. ‡ From 1st July, 1936.

Publicity and research in relation to the pastoral industry are undertaken by Australian Pastoral Research Trust Limited. Its objects are to promote the growth, development, and best interests of the pastoral and grazing industry, especially through scientific and economic research relating to stock diseases, animal pests, harmful plant life, edible plants, and drought feeding problems. The work of the Trust is co-ordinated with that of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation.

Wool Industry Fund Act, 1946.

Moneys totalling £7,302,996 were accumulated by the Wool Realisation Commission as a result of certain activities of the Central Wool Committee which were not within the limits of the war-time wool purchase plan. The amounts accrued mainly in the handling of skin wools, and in respect of wool tops, noils and waste, and of deferred payments on the wool content of manufactures exported from Australia.

The Wool Industry Fund Act, 1946, established a fund of the same name to receive this money. The capital and income of the fund may be used for scientific, economic, and cost research, and in co-ordinating and applying the results of such research in the production and use of wool and woollen goods, to promote the use of wool in Australia and throughout the world, in assisting in marketing and in stabilising the price of wool, in the provision (if necessary) of temporary relief for the wool industry, and to meet, wholly or in part, any loss which the Commonwealth may suffer through participation in the wool disposals plan. Payments to the fund, including interest, totalled £7,095,000 in 1946-47, £324,705 in 1947-48 and £305,879 in 1948-49. In each of these years £50,000 was made available from the fund to the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation for research into wool and textile production.

CATTLE.

Apart from dairying, industries connected with cattle, such, for instance, as the production of beef for export, have never existed on a large scale in New South Wales. Local production scarcely meets the requirements of local consumption, and cattle are imported from Queensland. The number of cattle depastured in 1922 (3,546,530) was the highest recorded in the State. Subsequently unfavourable markets led to a diminution in herds.

From 1930 to 1935, there was temporary revival in the breeding of cattle for the export trade in beef, and the number in the latter year was almost as high as in 1922. A decrease in imports, heavy slaughterings and unfavourable seasons in the dairying districts led to a decline in the next five years. Then the number commenced to increase as a result of the war-time expansion in the demand for beef, but re-expansion was interrupted by drought in 1946-47.

The number of cattle in the State, including dairy cattle, at various dates since 1861 is given on page 673 of this volume. The following table shows the number in various years since 1922:—

Table 581.—Number of Cattle in New South Wales.

Year.	Cattle.	Year.	Cattle.	Year.	Cattle.
1922	3,546,530	1940	2,762,653	1945	3,144,701
1930	2,686,132	1941	2,769,061	1946	3,116,834
1935	3,482,831	1942	2,878,450	1947	2,983,093
1938	3,019,581	1943	3,030,546	1948	3,129,740
1939	2,811,884	1944	3,143,378	1949	3,252,752

Particulars of cattle according to sex and age at 31st March, 1935, and in each of the last eleven years are shown below:—

Table 582.—Cattle According to Sex.

As at 31st March.	Bulls over 1 year.	Cows and Heifers.			Bullocks, Steers, etc.	Calves, under 1 year.	Grand Total.
		In Registered Dairies.	Other.	Total.			
1935	55,028	1,173,763	969,832	2,143,595	668,615	615,593	3,482,831
1939	49,463	1,068,906	782,053	1,850,959	473,658	437,804	2,811,884
1940	49,361	1,063,999	774,394	1,843,393	386,787	483,112	2,762,653
1941	50,900	1,054,770	779,282	1,834,052	409,183	474,926	2,769,061
1942	53,195	1,055,172	830,650	1,885,822	401,281	538,152	2,878,450
1943	58,289	1,054,511	873,191	1,927,702	487,859	556,696	3,030,546
1944	59,142	1,043,273	925,214	1,968,487	509,968	605,781	3,143,378
1945	59,212	1,035,991	923,530	1,959,521	532,347	593,621	3,144,701
1946	59,565	1,021,087	942,916	1,964,003	570,568	522,698	3,116,834
1947	57,617	967,909	913,686	1,881,595	486,167	557,714	2,983,093
1948	57,847	965,201	988,170	1,953,371	542,173	576,349	3,129,740
1949	60,886	970,585	1,046,898	2,017,483	523,887	650,496	3,252,752

Statistics showing separately the number of all cattle in registered dairies, milking cows not in registered dairies, and beef cattle were collected for the first time in 1942-43. Details for each year of record are shown in the following table:—

Table 583.—Cattle in Registered Dairies and Beef Cattle.

Particulars.	At 31st March.						
	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
Cattle in Reg. Dairies—							
Bulls	26,720	26,116	25,767	25,281	24,404	23,846	24,024
Cows—Milking	638,861	609,867	626,272	594,809	592,385	592,320	594,860
Dry	205,182	227,268	196,885	192,083	170,035	173,174	175,841
Heifers	210,468	206,138	212,834	234,195	205,489	199,707	199,884
Calves	190,585	185,297	189,777	151,946	148,037	154,167	163,018
Total—Reg. Dairies ...	1,271,816	1,254,686	1,251,535	1,198,314	1,140,350	1,143,214	1,157,627
Milking Cows not in Reg. Dairies	82,556	123,083	119,165	118,335	130,931	144,820	152,595
Beef Cattle—							
Bulls	31,569	33,026	33,445	34,284	33,213	34,001	36,862
Cows and Heifers	790,635	802,131	804,365	824,581	782,755	843,350	894,303
Calves	366,111	420,484	403,844	370,752	409,677	422,182	487,478
Other	487,859	509,968	532,347	570,568	486,167	542,173	523,887
Total—Beef Cattle ...	1,676,174	1,765,609	1,774,001	1,800,185	1,711,812	1,841,706	1,942,530
Total—All Cattle ...	3,030,546	3,143,378	3,144,701	3,116,834	2,983,093	3,129,740	3,252,752

The number of cattle in registered dairies at 31st March, 1949 (1,157,627) was 114,189 fewer than in March, 1943, but 17,277 more than in March, 1947. Changes in the composition of the registered dairy herds between 1942-43 and 1948-49 are indicated on page 729 of this Year Book.

Details of the number and size of registered dairy herds in New South Wales at 31st March, 1948 are given on page 730.

Milking cows not in registered dairies increased by 48,375 or 58.6 per cent. between March, 1943 and 1947, and by 21,664 or 16.5 per cent. between 1947 and 1949.

Beef cattle increased by 124,011 between March, 1943 and March, 1946. Drought and heavier slaughtering caused a decrease of 88,373 in the following year but this was offset by an increase of 230,718 to 1,942,530 by March, 1949, when the number was higher by 266,356 or 16 per cent. than in March, 1943. All cattle in beef herds increased between March, 1943 and March, 1949, as follows:—

Increase from March—	Bulls.	Cows and Heifers.	Calves.	Other Beef Cattle.	Total.
1943 to 1949: ... No.	5,293	103,668	121,967	36,028	266,356
... Per cent.	16.8	13.1	33.2	7.4	16.0

NUMBER AND SIZE OF BEEF CATTLE HERDS.

The number of beef cattle herds, classified according to size of herd, and the number of cattle in these herds in each statistical division of the State at 31st March, 1948, is given in the following table:—

Table 584.—Beef Cattle Herds on Holdings of one acre or more,* at 31st March, 1948.

Size of Beef Cattle Herds.	Coastal Divisions.	Tableland Divisions.	Western Slope Divisions.	Central Plains and Riverina.	Western Division.	Total.	Proportion per cent. of Total.
NUMBER OF HERDS.							
Under 20	3,840	5,598	7,837	4,737	548	22,560	62.2
20-49	1,613	1,621	1,638	1,113	272	6,257	17.3
50-99	1,062	846	783	504	114	3,309	9.1
100-149	441	403	332	186	53	1,415	3.9
150-199	256	183	168	103	17	727	2.0
200-299	287	215	170	118	25	815	2.3
300-499	233	148	160	64	18	623	1.7
500 & over	187	123	141	70	22	543	1.5
Total No.	7,919	9,137	11,229	6,895	1,069	36,249	100.0
Per cent.	21.8	25.2	31.0	19.0	3.0	100.0	...
NUMBER OF BEEF CATTLE IN ABOVE HERDS.*							
Under 20	23,014	37,208	48,615	30,235	4,132	143,254	7.9
20-49	50,833	50,487	50,065	33,969	8,574	193,928	10.7
50-99	73,883	58,788	54,529	33,793	7,798	228,791	12.6
100-149	53,027	49,430	40,537	22,076	6,499	171,569	9.4
150-199	43,229	31,497	28,891	17,529	2,944	124,090	6.8
200-299	68,788	52,171	41,239	28,423	0,150	196,771	10.8
300-499	89,492	55,120	60,665	24,056	6,819	236,152	13.0
500 & over	189,415	113,965	131,435	63,586	25,433	523,834	28.8
Total No.	591,681	448,666	455,976	253,667	68,399	1,818,389	100.0
Per cent.	32.5	24.7	25.0	14.0	3.8	100.0	...

* 23,317 beef cattle on holdings of less than one acre in extent are not included.

Nearly one-third of all cattle were in the Coastal divisions, where the average number per herd was somewhat higher than elsewhere in the State. The Tableland and Western Slope divisions each had approximately one-fourth of the total number of beef cattle.

Herds of less than 20 cattle were the most numerous in 1948, representing 62.2 per cent. of the total. Next in numerical importance were those of 20 to 49 and 50 to 99, accounting for 17.3 and 9.1 per cent, respectively. Those of 100 or more together represented only 11.4 per cent. of the State's beef herds.

Herds of 500 and over were only 1.5 per cent. of all herds but they contained 28.8 per cent. of the beef cattle in the State, while herds of under 20 contained only 7.9 per cent. of the cattle. Herds of less than 100 contained 31.2 per cent., those of 100 to 299, 27.0 per cent., and those of 300 or more, 41.8 per cent. of the cattle.

CALVING.

Information as to the number of calves dropped has not been collected since 1931, because unsatisfactory features rendered the returns of doubtful value. According to the returns received the average number was 893,719 per annum in the five years ended 1924-25, and 897,711 in the years 1925-26 to 1929-30, reaching a peak of 947,442 in 1930-31.

Particulars of calves slaughtered annually, and the number surviving at 31st March, 1936 and in each of the last eleven years are shown in the following table:—

Table 585.—Calves Slaughtered and Number at end of Year.

Year ended 31st March.	Calves.		Year ended 31st March.	Calves.		Year ended 31st March.	Calves.	
	Slaught-ered.	Surviving at end of Year.		Slaught-ered.	Surviving at end of Year.		Slaught-ered.*	Surviving at end of Year.
1936	443,761	573,716	1942	421,564	538,152	1946	388,683	522,698
1939	458,613	437,804	1943	379,146*	556,696	1947	435,358	557,714
1940	441,043	483,112	1944	348,151*	605,781	1948	376,175	576,349
1941	402,345	474,926	1945	396,301*	593,621	1949	385,921	650,496

* Calendar year ended three months earlier.

INTERSTATE MOVEMENTS OF CATTLE.

Because of diseases among the cattle of certain districts, and the presence of cattle tick in the north-east of New South Wales and in parts of Queensland, the interstate movement of cattle is regulated closely.

The following table shows the number of live cattle (so far as recorded) which passed into and out of New South Wales during each of the last eleven years. Practically all the movement is overland, comparatively few cattle being transported by sea:—

Table 586.—Interstate Movements of Cattle.

Year ended 30th June.	From New South Wales.				To New South Wales.			
	To Victoria.	To Queens-land.	To * South Australia and by Sea.	Total.	From Victoria.	From Queens-land.	From South Australia and by Sea.	Total.
1939	60,323	29,277	11,135	100,735	32,607	191,119	3,918	227,644
1940	125,432	26,256	18,561	170,249	20,785	237,242	2,378	260,405
1941	95,532	11,183	14,168	120,883	21,496	251,556	3,680	276,732
1942	54,117	10,236	12,163	76,516	16,450	227,477	4,799	248,726
1943	63,990	9,359	33,786	107,135	12,574	392,459	3,344	408,377
1944	52,451	10,969	12,385	75,805	15,493	272,353	2,772	290,618
1945	51,701	16,301	6,759	74,761	13,096	277,388	6,661	297,145
1946	54,765	22,445	6,833	84,043	11,537	380,645	1,374	393,556
1947	121,170	16,483	10,661	148,314	27,065	369,466	2,882	399,413
1948	82,743	16,280	12,789	111,812	33,560	374,812	2,800	411,172
1949	73,545	24,150	2,354	100,049	19,396	336,477	1,044	356,917

Although the effects of seasonal variations are apparent there is, on the whole, a heavy but fluctuating import of cattle to New South Wales from Queensland, and an appreciable export to Victoria. The interchange with South Australia is usually small.

During the last five years there was an excess of imports from Queensland of 1,643,129 cattle, and an excess of exports to Victoria amounting to 279,270, and to South Australia of approximately 24,635. The total net gain to New South Wales from all sources was 1,339,224.

INCREASE AND DECREASE OF CATTLE.

The number of cattle in New South Wales varies under the influence of three factors, *viz.*, importation, slaughtering, and natural increase, or excess of calving over deaths from causes other than slaughtering. Available particulars of increases and decreases in recent years are shown below:—

Table 587.—Increase and Decrease of Cattle.

Year.	Net Import of Cattle.	Calves reared (Surviving at 31st March).	Cattle and Calves died from Disease, Drought, etc.	Cattle Slaughtered (excluding Calves).	Cattle at end of Year.
1938-39	126,909	437,804	140,478	676,786	2,811,884
1939-40	90,156	483,112	69,279	681,425	2,762,653
1940-41	155,849	474,926	137,781	557,380	2,769,061
1941-42	172,210	538,152	*	619,059	2,878,450
1942-43	301,242	556,696	*	639,953	3,030,546
1943-44	214,813	605,781	*	645,837	3,143,378
1944-45	222,384	593,621	123,967	608,452	3,144,701
1945-46	309,513	522,698	150,184	565,810	3,116,834
1946-47	251,099	557,714	192,008	681,267	2,983,093
1947-48	299,360	576,349	95,728	690,058	3,129,740
1948-49	256,868	650,496	93,214	723,913	3,252,752

* Not available.

The figures shown in the table do not balance from year to year because it is not possible to obtain all necessary data relative to calving and to disposal of calves. Nevertheless the table illustrates in a general way the influence of the various factors.

HORSES.

The number of horses in New South Wales was highest in 1913 when there were 746,170. The number was maintained near this level until a decline occurred during a drought which terminated in June, 1920. With increased use of motors for transport and tractors on farms the number of horses has decreased progressively and in 1949 was 357,764 or 52 per cent. below the record number and 185,098 fewer than in 1936. Nearly 90 per cent. of the horses are on rural holdings.

The number of horses in New South Wales at various dates since 1861 is given on page 673 of this volume. The number in the State at 31st March, 1936 and in each of the last eleven years is shown in the following table:—

Table 588.—Horses in New South Wales.

Year.	Horses.	Year.	Horses.	Year.	Horses.	Year.	Horses.
1936	542,862	1941	531,776	1944	465,672	1947	379,774
1939	531,355	1942	525,697	1945	436,443	1948	376,043
1940	534,837	1943	483,277	1946	403,645	1949	357,764

The horses recorded at 31st March included 192,617 draught horses in 1946, 174,982 in 1947, 163,491 in 1948, and 149,396 in 1949.

There is comparatively little interstate movement of horses except to and from Queensland, and practically no import by sea. Records of border crossings indicate that there was a net export of 1,274 in 1945-46, a net import of 2,033 in 1946-47, and of 3,094 in 1947-48, and a net export of 3,609 in 1948-49.

The landholders' returns indicate that 14,387 horses died from disease, drought, etc., on rural holdings in 1947-48, and 12,013 in 1948-49.

HORSE BREEDING.

With the object of improving the breed of horses provision has been made in terms of the "Horse Breeding Act, 1940" (not enforced since 31st January, 1944), for the registration of stallions for breeding purposes after a veterinary officer of the Department of Agriculture has certified that the animal conforms to an approved standard. The Western Division of the State is outside the scope of the Act, and thoroughbred horses registered in the Australian Stud Book are exempted from its provisions.

The following table shows the number of foals recorded at the end of certain years since 1921:—

Table 589.—Foals.

30th June.	Foals Surviving.	31st March.	Foals Surviving.	31st March.	Foals Surviving.	31st March.	Foals Surviving.
1921	20,065	1936	43,092	1944	23,333	1947	15,813
1926	36,521	1941	29,137	1945	19,837	1948	16,590
1931	16,370	1943	22,977	1946	16,209	1949	18,917

PIGS, GOATS, CAMELS, DONKEYS, AND MULES.

Particulars of the number of pigs in the State are shown in Table 581 of this chapter and in the chapter relating to dairying.

The number of goats in New South Wales as recorded in March, 1941, was 14,156, including 1,640 Angora goats. Under the Dog and Goat Act, 1898, the use of dogs or goats for purposes of draught is prohibited.

In New South Wales many camels were used as carriers on the Western Plains, but their number has declined. At 31st March, 1941, there were only 245, as compared with 1,792 at the close of the year 1913.

Donkeys and mules are not used extensively in New South Wales, the numbers in 1941 being 181 donkeys and 45 mules. Most of these were in the Western Division, where they were used for purposes of transport.

PRICES OF LIVE STOCK.

The following statement shows the average prices of certain classes of fat stock in the metropolitan saleyards at Homebush during the years 1939 and 1945 to 1949. The averages stated are the means of the monthly prices in each calendar year, and the monthly prices are the averages for all stock sold each sale day during the month. Prices of certain types of pigs are given in Table 632. Monthly prices of these and other classes and grades of fat stock are published in the Statistical Register.

Table 590.—Average Prices of Fat Stock, Homebush Sale Yards.

Stock.	1939.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
Cattle—	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Bullocks—Prime, Medium ...	11 3	18 0	18 8	20 18	22 16	26 18
Cows and Heifers—Prime						
Heavy	8 16	14 14	14 5	16 9	18 17	21 5
Sheep and Lambs—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Merino Wethers—Prime ...	17 3	25 7	29 3	41 3*	50 11*	46 8*
Merino Ewes—Prime ...	14 5	21 10†	25 0†	35 2	43 2	38 11
Lambs and Suckers—Prime						
Heavy	21 0	31 3	36 3	45 10	50 6	49 4

* Prime Medium. † Prime Heavy.

Prices of livestock vary from year to year under the influence of seasonal conditions. When pastures are deteriorating during periods of dry weather fat stock are hastened to market and prices decline, but with the advent of relief rains stock are retained on the holdings for fattening or breeding and prices tend to rise. Under normal conditions prices of cattle at Flemington are influenced by the demand for beef for local consumption, and by the condition of the export trade, particularly in its effect on the supply of cattle from Queensland for the New South Wales market. A downward trend in cattle prices in 1939 was arrested upon the announcement of the United Kingdom meat contract towards the end of the year. Transport difficulties affected the export trade in 1941, but further increases in prices occurred in later years as a result of expansion in demand for meat, and in some of them because of drought.

The price of wool is a further factor affecting prices of sheep and lambs. The average price of wool under the United Kingdom purchase agreement in September, 1939 was higher than the pre-war level, and it was increased by 15 per cent. in July, 1942. Heavy drought losses caused a sharp rise in sheep and lamb prices in the second quarter of 1944. High prices ruled thereafter, and when wool prices advanced upon the resumption of wool auctions, prices rose still higher in the latter half of 1946 to levels approximately twice as high as in 1939. Wool prices continued to advance throughout 1947, 1948 and 1949. In 1949 sheep were approximately 170 per cent. dearer and lambs 135 per cent. dearer than in 1939.

Monthly variations in the prices of typical grades of live stock are shown below:—

Table 591.—Monthly prices of Live Stock, Homebush Sale Yards.

Month.	Bullocks. Prime Medium Weight.			Merino Sheep. Prime Wethers.			Lambs and Suckers. Prime Heavy.		
	1939.	1948.	1949.	1939.	1948.*	1949.*	1939.	1948.	1949.
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
January	11 2	22 7	25 1	14 3	48 3	44 2	20 1	49 0	48 6
February	11 5	20 6	25 1	15 5	49 4	45 1	21 3	48 8	47 2
March	12 0	21 14	25 17	19 8	48 10	52 1	20 11	52 3	54 9
April	11 1	21 3	25 18	18 6	47 0	55 0	21 1	51 4	54 5
May	10 13	21 14	25 3	17 8	54 8	49 6	22 3	57 0	46 4
June	10 9	22 6	27 0	18 3	61 6	50 4	24 6	62 9	47 1
July	10 3	23 9	27 3	18 5	60 11	49 6	23 11	57 11	50 10
August	10 4	24 3	28 19	14 9	58 2	51 0	23 5	51 2	50 8
September	10 19	25 8	27 1	18 3	54 6	42 1	23 0	46 4	44 1
October	11 14	25 0	28 7	18 6	48 10	40 3	18 7	42 1	46 9
November	11 15	23 6	29 4	16 11	38 9	39 5	16 10	45 0	48 3
December	12 7	23 1	28 1	16 2	40 4	41 11	16 10	42 7	52 11
Average for year	11 3	22 16	26 18	17 3	50 11	46 8	21 0	50 6	49 4

* Prime medium.

The quantity of wool carried affects the price of sheep considerably. As a general rule sheep at market in January and February have been shorn, during March and April they have growing fleece, from May to August they are woolly, and from September to the end of the year both shorn and woolly sheep are marketed.

SLAUGHTERING OF LIVE STOCK.

The slaughter of live stock for sale as food, either for local consumption or for export, is permitted only in places licensed for the purpose.

The following table shows the average number of slaughtering establishments and the number of stock slaughtered in the State in quinquennial periods since 1897 and particulars for each of the last eleven years. The figures relating to the establishments prior to 1921 are in excess of the actual number, as they include a large number of butchers' shops in country districts.

Table 592.—Slaughtering of Live Stock.

Period.	Slaughtering Establishments.	Stock Slaughtered in Establishments and on Farms and Stations.							Pigs.
		Sheep.			Cattle.				
		Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Bullocks.*	Cows.	Calves.	Total.	
		thousands.							
Avg. 5 yrs. ended—									
1901 (Dec.)	1,780	4,868	158	5,026	231	117	22	370	214
1906 (Dec.)	1,587	3,760	188	3,948	201	87	20	308	238
1911 (Dec.)	1,275	5,780	389	6,169	260	138	42	440	251
1916†(June)	1,192	5,279	476	5,755	306	217	64	587	278
1921 (June)	926	3,788	337	4,125	275	136	55	466	296
1926 (June)	1,077	3,625	809	4,434	397	218	139	754	348
1931 (June)	1,078	4,272	1,364	5,636	312	246	154	712	421
1936 (Mar.)	1,132	4,581	2,309	6,890	323	218	292	833	488
1941 (Mar.)	1,018	4,040	2,889	6,929	350	326	449	1,125	569
1946 (Dec.)	800	5,129	3,558	8,687	361	267	390	1,018	538
Calendar year—									
1939†	1,012	3,852	2,460	6,312	336	341	459	1,136	553
1940†	980	4,103	2,784	6,887	365	316	441	1,122	542
1941†	906	4,223	3,945	8,168	292	266	402	960	597
1942†	878	4,446	3,682	8,128	362	267	422	1,041	738
1942	828	4,948	4,348	9,296	369	271	379	1,019	669
1943	812	5,531	3,945	9,476	388	258	348	994	503
1944	801	5,625	3,785	9,410	359	249	396	1,004	555
1945	791	5,082	2,936	8,018	300	266	389	955	495
1946	772	4,460	2,776	7,236	388	293	435	1,116	468
1947	760	3,413	2,948	6,361	387	303	376	1,066	411
1948	722	2,884	3,026	5,910	432	272	386	1,110	459
1949	690	3,274	3,728	7,002	485	289	391	1,165	507

* Includes a small number of bulls.

† 4½ years.

‡ Year ended March.

Sheep were slaughtered in record numbers during the war years, and notwithstanding decreases in 1945 and 1946 (due to drought reduction of flocks) the annual average in the years 1942 to 1946 was more than 25 per cent. greater than in the five years ended March, 1941. Cattle slaughtering increased in the nineteen-thirties and was well sustained in 1942-46, but after marked increase, pig slaughtering has latterly fallen below the pre-war level despite an increase of 10 per cent. in 1949.

The following summary shows the distribution of slaughtering operations in New South Wales in the years 1948 and 1949. In this table the term "abattoirs" relates to establishments in which 100,000 or more sheep and

lambs were slaughtered. The Newcastle District Abattoir is included with other large establishments under the heading "Other Abattoirs", and all licensed slaughter-houses, except those included as abattoirs, are included under the heading "Country Slaughter-houses". The slaughtering on rural holdings is shown under the heading "Stations and Farms".

Table 593.—Slaughtering Establishments and Number of Livestock Slaughtered.

Establishments.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Cattle.			Pigs.	
			Bullocks.	Cows.	Calves.		
1948.							
State Abattoirs	688,901	1,313,396	90,845	81,911	46,997	131,849	
Other Abattoirs	544,893	1,289,227	95,064	51,485	46,791	38,212	
Total Abattoirs	1,233,794	2,602,623	185,909	133,396	93,788	169,561	
Country Slaughter-houses	858,097	312,527	260,575	135,892	287,788	282,946	
Stations and Farms	792,221	110,841	5,082	3,050	4,345	6,705	
Grand Total	2,884,112	3,025,991	451,566	272,347	385,921	459,212	
1949.							
State Abattoirs	842,245	1,645,615	95,780	83,091	60,817	145,302	
Other Abattoirs	713,991	1,461,765	93,156	53,069	51,670	48,313	
Total Abattoirs	1,556,236	3,107,380	188,936	136,760	112,487	193,615	
Country Slaughter-houses	888,818	497,079	291,284	149,433	274,615	307,136	
Stations and Farms	829,278	123,964	4,728	2,789	3,768	6,570	
Grand Total	3,274,332	3,728,423	484,948	288,982	390,860	507,321	

STATE ABATTOIRS.

The State Abattoirs are situated at Homebush Bay, near Sydney. Animals sold at Flemington Saleyards are inspected before being killed and those found to be diseased are destroyed, while "doubtful" beasts are marked for further special attention at the abattoirs. There is a staff of inspectors at the State Abattoirs and inspectors are stationed at private slaughtering premises throughout the County of Cumberland. The operations of the inspectorial staff are supervised by the veterinary officers of the Metropolitan Meat Industry Commission, who pay regular visits to the different establishments.

Particulars of stock slaughtered at the State Abattoirs, Homebush Bay, during recent years are shown in the following statement:—

Table 594.—Stock Slaughtered at the State (Metropolitan) Abattoirs.

Calendar Year.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Pigs.
1936*	208,514	146,268	1,369,325	1,404,901	173,032
1939*	190,764	123,138	1,323,226	1,293,157	153,825
1940*	190,850	89,985	1,349,040	1,545,797	145,786
1941*	129,001	74,170	1,227,563	2,202,882	176,364
1942*	134,509	65,142	1,324,167	2,149,231	203,068
1942	138,475	65,827	1,608,095	2,194,138	182,432
1943	153,525	57,243	1,722,685	1,865,415	139,079
1944	161,542	64,796	1,584,760	1,726,800	155,547
1945	158,500	58,739	1,339,868	1,230,800	139,577
1946	186,758	65,368	1,256,808	1,280,246	124,055
1947	175,203	57,665	942,096	1,389,157	104,439
1948	172,756	46,997	688,901	1,313,396	131,349
1949	178,871	60,817	842,245	1,645,615	145,302

* Year ended 31st March.

MEAT WORKS.

Apart from slaughtering, important subsidiary industries in the handling of meat have arisen in the form of refrigerating and meat-preserving works. During 1942-43 plants for drying meat were installed at a number of establishments in New South Wales. Particulars of the operations of meat and fish preserving works are shown on page 230 of this volume.

MEAT EXPORT TRADE.

The meat export trade commenced to assume importance in New South Wales towards the end of the nineteenth century, when the export of frozen meat became possible through the provision of refrigerated space in ocean steamers. During 1932 a method was evolved for the transport of chilled meat from Australia and export of meat in that condition was expanding before the war, but shipment of chilled meat was then suspended and has not yet been resumed.

Special attention is given to preparation and transport of meat for export; the Department of Commerce and Agriculture stringently regulates inspection and shipment, and the work is closely supervised by Commonwealth veterinary authorities.

The stock available in New South Wales for slaughter for export depends mainly upon the season, as in periods of scarcity the local demand absorbs the bulk of the fat stock marketed.

The quantity of Australian frozen and chilled beef, mutton and lamb, and of Australian tinned meats exported from New South Wales to oversea destinations in various years from 1911 is shown below. Ships' stores amounting annually to several million pounds in weight are not included in the table:—

Table 595.—Oversea Exports of Meats from New South Wales.

Year.	Frozen or Chilled.				Preserved in Tins.		Total Value of all Meats Exported. •
	Beef and Veal.	Mutton.	Lamb.	Offals.	Meats.	Meat Soups.	
	thousand lb.						
1911	7,295	50,495	9,454	†		22,219	1,682,513
1920-21	12,401	10,492	8,104	†		4,479	1,783,895
1930-31	2,130	15,313	21,996	†		2,439	1,212,532
1938-39	13,292	10,880	34,104	†		2,326	1,714,454
1939-40	29,326	32,310	51,749	5,857		6,627	3,173,880
1940-41	5,360	11,823	81,369	6,714		14,935	3,831,618
1941-42	7,174	5,006	45,802	3,145		30,989	3,545,006
1942-43	7,451	7,868	57,150	4,954		32,406	4,229,771
1943-44	11,253	7,224	20,042	5,053		50,832	5,411,399
1944-45	12,841	4,217	14,530	6,346		47,611	5,031,322
1945-46	14,802	3,813	12,512	6,180		40,528	4,702,121
1946-47	16,856	15,392	14,382	6,538		35,532	4,798,504
1947-48	10,266	4,046	12,060	8,288		30,296	4,467,984
1948-49	7,458	6,896	15,356	7,351	13,026	11,613	5,791,267

* Including poultry, rabbits and hares, pork, etc. † Not recorded separately.

Frozen pork exports, until then usually small, increased considerably during the war years (1939-45), shipments reaching 3,329,000 lb., valued at £125,772, in 1943-44. In 1947-48 the figures were 477,000 lb. and £26,287, respectively, and in 1948-49, 1,063,000 lb. and £78,257. Details for each recent year are given in Table 634 of this volume.

In the frozen meat trade, lamb has largely replaced mutton. In 1911 the oversea exports from New South Wales were 1,149,241 carcasses of frozen mutton and 292,258 carcasses of frozen lamb. The corresponding numbers were mutton 272,501 and lamb 1,060,507 in 1938-39; and mutton 132,358, and lamb 385,565 carcasses in 1948-49.

Great Britain provides the principal oversea market for Australian meat and in pre-war years more than 95 per cent. of the exports of frozen meat was sent to the United Kingdom. Since September, 1939, export to the United Kingdom has been under contract, as described below.

CONTROL OF THE MEAT EXPORT TRADE.

The export of Australian meat is controlled by the Australian Meat Board under the provisions of the Meat Export Control Act, 1935-1946. The Board was appointed in January, 1936, and was reconstituted in November, 1946, when the war-time office of Controller of Meat Supplies was abolished. It consists of a representative of the Commonwealth Government as chairman, and representatives of lamb, mutton, beef and pig producers, meat exporting companies, publicly owned abattoirs and freezing works, and meat industry employees. A Meat Advisory Committee may be appointed in each State to assist the Board in carrying out its functions. In certain circumstances decisions of the Board to which the chairman dissents are subject to Ministerial approval and direction.

The Act empowers the Board to purchase, manage and sell meat on behalf of the Commonwealth, to make recommendations for regulating exports of meat, meat products and edible offal, quality standards and grading of exports and export programmes, to foster scientific research and overseas trade in Australian meat, to regulate shipments, and to arrange shipping and insurance contracts.

To make export control effective, meat, etc. may be exported only under license or Ministerial permit and subject to such conditions and restrictions as are prescribed after recommendation by the Meat Board. However, on request, the holder of an export license must slaughter and treat stock on an owner's account, on a weight and grade basis, for submission for export at rates and on conditions as specified from time to time by the Board.

Trading operations of the Board are financed by the Commonwealth Bank and administrative and other expenditure is met from deductions from the United Kingdom contract prices. Deductions were at the rate of 1 per cent. from 1st July, 1947, to 31st December, 1948, and were reduced to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for frozen meat and meat offals and $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. for canned meat from 1st January, 1949. They amounted to £101,178 in 1947-48 and £103,581 in 1948-49. Expenditure of the Board in 1947-48 was £62,241, including £1,700 for research. In 1948-49 the amounts were £75,133 and £5,274, respectively.

From 1st October, 1946, when increased prices were paid under the contract with the United Kingdom Government, until 10th March, 1947, proportions of the purchase prices of certain classes of meat were retained by the Board. The amount withheld, £195,005, together with £250,000 appropriated from trading profits of the Board in 1945-46 and 1946-47, was subsequently credited to the Meat Industry Advancement Trust Account, created in October, 1947, to be administered by the Board for the benefit of the industry generally. Interest earned on these funds totalled £3,124 in 1947-48 and £13,363 in 1948-49. No disbursements had been made by 30th June, 1949, and at that date £461,492 was held in the Account.

WAR-TIME CONTROL OF THE MEAT INDUSTRY.

Following the outbreak of war in 1939, the United Kingdom Ministry of Food contracted with the Commonwealth Government for the purchase of Australian meat. In 1941-42, to overcome shipping difficulties the Commonwealth Government purchased meat for storage and re-sale to the Ministry of Food, and a Meat Canning Committee was set up to facilitate the supply of canned meats for defence purposes. The meat industry as a whole was brought under Government control in March, 1943, when a Controller of Meat Supplies was appointed, and from 17th January, 1944, until 21st June, 1948, sales of meat for civilian consumption in Australia were rationed by means of a coupon system. Further details of the war-time control of the industry are given on page 538 of Official Year Book No. 50.

UNITED KINGDOM CONTRACTS FOR AUSTRALIAN MEAT.

The initial contract with the United Kingdom Government was dated 30th September, 1939, and the sale or export of meat to any person in the United Kingdom other than the Ministry of Food was prohibited by regulation under the National Security Act. The contract was renewed annually until September, 1944, when the United Kingdom Government undertook to purchase the exportable surplus of Australian meat in the four years ending September, 1948. Subsequently the contract was extended for a further two years to 30th September, 1950. The undertaking covered all meat (beef, mutton, lamb, pig meats and offals) other than that required for Australian civil and Service needs, for British and Allied personnel based on Australia, for relief, and for supply to other markets as agreed upon by the two Governments. The quantity of pig meat to be taken under the contract is fixed by negotiation; for the years ended 30th September, 1948 and 1949 it was the exportable surplus. The Agreement envisaged the resumption of the chilled meat trade (with the proportion of chilled space to be determined) as and when the shipping position permits. Prices are subject to annual review at the instigation of either Government. In 1949-50 increased prices for lamb and mutton operated from 1st July, 1949, two months earlier than for other classes of meat.

Canned meat was not included in the original Agreement, but in 1941, when it appeared likely that refrigerated shipping space for frozen meat would be severely restricted, the United Kingdom Government contracted to purchase canned supplies. The quantity to be supplied in each year is the subject of annual negotiations.

Prices of Meat under United Kingdom Contract.

The schedule of prices under the United Kingdom contracts includes many kinds and grades of meat. The point of sale is on shipboard, Australian port, and costs of storage in Australia and expenses from store to shipboard are payable by the sellers.

The prices of the principal types of meat as at 1st October, 1948 and 1949, are shown in the following table; prices in periods from 1939-40 to October, 1947, were shown on page 821 of the 1940-41 edition of the Year Book, page 755 of the 1941-42 and 1942-43 edition, page 540 of the 50th edition, and on page 440 of the 51st edition.

Table 596.—United Kingdom Meat Contracts: Prices f.o.b., Australia.

Kind and Class of Meat.	As at 1st October, 1948.				As at 1st October, 1949.*			
	1st Quality.		2nd Quality.		1st Quality.		2nd Quality.	
	Per lb. Sterling.	Per lb. Australian Currency.	Per lb. Sterling.	Per lb. Australian Currency.	Per lb. Sterling.	Per lb. Australian Currency.	Per lb. Sterling.	Per lb. Australian Currency.
<i>Lamb</i> —20 lb. to 28 lb.	d. 9½	d. 12-20	d. 9½	d. 11-57	d. 10½	d. 12-89	d. 10½	d. 12-66
29 lb. to 36 lb.	9½	11-70	8½	11-07	9½	12-34	9½	11-56
37 lb. to 42 lb.	9½	11-45	8½	10-82	9½	12-11	8½	10-78
<i>Mutton</i> —								
Wethers and/or Maiden Ewe—								
50 lb. and under	5½	6-64	5½	6-41	5½	7-27	5½	7-03
51 lb. to 72 lb.	5½	6-48	4½	5-86	5½	7-11	5½	6-48
<i>Beef</i> —Ox and Heifer—								
Hinds	7½	8-91	6½	7-81	8½	10-16	7½	9-06
Crops	5	6-25	4½	5-86	6	7-5	5½	7-11
<i>Porkers</i> —25 lb. to 55 lb.	12½	15-86	12½	15-39	14½	18-59	14½	18-05
<i>Baconers</i> —Wiltshire sides—								
50 lb. to 90 lb.	13½	17-03	13½	16-56	16	20-00	15½	19-37

*Lamb and mutton from 1st July, 1949.

The following statement gives particulars of the prices (f.o.b., Australia) paid to producers by the Commonwealth Government for meat purchased to fulfil contracts with the United Kingdom Ministry of Food, covering the full period of the several contracts. The prices shown are those which were payable at the end of each month in which a change in price occurred,

and for purpose of comparison the f.o.b. equivalent in Australian currency of the average prices realized in 1938 in the Smithfield market for Australian meat are also shown.

Table 597.—Commonwealth Government Purchase Prices for Meat for United Kingdom Contracts.

Year and Month	Beef.		Lamb.			Mutton.		Pork.	
	Ox and Heifer, 1st quality.		Spring, 1st quality.			Wethers or Maiden Ewes, 1st quality.		Baconer Sides, Head off	Porker Sides, Head off.
	Hinds.	Crops.	20-28 lb.	29-36 lb.	37-42 lb.	Under 51 lb.	51-72 lb.	1st quality.	1st quality.
	pence (Australian) per lb., f.o.b., Australia.								
1938: Equiv. of est. av. prices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1939: Oct.	5-23	3-28	7-41	6-86	6-69	3-42	3-42	7-90	7-90
1941: July	...	...	6-50	6-00	5-38	...	...	...	...
Sept.	...	...	7-00	6-50	5-88	...	...	...	...
Oct.	5-70	3-75	...	...	...	3-83*¶	3-59*§	8-36	8-20
Nov.	...	...	7-44	6-94	6-31	...	...	...	...
1942: Jan.	...	...	...	...	...	3-25†¶	3-05†§	...	...
Mar.	4-85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6-97
Aug.	...	...	7-73	7-42	7-27	3-83¶	3-59§	...	...
Sept.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8-20
Oct.	5-70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1943: Apr.	...	4-20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aug.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10-50
Sept.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11-625†	11-625†
Oct.	...	...	...	...	...	4-38	4-25	...	...
Dec.	5-94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1944: Mar.	6-44	4-38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sept.	...	...	7-97	7-89	7-81	...	...	...	...
Oct.	...	...	...	...	...	4-50	...	...	...
1946: Jan.	6-48	...	...	...	...	4-53	4-22	...	...
Aug.	6-73	4-63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oct.	6-79	4-69	9-79	9-47	9-32	5-62	5-46	...	...
1947: Jan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11-52	11-52
Mar.	7-04	4-95	10-08	9-76	9-61	5-56	5-41	...	...
Sept.	...	...	10-31	9-87	9-64	...	...	...	...
1948: Apr.	7-66	5-57	...	...	...	...	...	12-53	12-53
Sept.	8-82	6-19	11-45	10-96	10-72	6-57	6-42	15-70	15-70
1949: Jan.	8-84	6-20	11-48	10-99	10-74	6-59	6-44	15-74	15-74
July	...	...	12-79	12-25	12-02	7-21	7-06	...	...
Oct.	10-08	7-44	...	...	...	...	...	18-45	18-45
1950: Jan.	10-09	7-45	12-80	12-26	12-03	7-22	7-06	18-47	18-47

* Equivalent in Australian currency of U.K. contract prices. † Contract price less 15 per cent. ‡ For carcasses between 100 and 110 lb.; carcasses between 82 and 100 lb. received lower price. ¶ Under 41 lb. § 41 lb. and over.

PRICES OF MEAT.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF MEAT—SYDNEY.

Comparative statements of average wholesale prices of meat delivered to butchers' shops in Sydney in each month of certain years since January, 1939 are shown in the next two tables. The particulars for the earlier years relate to prices quoted by the Metropolitan Meat Industry Commission, and the quotations from May, 1943 (excepting lamb which was not subject to control between 19th April and 5th November, 1948), relate to prices fixed by the Prices Commissioner:—

Table 598.—Wholesale Prices of Beef, Sydney.

Month.	Ox Bodies.		Ox and Heifer (400 to 650 lb.)					
	1939.	1943.	1943.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
	pence per lb.							
January	4.1	6.4	...	5.5	5.5	6.6	6.5	7.6
February	3.9	5.8	...	5.5	5.5	7.3	6.5	7.6
March	4.5	5.3	...	5.5	5.5	6.9	6.5	7.6
April	4.3	5.1	...	5.8	5.5	6.1	6.5	7.6
May	3.8	4.9	5.8	5.8	5.5	6.0	6.5	7.6
June	3.6	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.5	6.0	6.7	7.6
July	4.0	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.5	6.0	6.8	7.6
August	3.9	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.5	6.0	6.8	7.6
September	4.2	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.5	6.0	6.7	7.6
October	4.2	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.5	6.4	6.7	7.6
November	4.1	5.2	5.5	5.7	6.3	6.5	7.3	8.3
December	4.1	5.2	5.5	5.5	6.3	6.5	7.6	8.9
Average	4.1	5.5	...	5.7	5.6	6.4	6.8	7.8

The wholesale price of beef in 1949 was on the average about 3½d. per lb. dearer than in 1939.

A statement showing the monthly average prices of mutton and lamb follows:—

Table 599.—Wholesale Prices of Mutton and Lamb, Sydney.

Month.	1939.		1943.		1945.		1946.		1947.		1948.		1949.	
	M.	L.	M.	L.	M.	L.	M.	L.	M.	L.	M.	L.	M.	L.
	pence per lb.													
January	3.3	6.4	4.1	7.6	4.5	7.4	5.0	7.7	5.9	10.4	6.5	10.5	6.5	10.7
February	3.2	6.6	3.8	7.3	4.8	7.8	5.1	9.4	6.5	11.0	6.5	10.5	6.5	10.5
March	4.0	7.4	4.1	7.7	5.2	8.5	5.5	9.5	6.5	10.7	6.5	10.5	6.5	10.5
April	3.4	7.0	4.1	7.7	5.2	8.7	5.5	9.5	6.5	10.5	6.5	11.0	6.5	10.5
May	3.3	6.3	3.9	7.5	5.3	8.8	5.5	9.5	6.5	10.5	6.5	12.8	6.5	10.5
June	2.9	6.0	4.0	7.1	5.5	9.0	5.5	9.5	6.5	10.5	7.3	14.1	6.5	10.5
July	3.1	6.4	4.1	7.2	5.5	9.0	5.4	9.3	6.5	10.5	7.5	13.9	6.8	11.1
August	2.9	6.0	4.5	7.3	5.5	8.0	5.0	8.8	6.5	10.5	7.5	12.3	7.1	11.8
September	3.2	6.3	4.6	7.6	5.5	8.6	5.0	8.8	6.5	10.5	7.5	10.8	7.1	11.8
October	3.2	6.4	4.5	7.9	5.0	7.6	5.0	8.8	6.5	10.5	7.5	9.9	7.1	11.4
November	3.5	5.9	4.5	7.4	5.0	7.3	5.5	10.0	6.5	10.5	6.8	10.2	7.1	11.6
December	3.3	5.2	4.5	7.0	5.0	7.3	5.5	10.0	6.5	10.5	6.5	10.5	7.1	12.8
Average	3.3	6.3	4.2	7.4	5.2	8.2	5.3	9.2	6.4	10.6	6.9	11.4	6.8	11.1

M—Mutton; L—Lamb.

Between 1939 and 1949 the average prices increased for mutton by 3.5d. or 106 per cent. and for lamb by 4.8d. or 76.2 per cent.

VALUE OF PASTORAL PRODUCTION.

The gross farm values of pastoral production from the different kinds of stock as estimated for various years since 1901 are given in Table 600.

Table 600.—Pastoral Production: Gross Value at Place of Production.

Year.	Wool.	Sheep.		Cattle.		Horses— Stud Yearlings Sold.	Total Pastoral Production.	Value of Production per Head of Population.
		Slaught- ered.*	Net Interstate Exports.	Slaught- ered.	Net Interstate Exports.			
£ thousand								
£ s. d.								
1901	8,425	2,071	...	1,229	...	722	12,447	9 2 1
1911	14,085	2,811	...	1,689	...	2,001	20,586	12 7 3
1920-21	13,023	2,313	...	2,973	...	2,027	20,336	9 14 7
1928-29	30,879	2,801	1,576	5,814	(—) 583	192	40,879	16 7 6
1929-30	18,099	2,732	1,243	4,508	(—) 334	107	26,355	10 8 3
1930-31	13,705	1,795	364	2,767	(—) 899	103	17,835	7 0 2
1931-32	15,233	1,543	373	2,632	(—) 565	115	19,331	7 10 7
1932-33	16,659	1,113	911	2,615	(—) 69	144	21,373	8 5 0
1933-34	29,951	2,268	733	2,585	(—) 1,020	145	34,662	13 5 3
1934-35	18,045	3,352	421	2,896	(—) 1,001	218	23,931	9 1 8
1935-36	25,408	3,152	1,229	3,780	(—) 78	150	33,641	12 13 3
1936-37	32,091	4,357	805	3,721	(—) 843	175	40,306	15 0 8
1937-38	24,060	4,704	1,718	4,735	(—) 225	175	35,257	13 0 3
1938-39	17,076	3,537	197	4,495	(—) 586	175	24,394	9 2 0
1939-40	28,283	3,317	(—) 1	4,598	(—) 822	175	35,550	12 17 2
1940-41	27,127	4,513	589	4,753	(—) 439	175	36,718	13 3 2
1941-42	27,458	3,964	647	5,312	(—) 2,050	175	35,506	12 12 5
1942-43	29,154	6,229	719	5,945	(—) 2,715	175	39,507	13 17 8
1943-44	31,703	7,251	719	6,876	(—) 2,623	210	44,136	15 7 5
1944-45	26,112	7,510	849	6,531	(—) 2,543	238	38,697	13 6 9
1945-46	25,234	7,375	(—) 253	5,966	(—) 3,136	240	35,426	12 1 7
1946-47	40,277	7,503	764	8,075	(—) 2,990	240	53,869	18 3 7
1947-48	63,713	8,653	338	8,037	(—) 4,126	250	77,965	25 18 8
1948-49	86,456	8,730	(—) 296	11,065	(—) 4,670	250	101,535	33 2 9

(—) Denotes excess of imports. * Excluding value of wool on skins.

It is estimated that the value of fodder consumed by stock, fertilizers used on pastures, and dips and sprays used in the pastoral industry was £1,383,000 in 1945-46, £1,203,000 in 1946-47, £1,343,000 in 1947-48 and £1,789,000 in 1948-49.

VALUE OF PASTORAL PRODUCTS EXPORTED.

The total value of pastoral products or by-products (apart from dairy and farmyard products) exported overseas from New South Wales is shown in the following table:—

Table 601.—Exports of Pastoral Products from New South Wales.

Products.	1938-39.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
£ thousand.								
Wool ...	17,221	16,302	14,659	15,153	24,293	52,076	57,895	78,554
Meat ...	1,545	3,859	4,454	4,230	3,526	3,795	3,396	4,183
Live Stock ...	67	10	12	6	54	50	136	98
Hides and Skins...	1,577	1,345	3,097	2,728	4,846	6,644	4,586	4,644
Other Pastoral ...	646	552	667	687	669	1,048	1,020	1,043
Total ...	21,056	22,068	22,889	22,813	33,385	63,613	67,033	88,522
per cent.								
Proportion to Total Exports (Merchandise)...	58.0	42.6	44.1	39.2	45.4	56.3	50.9	51.1

Figures relating to value of pastoral exports are not comparable with those relating to the value of production given in Table 600, since they contain items which have been enhanced in value by manufacture and

other processes. Moreover, the exports are valued on the basis of f.o.b. Sydney and not at the place of production, and the figures relate to year of export, not to year of production.

NOXIOUS ANIMALS.

The only large carnivorous animals dangerous to stock in Australia are the dingo, or so-called native dog, and the fox, which has been introduced from abroad; but graminivorous animals, such as kangaroos, wallabies, hares, and rabbits, particularly the last-named which are of foreign origin, are deemed by the settlers even more noxious. In the Western Division the Western Lands Commissioner is required to take measures to destroy dingoes, and to maintain a dog-proof fence along the western border. A small rate is imposed on the land to pay expenses.

RABBITS.

The rabbit pest had been brought under control by landholders in many parts of the State. During the war scarcity of labour, fumigants, and wire netting prevented full exercise of the measures necessary to keep the pest in check and in recent years rabbits have been a serious menace in many parts of the State. The damage caused by rabbits is compensated to some extent by the use of rabbits for food and the sale of the skins to local and oversea manufacturers.

The following table shows the quantity and value of frozen rabbits and hares, and of rabbit and hare skins exported from New South Wales to countries outside Australia :—

Table 602.—Rabbits and Hares: Oversea Exports.

Year ended 30th June.	Exports Oversea.				
	Frozen Rabbits and Hares.		Rabbit and Hare Skins.		Total Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	pairs.	£	lb.	£	£
1911*	6,806,246	330,741	5,795,839	295,476	626,217
1921	2,830,315	301,615	3,387,480	609,570	911,185
1926	3,510,311	340,171	11,044,446	2,231,637	2,571,808
1931	3,526,033	252,074	4,679,429	415,245	667,319
1936	1,442,087	83,998	6,177,386	1,157,753	1,241,751
1939	324,362	27,531	1,661,935	197,707	225,238
1940	695,474	52,759	3,718,616	491,440	544,199
1941	233,390	20,366	4,444,529	1,075,737	1,096,103
1942	45,964	3,856	4,148,045	1,655,848	1,659,704
1943	27,235	2,634	2,735,779	950,071	952,705
1944	94,298	10,034	5,119,842	2,255,580	2,265,614
1945	72,091	9,122	5,247,467	1,909,908	1,919,030
1946	146,377	19,631	7,618,708	3,271,092	3,290,723
1947	149,137	22,378	7,459,348	3,684,264	3,706,642
1948	1,069,365	171,680	5,339,769	1,867,945	2,039,625
1949	6,192,702	1,119,948	5,208,652	1,718,756	2,838,704

* Calendar Year.

The export trade in frozen rabbits and hares had dwindled, but increased again in 1947-48 and in 1948-49 was of exceptional proportions. The volume of skins exported is subject to pronounced fluctuation, and was greater in 1945-46 than in any year since 1928-29. The value of skins exported in 1946-47 (£3,684,264) was the highest ever recorded. Both quantity and value decreased in 1947-48 and 1948-49, but were much above the pre-war levels.

Wire-netting Advances for Rabbit-proof Fences.

Under the Pastures Protection Act, 1934, advances from funds provided by Parliament may be made to settlers for the purchase of wire netting or other materials for use in the construction of rabbit-proof or dog-proof fences, etc., for protection from and the destruction of noxious animals. Payment for these materials, etc., with interest, is made by annual instalments extending over such period as the Minister for Lands may determine.

No advances have been made since 1941-42. The aggregate amount of advances to 30th June, 1949, was £1,440,335, and the balances outstanding at this date amounted to £96,553.

PASTURES PROTECTION BOARDS.

For the purpose of administering the Pastures Protection Act which relates to travelling stock, sheep brands and marks, destruction of rabbits and noxious animals, and certain other matters, the State is divided into Pastures Protection Districts, and in each there is constituted a board of eight directors, elected every three years from among their own number by landholders who pay pastures protection rates. There are also stock inspectors and rabbit inspectors, who are paid from the funds of the Pastures Protection Boards to which they are attached.

Rates to provide funds for the purposes of the boards are levied upon owners of ten or more head of large stock, or 100 or more sheep, at a rate not exceeding sixpence per head of large stock and three farthings per head of sheep, but a rebate of one-half may be made to occupiers of holdings enclosed with wire-netting fences which in the opinion of the board are rabbit-proof, provided the holdings have been kept reasonably free from rabbits during the preceding calendar year. The funds so raised may be applied by the boards in defraying expenses incurred in administering the Act, and for any other purpose approved by the Minister. The boards are required each year to pay 3 per cent. of their revenue to the Colonial Treasurer to cover the cost of administration.

The boards levy rates on travelling stock in the Eastern and Central Divisions to constitute a fund for the improvement of travelling stock and camping reserves. They are empowered also to erect rabbit-proof fences as "barrier" fences wherever they deem necessary, to pay a bonus for the scalps of noxious animals, and to enforce the provisions for the compulsory destruction of rabbits.

REGISTRATION OF BRANDS.

Stock brands are registered under the Registration of Stock Brands Act, and the number of standing registrations of large stock brands is approximately 85,000. These brands may be used on either cattle or horses.

Sheep brands, of which the registrations are approximately 47,000, are issued for Pastures Protection Districts and may not be duplicated in any one district; the same brand may, however, be issued in several Pastures Protection Districts.

ANIMAL HEALTH:

Diseases of various kinds exist amongst live stock in New South Wales, but the State is free from many of the more serious epizootic and parasitic diseases which cause heavy loss in other pastoral countries, *e.g.*, rinderpest, foot and mouth disease, rabies, glanders, sheep scab, and trypanosomiasis. Certain diseases are notifiable under the Stock Diseases Act, 1923-1934, and necessary powers are provided for the inspection of stock and for the detention, seizure, treatment, quarantine and destruction of diseased stock.

Movements of livestock interstate are controlled, and inspectors are maintained where required along the borders. This work is of particular importance along the Queensland border owing to the presence of cattle tick. Power is provided to enforce the dipping of cattle before they enter New South Wales.

The work in connection with the inspection of stock for disease is administered by the Animal Industry Division of the Department of Agriculture. Veterinary officers and inspectors of stock are stationed throughout the country, under supervision of district veterinary officers, enabling diseases such as anthrax and pleuro-pneumonia to be dealt with expeditiously. Cattle on dairies, particularly those supplying milk for human consumption, are inspected rigorously.

Schemes for the creation of tubercule-free herds are in operation in various parts of the State, and it is required by the Milk Board that raw milk sold in Sydney or Newcastle must be the product of tubercule-free cows.

Work at the well-equipped veterinary research station at Glenfield, under the control of the Director of Veterinary Research, is co-ordinated with the work of the veterinary officers in the field.

At the McMaster Animal Health Laboratory located in the grounds of the University of Sydney, extensive scientific investigation of matters affecting animal health is undertaken by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation in co-ordination with similar activities in other States and the Faculty of Veterinary Science of the University of Sydney. The Council has an area of 1,250 acres at St. Mary's which is used mainly as a field station in connection with the laboratory and for genetic work on sheep.

Cattle Tick Eradication.

Cattle tick eradication is a difficult problem confronting the veterinary authorities. Restrictive efforts have confined the infestation to a relatively small part of the State, and reduced the occurrence of tick fever to isolated instances. Continuous and costly work is necessary to prevent the spread of the tick, and under an arrangement, the Commonwealth Government snares the cost with the States of New South Wales and Queensland. Contributions by the Commonwealth totalled £53,325 in each of the years 1944-45 to 1948-49. In addition grants were made for the construction

of dips. The Cattle Tick Control Commission created in 1926 has brought about increased co-ordination between the authorities of the States concerned. Dips are provided by the Government, and private dips constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications of the Department are subsidised.

Swine Compensation Act, 1928.

Following an outbreak of swine fever in 1928, the Swine Compensation Act was passed to provide for the payment of compensation for pigs condemned on account of the presence of certain diseases and for carcasses condemned in slaughter-houses as unfit for human consumption. The funds required for payment of compensation are collected by the sale of swine duty stamps, which are affixed to a register kept at each slaughtering establishment to indicate the number of pigs slaughtered. In this way information is obtained as to the herds likely to be affected with tuberculosis.

During 1947-48 receipts under the Act amounted to £26,216 and disbursements to £34,789, of which £34,690 was paid as compensation. In 1948-49 receipts were £47,612, and disbursements £43,160 including £34,160 compensation.

Veterinary Surgeons Act, 1923.

The Veterinary Surgeons Act came into operation on 5th December, 1923, to provide for the registration of veterinary surgeons, and to regulate the practice of veterinary science. A Board of Veterinary Surgeons has been established to administer the Act, which specifies the qualifications for registration and prohibits practice by unregistered persons.

The number of registered veterinary surgeons on 31st December increased from 192 in 1943 to 257 in 1949.

DAIRYING, POULTRY, Etc.

Dairying developed slowly as a national industry in Australia until, towards the end of the 19th century, refrigeration enabled producers to overcome disabilities in manufacturing and distributing perishable dairy products in a warm climate, and to export the surplus oversea. Pasteurisation and the application of machinery to the treatment of milk and the manufacture of butter, the development of the factory system, and improvements in regard to ocean transport have enabled production to expand. Butter and processed milk products have become important items of the export trade.

The nature of the soil, the mild climate, and abundant rainfall in the coastal portions of New South Wales are most suitable for the maintenance of dairy herds. Natural pasture is generally available throughout the year, and dairy cattle do not require housing during winter months.

In the inland districts dairy-farming is undertaken mainly to supply local needs, and well-equipped factories have been established in proximity to a number of towns. Dairying is conducted also on the Murrumbidgee irrigation areas. The principal regions in which dairying is an important industry are indicated in the diagrammatic map at page 9 of this Year Book.

In the Coastal division 15,204 holdings were used for dairying in 1945-46, *viz.*, 11,075 exclusively and 4,129 for dairying combined with other purposes. In the other parts of the State, the industry is conducted usually in conjunction with agriculture and grazing—there being only 1,082 holdings used solely for dairying and 1,818 for dairying in combination with other rural pursuits. The total number of holdings used for dairying in New South Wales decreased from 20,704 to 18,104, or by 2,600 between 1939-40 and 1945-46, the decrease in the Coastal division being 1,764.

Most of the native grasses of the State possess milk-producing as well as fattening qualities. Imported grasses are planted also to increase the carrying capacity of the land and the milk yield per cow. In the winter the herbage is supplemented by fodder crops, such as maize, barley, oats, rye, lucerne, and the brown variety of sorghum, or the planter's friend. Ensilage also is made for fodder. The extent of fodder conservation of this type is indicated in Tables 452 and 453. Much of the large area sown with grasses is used for dairy cattle and the manuring of pastures has extended in dairying districts. Particulars of the use of manures on pastures are shown in Tables 450 and 451.

SUPERVISION OF DAIRYING AND DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Legislation relating to dairying and dairy products enacted by the State and the Commonwealth provides for the supervision of production and distribution and for organised marketing.

The State Acts are the Dairies Supervision Act, 1901-1930; the Dairy Industry Act, 1915-1950, and the Dairy Products Act, 1933-1938. Legislation relating to the milk supply of the Metropolitan (Sydney), Newcastle, Erina (Gosford district), Wollongong and Blue Mountains-Lithgow milk distributing districts is supervised by the Milk Board, as described in the chapter "Food and Prices" of this volume.

The Federal Acts are concerned mainly with the export trade and assistance to the dairying industry, *viz.*, the Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act, 1905-1933; the Dairy Produce Export Control Act, 1924-1947, the Dairy Produce Export Charges Act, 1924-1937, and the Dairying Industry Assistance Act, 1943.

The Dairies Supervision Act, 1901-1930, consolidated laws designed to prevent the spread of disease through unhygienic conditions in the handling of milk and milk products. It requires all dairymen and milk vendors to register their premises with local authorities, renders the premises subject to inspection, and makes illegal the sale of milk or milk products from unregistered premises.

By the Dairy Industry Act provision is made for regulating the manufacture of dairy produce and of margarine. Dairy produce factories and stores must be registered. Milk and cream supplied to a dairy produce factory must be tested and graded at the factory, and the farmer is paid on the basis of the butter-fat content, or on the amount of commercial butter obtained from his cream or the computed cheese yield of his milk. Margins of payment for the different grades of the various dairy products are fixed by regulations under the Act. Butter must be graded on a uniform basis and packed in boxes bearing registered brands indicating the quality of the product and the factory where it was produced. Testing and grading and manufacture of butter and cheese at the factory may be done only by persons holding certificates of qualification. In 1938 a Dairy Produce Factories Advisory Committee was constituted to advise the Minister regarding applications for registration of premises as a dairy produce factory. The Minister may refuse any application if he is satisfied that registration is opposed to the best interests of the dairying industry in New South Wales.

The State has been divided into eleven dairying districts, and in each an experienced dairy instructor is appointed to supervise the dairy factories and to administer the Dairy Industry Act and regulations thereunder. He acts as inspector, instructs the factory managers and cream-graders in matters connected with the industry, advises the dairy-farmers, exercises supervision over the quality of butter produced and organises herd recording units.

The Dairy Products Act, 1933-1938, relates to the Australian equalisation scheme described below. The Act is administered in New South Wales by the Dairy Products Board, which consists of a Government representative appointed by the Minister for Agriculture and six other members representing the proprietary and co-operative manufacturers and the Primary Producers' Union. The Board advises the Minister in determining the quotas of butter and cheese for home consumption, and may enter into arrangements with boards in other States for the purposes of stabilisation. Its administrative expenses are met by imposing a fee of 6d. per ton of butter and 3d. per ton of cheese manufactured.

The supervision of dairy products for oversea export in terms of the Dairy Produce Export Control Act, 1924-47, is a function of the Australian Dairy Produce Board appointed by the Commonwealth to control the export and oversea distribution of Australian butter, cheese and processed milk products. The Board was reconstituted on 1st July, 1948. Subject to direction by the Minister for Commerce and Agriculture, it controls the

purchase, shipment, and sale of dairy produce exported on behalf of the Commonwealth, issues licenses to exporters of dairy produce, and maintains an agency in Great Britain to advise as to market conditions, etc. Expenses of administration are paid from proceeds of a levy of 1d. per 24 lb. on butter and 1d. per 48 lb. on cheese exported.

Butter for export is graded by Commonwealth official graders, according to grades fixed by regulation, and each box is branded to indicate the quality of the butter and the factory which made it. A national brand (the kangaroo) is stamped on all boxes of "choicest" quality butter. The trade description for "choicest" must contain the word "Australia" in the centre of an outline map of Australia, the name of the State, the registered number of the factory; and the net weight. In addition, a word registered by the factory may be added to the approved design. Only a very small proportion of the Australian butter is classified as second or lower grade.

The Dairying Industry Assistance Act, 1943, provides for the granting of assistance to producers and the determination by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration of rates of wages and other conditions of employment in the industry.

United Kingdom Purchase of Australian Dairy Products.

Following the outbreak of war in September, 1939, the United Kingdom Government contracted with the Commonwealth Government to purchase large quantities of Australian butter and cheese during the period ended 30th June, 1940. The contract was renewed year by year until June, 1944, then for a four year period from 1st July, 1944, and for a further period of seven years from 1st July, 1948. Under the current agreement the United Kingdom Government will purchase the exportable surplus of Australian dairy produce after provision has been made for Australian consumption and for the export of limited quantities of butter and cheese to other countries. Prices are to be reviewed annually but in any year may not be more than 7½ per cent. above or below those of the preceding year. Information as to the contract prices to 30th June, 1950 is shown later in this chapter. The quantities of butter and cheese exported from Australia to the United Kingdom under contract from the date of first acquisition (20th November, 1939) to 30th June, 1949, are shown below:—

Table 603.—Butter and Cheese Supplied under the United Kingdom Contracts.

Butter.				Cheese.			
Season.	Tons.	Season.	Tons.	Season.	Tons.	Season.	Tons.
1939-40*	66,882	1944-45	37,356	1939-40*	11,063	1944-45	2,700
1940-41	77,843	1945-46	58,738	1940-41	10,118	1945-46	8,621
1941-42	46,847	1946-47	50,950	1941-42	6,569	1946-47	18,352
1942-43	48,911	1947-48	77,616	1942-43	6,037	1947-48	18,036
1943-44	41,564	1948-49	71,250	1943-44	3,756	1948-49	21,506

* From 20th November, 1939.

THE AUSTRALIAN EQUALISATION SCHEME.

A voluntary marketing scheme known as the "Paterson Plan" was inaugurated in Australia on 1st January, 1926, as an outcome of efforts towards stabilisation in the various butter-producing States. Information regarding the scheme is given in the 1934-35 edition of the Year Book on page 530.

As from 1st May, 1934, the Paterson plan, which applied to butter only, was superseded by a compulsory equalisation scheme in terms of legislation passed by the States of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania and South Australia and the Dairy Produce Act of the Commonwealth. The scheme included butter of South and Western Australia from April, 1946, and cheese of Western Australia from January, 1947. The proportion or quota of butter and cheese made in each State which manufacturers may sell within the State is determined under State Acts. The Federal law provided for the determination of corresponding export quotas. In 1936 the Privy Council decided that the Commonwealth had not the power in terms of the Constitution to control the interstate movement of products. But the legislation of the States was not invalidated and the scheme has been continued by the voluntary co-operation of producers.

For the administration, members of the Dairy Products Boards of the States concerned and other persons representing manufacturers of dairy products were organised in 1934 as a limited company—the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd. The Committee enters into agreements with manufacturers securing to them equal rates of returns from sales of dairy produce, and fixes basic prices at which dairy produce sold for local consumption in Australia or export is to be taken into account for equalisation.

A practical effect of the scheme is that the local trade, which usually has been the more remunerative, and the export trade, are distributed in equitable proportions amongst the manufacturers by means of quotas. The proceeds of sales of butter are equalised as between factories, the "quota" being the proportion of output upon which the local price is paid to each.

The quotas for butter and cheese and the values at which sales are taken into account for equalisation are identical in all the States concerned in the scheme. The quotas for local consumption in each month since July, 1943, are shown in the following statement:—

Table 604.—Butter and Cheese: Quotas for Local Consumption.

Month.	Butter.						Cheese.					
	1943- 44.	1944- 45.	1945- 46.	1946- 47.	1947- 48.	1948- 49.	1943- 44.	1944- 45.	1945- 46.	1946- 47.	1947- 48.	1948- 49.
	Per cent.											
July	86.66	98	96.3	69.6	71.23	70.27	88	96.66	96.8	86.7	67.23	53.85
August	81.25	92.33	84.4	68.75	65.82	69.33	70	75	68	78.05	47.76	46.67
September	68	61.5	60.0	57.29	52	50	59	51.5	48.65	52.94	34.4	33.73
October	45	40	44.25	40.74	38.8	37.96	49	37.25	35.5	36.36	25.6	25.45
November	41	33.33	48.27	40.44	36.62	34.67	42	36	40.82	35.86	15.4	24.66
December	37.33	35.66	45.76	43.65	37.68	38.24	46	39.5	42.86	40.91	29.09	26.67
January	44	41.25	46.43	44.35	41.27	42.62	55	53	58.06	57.14	38.1	35.44
February	60	81.25	57.95	61.36	44.07	46.43	66.66	79	75	60.0	44.12	46.67
March	67	89.66	59.76	64.29	54.17	53.06	75	86.8	78.26	58.62	50	49.12
April	79	96.3	70.59	76.47	65	61.9	97	97	96.04	68.55	56	54.9
May	93.75	96.3	81.05	78.79	68.42	63.41	97	96.5	96.66	80.95	69.32	53.85
June	95	96.3	75.97	78.79	71.23	75.36	97	98.2	94.94	89.19	57.14	66.66

Under normal conditions the requirements for home consumption do not vary greatly from month to month, and variations in the quota are the result of variations in production. Butter and cheese for local con-

sumption and export overseas respectively are taken into account at basic prices determined for each equalisation period by the committee and the realisations of individual factories are equalised on the basis of the average price covering all sales on all markets.

Basic prices for equalisation purposes were determined monthly until 1942, when manufacturers agreed to the substitution of equalisation periods based on seasons. The first seasonal period under the new plan was the months March to June (inclusive), 1942. In April, 1945, the equalisation period was extended to twelve months.

The average equalisation values determined by the Equalisation Committee in each year since the commencement of the scheme are shown below; the values are stated as per cwt. of commercial butter.

Table 605.—Butter Equalisation Values.

Year ended June.	Average Equalisation Value per cwt.	Year ended June.	Average Equalisation Value per cwt.	Year ended June.	Average Equalisation Value per cwt.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
1935	101 6	1940	141 10	1945	154 4
1936	117 5	1941	143 1	1946	171 3
1937	123 2	1942	145 5	1947	183 2
1938	136 6	1943	152 0	1948	210 2
1939	136 3	1944	153 0	1949	236 0*

* Interim value.

The average in each year represents the net return to the factories at agent's floor, Australian port of shipment or other recognised centre of distribution. The values provide the basis on which payments are made by the factories to dairy farmers who supply milk or cream for manufacture. Government subsidy, paid in 1942-43 and later seasons, is not included in the values.

The upward trend in equalisation values of butter since 1938-39 was due firstly to a decline in production and consequent diminution in the quantity available for export at values which in that period were lower than local prices, and secondly, to an increase of 1d. per lb. in local price as from 6th March, 1942. The increases in 1945-46 and later years were due to increased prices under the contract with the United Kingdom Government and increases in local price of 2.7d. per lb. in December, 1947, and 2.5d. in July, 1948.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO THE DAIRYING INDUSTRY.

To encourage dairy farmers to maintain production the Commonwealth Government has subsidised dairy production. Dairy farmers supplying cream and milk to butter and cheese factories in the period 1st July, 1942 to 31st March, 1943, were subsidised under the Dairy Industry Assistance Act, 1942. Producers who, during this period, supplied milk to manufacturers of processed milk products were assisted by means of temporary increases in prices of these goods, and from 1st April, 1942 to 30th June, 1948 they were subsidised under the Dairy Industry Assistance Act, 1943.

Subsidy was paid at rates calculated to raise returns to dairy farmers to an average price varying according to accepted costs of production, but in 1946-47 covering also the amount accrued from the export of butter

at a price in excess of accepted production costs. The objective return to producers in pence per lb. commercial butter equivalent, inclusive of subsidy, as adopted from time to time since 1st July, 1942, was:—

		Pence.			Pence.
1942-43	July 1 to Mar. 31	17-50	1946-47	Apr. 1 to Mar. 31	19-97
1943-44	Apr. 1 to Mar. 31	18-00	1947-48	Apr. 1 to June 30	24-00
1944-45	Apr. 1 to Oct. 31	19-31	1948-49	July 1 to June 30	26-00
1945-46	Nov. 1 to Mar. 31	19-50	1949-50	July 1 to June 30	28-50

Subsidy was provided on a seasonal basis prior to 1st April, 1946, but since that date it has been paid on a flat rate basis to raise the equalisation value to the objective return to manufacturers. An account of the arrangements for the seasons ended March, 1943 to 1946 is given on pages 766 to 768 of the Year Book for 1941-42 and 1942-43. Corresponding details for the year ended 31st March, 1947 are given on page 552 of the 50th edition of the Year Book, and for the period 1st April, 1947 to 30th June, 1949, on pages 452 and 453 of the 51st edition.

In November, 1946, the Commonwealth Government appointed a Joint Dairying Industry Advisory Committee, comprising five representatives of Commonwealth departments and four representatives of the dairying industry, to advise it on matters relating to the industry, including costs of production of butter and cheese. Following a sample survey of dairy farms by the Committee between January and July, 1947, the objective net return to producers was raised to 2s. per lb. of commercial butter, retrospective to 1st April, 1947, and the Commonwealth Government guaranteed a price to the industry for five years from that date. Production costs are to be reviewed annually and, if necessary, the basic price will be adjusted from 1st July each year. In addition a grant, not exceeding £250,000 per annum, is to be made for five years from 1st July, 1948, to promote improved farm practices in the industry. The amount allocated to New South Wales was £54,066 in 1948-49, and £67,583 in succeeding years.

Particulars of the equalisation rate, rate of subsidy, and over-all return to manufacturers per cwt. of butter and cheese in 1938-39 and in each year since 1942-43 are given in the following table:—

Table 606.—Butter and Cheese: Equalisation Rate and Rate of Subsidy and Over-all Return to Manufacturers.

Year ended 30th June.	Equalisation Rate.		Rate of Subsidy.		Rate of Over-all Return to Manufacturers.	
	Butter.	Cheese	Butter.	Cheese.	Butter.	Cheese.
	shillings and pence per cwt.					
1939	136 3-5	71 7-6	Nil.	Nil.	136 3-5	71 7-6
1943	151 11-9	92 5-5	11 11-2	6 3	163 11-1	98 8-5
1944	152 11-8	94 10-4	37 5-1	17 8-1	190 4-9	112 6-5
1945	154 4	94 3-5	40 6-9	19 3-8	194 10-9	113 7-3
1946	171 3-3	101 1-3	33 4	17 11-6	204 7-3	119 0-9
1947	183 1-7	109 2-2	30 9-6	13 8-9	213 11-3	122 11-1
1948	210 2-3	119 9-3	35 3-7	19 7-6	245 6	139 4-9
1949*	236 0	134 0	30 6	15 4-9	266 6	149 4-9
1950*—						
July–December	257 0	145 6	35 3	20 3	292 3	165 9
Jan.–June	244 0	136 0	50 0	30 6-5	294 0	166 6-5

* Interim.

The following summary shows the average rate of Commonwealth Government subsidy paid on butter produced in New South Wales in each year ended 30th June since 1942-43:—

Subsidy per lb. of commercial butter; season ended 30th June.						
1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
1.24d.	3.99d.	4.63d.	3.80d.	3.12d.	4.21d.	3.29d.

Since 1st July, 1948, the Australian Dairy Produce Board has withheld and paid into a Dairy Industry Stabilisation Fund the excess of the export prices of butter and cheese over the amount required to ensure the objective return to manufacturers. The rate of deductions in 1947-48 were 20s. 7½d. per cwt. of butter and 3s. 11d. per cwt. of cheese and in this year £1,743,763 was paid to the fund.

Fresh Milk Subsidies.

From 14th April, 1944, to 2nd September, 1948, the producers of fresh milk for human consumption in the New South Wales Milk Board's distributing districts were paid fixed prices for milk delivered to country depots, plus a basic subsidy in the months of low production, supplemented by special subsidies when seasonal conditions were adverse. Producers in other parts of the State were paid fixed prices and similar subsidies from 1st July, 1944 to 30th September, 1948. Particulars for the years 1944 to 1946 are given on pages 552 to 554 of the 50th edition of the Year Book, and, for 1947 and 1948, on pages 453 to 455 of the 51st edition.

DAIRY INSTRUCTION AND RESEARCH.

Educational and experimental work relating to dairying is conducted by the Department of Agriculture at the State experiment farms, and at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College. Scientific investigation is undertaken at the Glenfield Veterinary Research Station, and the McMaster Animal Health Laboratory (at the University of Sydney) conducted by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation is active in investigations associated with the welfare of the dairying industry.

The breeds of stud cattle kept at the various experiment farms comprise Australian Illawarra Shorthorn at Grafton, Guernsey at Wollongbar, Ayreshire at Bathurst, Jersey at Wagga Wagga, Glen Innes and Yanco, and Jersey and Friesian studs at Hawkesbury Agricultural College.

To enable factory managers and butter-makers to improve their scientific knowledge, dairy-science schools are held for short terms at different dairying centres, and certificates are given to those who pass examinations in the grading of cream and in the testing of milk and cream. The schools were attended by 71 students in 1947, 72 in 1948, and 39 in 1949.

HERD RECORDING.

Herd records enable farmers to ascertain the productivity of individual cows; to cull unprofitable animals; to retain the progeny of those of higher grade and to determine the merit of the sire.

A herd production improvement scheme is conducted by the State Department of Agriculture in two divisions, *viz.*, (1) registered pure bred cows for which official production certificates are required; and (2) grade cows and registered pure bred cows for which a certificate is not sought.

The aim is to ascertain the milk and butter-fat production of each cow in the herd. Records of the production of each cow during one day (24 hours) are made at intervals of approximately thirty days. The recording period is either 273 days in eight sub-periods of 30 days and one of 33 days, or 365 days in eleven sub-periods of 30 days and one of 35 days. Milk and butter-fat yields are calculated by multiplying the yield on the day of record by the number of days in each sub-period, and the sum of the results for the sub-periods represents the official record for each cow.

Details of the yields of all cows are supplied to owners and in the case of recordings under Division (1) an official production certificate is issued for each cow which attains the required standard. For 273 days record, the standard ranges from 230 lb. to 350 lb. of butter-fat. The standard for mature cows (5 years and over) is 350 lb. Cows at ages 2 to 4 years are classified as junior if the date of freshening occurs in the first six months, or as senior if in the second six months of the year of age, and the standards are as follows:—Age 2 years, junior, 230 lb.; senior, 250 lb.; 3 years, junior, 270 lb.; senior, 290 lb.; 4 years, junior, 310 lb.; and senior, 330 lb.

The fees for recording are—for pure-bred cattle, a herd entry fee of £2, together with a fee of 10s. per cow for each lactation period; for cows recorded under the second division of the scheme, a flat rate of 6d. per head is charged for each month in which production is recorded.

From October, 1946, the scheme was extended to provide a calf marking service, a sire survey and a Register of Merit for cows recorded in either division of the recording scheme. The calf marking service fixes identity of young stock by ear tattoo, and by hallmark in the case of a calf sired by a registered bull of a dam with a certificate of production. The sire survey enables farmers to estimate a sire's worth from figures supplied of dam-daughter production.

The register of merit contains an Intermediate Register and a Lifetime Register in which is an Elite Section. Cows qualify for entry in these, in order, by producing 1,100 lb., 2,240 lb., and 3,600 lb. of butter-fat in three, not more than eight and not more than ten lactation periods of 273 days, respectively. A Merit Certificate is issued for cows in both sections of the Life-time Register.

Approximately 100,000 cows were recorded in 1929-30. The practice was greatly curtailed for some years and a tendency to increase again was reversed during the war period. Relatively few cows were recorded between 1942-43 and 1944-45, but there was a marked increase in 1945-46 and later years. The number of cows recorded in 1938-39 and the last six years was:—

Table 607.—Dairy Cows Recorded.

Particulars.	1930.*	1944.*	1945.*	1946.*	1947.*	1948.†	1949.‡
Pure Bred Cows for—							
Certified Record ...	1,767	760	1,012	1,748	2,291	2,328	3,252
Uncertified Record ...	1,860	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grade Cows ...	43,426	1,379	4,110	30,713	32,229	31,917	42,083
Total Cows Recorded ...	47,053	2,148	5,122	32,461	34,520	34,245	45,335

* Year ended 30th September.

† Nine months ended 30th June.

‡ Year ended 30th June.

DAIRY CATTLE.

In the dairy herds the Shorthorn preponderates. This breed was introduced into the Illawarra or South Coast districts in the early period of dairying, before the Shorthorn had been developed by English breeders into a beef-producing type. By an admixture with other strains, a useful type of dairy cattle, known as the Illawarra, has been developed. There is also a large number of Jersey cattle, and the use of the breed for the production of butter is increasing. The Ayrshire is well represented in the dairy herds. It is noted for hardiness, but is better suited for producing milk for human consumption as fresh milk than for butter-making.

The number of cows used for milking in the State in each year since 1928 is shown below:—

Table 608.—Milking Cows.

31st March.	Cows in Registered Dairies.					Cows not in Registered Dairies being Milked.
	Being Milked.	Dry.	Heifers.		Total.	
			Springing.	Other over one Year.		
1928*	465,773	290,914	53,022	108,397	918,106	84,731
1929*	482,568	293,754	49,655	115,413	941,390	81,797
1930*	487,919	289,896	55,285	126,394	959,494	80,455
1931*	532,604	281,227	62,851	129,447	1,006,129	88,057
1932	644,217	229,623	51,959	129,930	1,055,729	95,148
1933	675,660	247,939	52,908	147,499	1,124,006	92,098
1934	705,398	239,508	55,789	155,105	1,155,800	97,147
1935	711,358	246,629	49,626	166,150	1,173,763	105,248
1936	696,502	243,731	43,720	173,631	1,157,584	107,609
1937	681,125	236,600	45,469	165,034	1,128,228	106,694
1938	660,167	245,345	44,273	145,130	1,094,915	97,547
1939	691,105	195,806	41,048	140,947	1,068,906	98,340
1940	659,404	223,638	46,721	139,236	1,068,999	97,237
1941	668,101	192,802	43,036	150,831	1,054,770	97,499
1942	651,186	199,157	46,163	158,666	1,055,172	94,569
1943	638,861	205,182	210,468		1,054,511	82,556
1944	609,867	227,268	206,138		1,043,273	123,083†
1945	626,272	196,885	212,834		1,035,991	119,165†
1946	594,809	192,083	50,949	183,246	1,021,087	118,335†
1947	592,385	170,035	39,359	166,130	967,909	130,931†
1948	592,320	173,174	47,218	152,489	965,201	144,820†
1949	594,860	175,841	43,846	156,038	970,585	152,595†

* At 30th June.

† All milking cows, dry and in milk, not in registered dairies.

In Table 583 particulars are given of the number of cattle in registered dairies at 31st March of each of the years 1943 to 1949, distinguishing bulls, cows in milk, dry cows, heifers, and calves. The changes in the composition of registered dairy herds revealed by that table were as follows:—

Change from March:		Bulls.	Cows in Milk.	Dry Cows.	Heifers.	Calves.	Total.
1943 to 1947:	No.	— 2,316	— 46,476	— 35,147	— 4,979	— 42,548	— 131,466
	per cent.	— 8·7	— 7·3	— 17·1	— 2·4	— 22·3	— 10·3
1947 to 1948:	No.	— 558	— 65	+ 3,139	— 5,782	+ 6,130	+ 2,564
	per cent.	— 2·3	— 0·1	+ 1·8	— 2·8	+ 4·1	+ 0·3
1948 to 1949:	No.	+ 178	+ 2,540	+ 2,667	+ 177	+ 8,851	+ 14,413
	per cent.	+ 0·8	+ 0·4	+ 1·5	+ 0·1	+ 5·7	+ 1·3

More than 90 per cent. of the cows in registered dairies were in the coastal districts, principally the North Coast and Hunter-Manning divisions, less than 4 per cent. in the Tableland divisions and 5 per cent. in the Western Slope divisions. The principal dairying regions of the State are indicated in the diagrammatic map at page 9 of this volume.

Particulars of the number of cows in registered dairies in the various divisions in 1935 and each of the last eleven years are as follow:—

Table 609.—Cows in Registered Dairies in Divisions.

At 31st March.	Division.							
	Coastal.					Tableland.	Western Slope.	Central Plains, Riverina and Western.
	North Coast.	Hunter-Manning.	Cumberland.	South Coast.	Total Coastal.			
1935	534,893	276,348	35,485	150,681	997,407	64,479	91,301	20,576
1939	516,880	268,047	32,243	144,632	961,802	42,099	54,539	10,466
1940	525,062	261,093	32,684	139,469	958,308	41,306	57,008	12,377
1941	515,379	258,609	30,282	136,356	940,626	39,171	60,979	13,994
1942	516,566	259,518	29,833	136,658	942,575	39,374	60,504	12,719
1943	516,740	261,421	30,617	132,841	941,619	41,506	57,701	13,685
1944	512,773	258,167	31,953	131,524	934,417	39,982	57,344	11,530
1945	508,534	257,857	30,461	133,154	930,006	37,749	56,263	11,973
1946	510,586	256,910	27,804	127,905	923,205	36,797	50,548	10,537
1947	476,046	246,182	25,216	126,372	873,815	34,108	48,137	11,849
1948	472,752	249,070	23,780	125,454	871,056	33,780	47,530	12,835
1949	472,144	251,940	22,980	130,079	877,143	33,785	46,277	13,380

NUMBER AND SIZE OF REGISTERED DAIRY HERDS.

The number of registered dairy herds in size groups ranging from under 5 to 100 or more cattle and the number of dairy cattle in these herds in

each of the coastal divisions and the rest of the State at 31st March, 1948 (the latest date of record), are given in the following table:—

Table 610.—Dairy Cattle Herds on Holdings of One acre or more at 31st March, 1948.

Size of Herd (Dairy Cattle in Registered Dairies).	Coastal Divisions.					Inland Divisions.	Total New South Wales.
	North Coast.	Hunter and Manning.	Cumber- land.	South Coast.	Total.		
NUMBER OF DAIRY HERDS.*							
Under 5	16	11	3	9	39	65	104
5-9	34	20	10	19	83	179	262
10-14	63	74	10	32	179	249	428
15-19	85	124	16	53	278	250	528
20-29	342	430	57	150	979	394	1,373
30-49	1,703	1,288	119	538	3,648	616	4,264
50-99	4,254	2,060	98	914	7,326	671	7,997
100 and over	1,312	555	68	367	2,302	215	2,517
Total ...	7,809	4,562	381	2,082	14,834	2,639	17,473
NUMBER OF DAIRY CATTLE.*							
Under 5	40	37	6	24	107	185	292
5-9	255	151	67	138	611	1,272	1,883
10-14	742	882	118	406	2,148	2,927	5,075
15-19	1,436	2,115	206	924	4,741	4,241	8,982
20-29	8,678	10,666	1,411	3,693	24,448	9,565	34,013
30-49	69,330	51,148	4,518	21,084	146,080	23,736	170,416
50-99	302,297	141,968	6,510	64,505	515,280	46,796	562,076
100 and over	173,192	82,423	13,184	59,164	327,963	31,116	359,079
Total	555,970	289,390	26,080	150,538	1,021,978	119,838	1,141,816

40 registered dairies with 1,398 dairy cattle on holdings of less than one acre are not included.

The 1,141,816 registered dairy cattle on holdings of 1 acre and upwards in New South Wales at 31st March, 1948 were distributed over 17,473 dairy herds. Of the cattle, 89.5 per cent., and of the herds, 85 per cent. were in the coastal belt. Most of the remainder were in the Tableland and Western Slope divisions. The distribution in the coastal divisions was North Coast, cattle 48.7 per cent., herds 44.7 per cent.; Hunter and Manning, cattle 25.3 per cent., herds 26.1 per cent.; Cumberland, cattle 2.3 per cent., herds 2.2 per cent.; and South Coast, cattle 13.2 per cent., herds 11.9 per cent. Herds of 50 to 99 cattle comprised nearly one-half the number in the coastal belt. They represented 54.5 per cent. of all herds in the North Coast division, 45.2 per cent. in the Hunter and Manning division, 43.9 per cent. in the South Coast division, and 25.7 per cent. in the Cumberland division. Groups of 30 to 49 were next in importance, followed by those of 100 or more cattle. Herds of less than 30 cattle accounted for only 10.6 per cent. of the herds in coastal districts. In inland areas also herds of 50 to 99 were the most numerous, but they represented only 25.4 per cent. of the herds; herds of less than 50 cattle together accounted for 66.5 per cent. and those with 100 or more cattle, 8.1 per cent. of all inland herds.

In coastal districts 50.4 per cent. of the cattle were in herds in the 50 to 99 group. The proportions in the various divisions were North Coast 54.4 per cent., Hunter and Manning 49.1 per cent., Cumberland 25. per cent., and South Coast 42.8 per cent. Herds of 100 or more contained 32.1 per cent., and of 30 to 49, 14.4 per cent., and those of less than 30 only

3.1 per cent. of the registered dairy cattle in coastal districts. In inland areas 84.8 per cent. of the cattle were in herds ranging from 30 to over 100, and 15.2 per cent. were in herds of less than 30 cattle.

DAIRY FARMS.

Under the Dairies Supervision Act, every person who keeps cows to produce milk for sale for human consumption in any form must register his premises and conform to prescribed standards of cleanliness, etc. Some persons so registered, however, conduct operations on a very limited scale. The number of registered dairies decreased progressively from 20,123 in 1942-43, to 17,513 in 1947-48 and 17,250 in 1948-49.

The following statement shows the number of holdings of one acre and upwards used for dairying operations on a commercial scale from 1928-29 to 1945-46; data are not available for later seasons:—

Table 611.—Holdings Used for Dairying.

Year ended 31st March.	Holdings of one acre and upwards used principally for—				
	Dairying.	Dairying and Agriculture.	Dairying and Grazing.	Dairying, Grazing and Agriculture.	Total used for Dairying.
1929†	12,985	2,942	1,722	1,189	18,838
1931†	14,484	3,371	1,148	1,146	20,149
1934	15,033	4,315	1,498	2,065	22,911
1935	14,929	4,226	1,474	1,952	22,581
1936	14,969	4,066	1,445	1,834	22,314
1937	14,521	4,178	1,394	1,716	21,809
1938	14,136	4,072	1,316	1,592	21,116
1939	14,129	3,660	1,331	1,489	20,609
1940	14,210	3,752	1,309	1,433	20,704
1941	14,098	3,675	1,252	1,461	20,486
1945	12,473	3,821	1,639	1,239	19,172
1946	12,157	3,578	1,341	1,028	18,104

† Year ended 30th June.

The figures quoted above indicate the principal purposes for which the holdings were used. A large proportion of the holdings engaged in dairying operations are single purpose farms.

DAIRY FACTORIES.

Although there is some seasonal variation, approximately 75 per cent. of the milk production of the State is treated in factories either as cream or whole milk for the manufacture of butter, cream, cheese or preserved milk, the balance being sold for consumption as fresh milk or used on the farms. Most of the factories are situated in the country districts at convenient centres, and many are conducted on co-operative principles, with the dairy farmers as shareholders. Particulars of the operations of the dairy factories are shown in the chapter "Factories" of this Year Book.

RAINFALL INDEX—DAIRYING DISTRICTS.

The following table provides a monthly index of rainfall in the coastal dairying districts of New South Wales. The index represents the ratio of actual to normal rainfall in each month, normal being the average over a long period of years and represented by 100 in all cases. The annual index is the mean of the monthly averages.

Table 612.—Index of Rainfall in Coastal Dairying Districts.

Month.	Butter Pro- duced in Factor- ies.* (Mill. lb.)	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
July ...	5.0	43	87	98	46	18	40	86	6	148	139	2	11	23
August ...	5.3	42	130	147	102	90	38	31	156	234	47	16	65	48
September	7.0	77	21	53	77	50	30	23	128	65	50	88	67	155
October ...	10.1	55	173	102	208	85	53	332	147	34	89	85	74	19
November	12.1	23	275	78	87	82	88	153	209	56	115	73	146	78
December...	12.3	179	110	18	49	167	30	140	176	50	82	72	208	70
January ...	12.9	99	172	91	58	144	26	75	178	70	77	140	121	105
February ...	12.1	139	133	13	47	102	180	60	37	99	140	204	56	145
March ...	12.2	199	84	248	104	87	108	44	50	41	160	101	130	160
April ...	10.3	63	105	107	88	88	45	48	28	142	152	131	76	74
May ...	7.9	11	205	53	39	63	32	216	59	90	18	70	129	85
June ...	5.8	187	50	32	58	68	73	25	57	373	44	29	293	174
Year ...	113.0	93	129	87	80	87	62	103	103	117	93	85	115	95

Average Production of Commercial Butter per Cow—lb.†

Estimate for Season..	147.8	164.0	153.8	174.0	162.2	144.8	167.2	156.8	132.9	148.6	139.9	167.6	162.9
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* Annual average in five years ended 1940.

† See Table 615.

The seasonal distribution of rainfall is an important factor in dairy production; protracted dry periods at any season have serious effects and good pasturage is particularly important in the spring and summer when production normally moves from low winter levels to a seasonal peak. Conditions became relatively favourable in all districts after the drought was broken early in 1947 and although the winter and early spring months of 1947-48 were dry, rainfall was above normal from November to June (except in February and April) and the estimated average yield per cow was the best in this decade and 26.1 per cent. above the poorest in 1944-45. In the following season production was retarded by relatively dry conditions in the first six months and by prolonged soaking rains, leading to extensive flooding, loss of stock and damage to crops and pastures in some districts in March and June, and the yield per cow, though high, was 2.8 per cent. below that of 1947-48.

The index of rainfall (normal rainfall each month 100) in dairying districts is compiled for three sections of the coastal division; particulars for each month from July, 1946, are as follows:—

Table 613.—Index of Rainfall: Sections of Coastal Dairying Districts.

Month.	Northern.	Central.	Southern	Northern.	Central.	Southern.	Northern.	Central.	Southern.
	1946.			1947.			1948.		
July ...	1	2	7	8	17	17	20	29	17
August	20	3	19	61	35	146	58	41	14
September	101	76	52	82	48	34	167	185	40
October	103	51	66	78	70	65	6	20	81
November	45	66	225	143	150	170	96	46	60
December	79	77	34	176	262	256	63	72	98
	1947.			1948.			1949.		
January	190	75	31	88	150	220	83	147	126
February	198	242	160	42	66	99	115	222	138
March	126	70	39	141	151	36	161	165	145
April...	127	113	186	92	40	71	79	79	37
May	78	101	32	123	117	186	82	68	138
June	8	56	76	363	194	156	99	282	317
Year	90	78	77	116	108	121	86	113	101

DAIRY PRODUCTION.

The following statement shows the production of butter, cheese and bacon and ham in each division of the State in the years 1938-39, 1947-48, and 1948-49, the annual figures for these three items being factory production during the year ended 30th June, plus farm production during the year ended three months earlier.

Table 614.—Butter, Cheese and Bacon Production.

Division.	Butter Made.			Cheese Made.			Bacon and Ham Made.		
	1938-39.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1938-39.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1938-39.	1947-48.	1948-49.
	Thousand lb.								
Coastal—									
North Coast	65,259	51,761	49,535	1,170	2,802	2,504	7,122	3,121	3,535
Hunter and Manning ...	29,683	10,945	12,627	784	316	179	1,780	3,585	2,984
Cumberland	579	293	315	34	25	59	15,559	21,632	20,606
South Coast...	11,056	6,548	6,162	5,497	2,713	2,704	440	61	187
Total ...	106,577	69,547	68,639	7,485	5,856	5,446	24,901	28,399	27,312
Tableland—									
Northern ...	1,661	1,310	1,289	...	...	...	323	1,331	1,301
Central ...	1,369	914	948	...	...	...	76	65	57
Southern ...	455	308	322	...	...	2	17	6	5
Total ...	3,485	2,532	2,559	...	...	2	416	1,902	1,363
Western Slope—									
North ...	1,687	807	965	...	...	...	29	6	9
Central ...	712	445	444	...	...	...	37	80	161
South ...	5,326	5,282	4,687	...	63	133	954	1,330	918
Total ...	7,725	6,534	6,096	...	63	133	1,020	1,416	1,088
Plain—									
North Central	134	104	119	...	...	...	5	2	2
Central ...	128	142	146	...	...	...	9	6	3
Riverina ...	737	1,167	1,186	1	...	...	66	26	27
Total ...	999	1,413	1,451	1	...	...	80	34	32
Western ...	85	40	47	...	...	...	2	...	1
Total ...	*118,821	*80,066	*78,792	7,486	5,919	5,581	†26,419	†31,751	†29,796

* Includes 749,139 lb. in 1938-39, 706,454 lb. in 1947-48, and 654,664 lb. in 1948-49, made from Queensland or Victorian cream.

† Includes 4,265,331 lb. in 1938-39, 1,946,700 lb. in 1947-48, and 2,708,740 lb. in 1948-49, made from green bacon imported interstate.

This statement shows that dairying activities are conducted mainly in the coastal division and are relatively inextensive in the remainder of the State (see pages 729 and 730). In this area about 90 per cent. of the cows in registered dairies are depastured and 88 per cent. of the butter and practically the whole of the cheese are produced. About 60 per cent. of the butter of the State is made in the North Coast division. The Hunter and Manning division is next in importance, then the South Coast, and the South-Western Slope. The manufacture of cheese is of relatively small extent and approximately one half of the total output is made in the South Coast division. The bacon factories are situated for the most part in the Coastal divisions.

A graph on page 738 illustrates the production of butter, cheese and bacon in each season since 1910.

MILK.

Particulars of the consumption and supply of milk and milk products are published in the chapter "Food and Prices" of this Year Book.

Cows used for producing milk for sale are inspected by Government officers, who have power to condemn and prevent the use of diseased animals. The standard of milk sold for human consumption is prescribed, the quality of the milk sold is tested frequently, and prosecutions are instituted where deficiencies are found. By these means the purity and wholesomeness of dairy products are protected.

Under the Milk Act, 1931-1942, a Board regulates and controls the supply of milk and cream within the Sydney metropolitan, Newcastle, Erina, Wollongong and Blue Mountains-Lithgow milk distributing districts. Its functions include the improvement of methods of collecting and distributing milk and the fixation of prices. (See page 291.)

The total yield of milk is not accurately recorded, as few dairy farmers measure the quantity of milk obtained from their cows throughout the year. However, a close approximation is derived by conversion of milk products to their equivalent in whole milk on the basis of butter fat content, and adding thereto the quantity used as fresh milk for human consumption.

AVERAGE YIELD PER COW.

An approximate estimate of the productivity per cow in registered dairies in New South Wales in terms of commercial butter is published in the next table. For the purposes of this estimate it is assumed that the mean of the number of cows in milk and dry at the beginning and end of any given year represents the average number kept for milking during that year, and an estimate is made (on the basis of butter fat content) of the quantity of commercial butter which may be produced from milk used for purposes other than butter-making.

The estimated number of cows dry and in milk in registered dairies during the year shown in the column B represents the mean of the numbers at the beginning and end of the year concerned as shown in column A. The estimated production per cow shown in column G is obtained by dividing the average number of cows (column B) into the commercial butter in respective years shown in column F. It represents, therefore, an average of all milking cows in registered dairies irrespective

of periods of lactation, and includes heifers with first calf, aged cows, and cows disabled from any cause.

Table 615.—Cows in Registered Dairies: Average Yield.

Year.	Cows Dry and in Milk in Registered Dairies at end of Year.	Estimated Number of Cows Dry and in Milk in Registered Dairies during Year.	Butter Produced.		Estimated Commercial Butter Produable from Milk of Cows in Registered Dairies used for other Purposes.	Total Commercial Butter Produced or Produable from Milk of Cows in Registered Dairies.	Estimated Production of Commercial Butter per Cow.
			In Factories from Milk produced in New South Wales.	On Registered Dairy Farms.			
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)
Thousand lb.							
1927-28	756,687	753,322	96,246	1,276	24,945	122,467	162.6
1928-29	776,322	766,505	91,424	1,091	24,328	116,843	152.4
1929-30	777,815	777,069	100,603	1,025	23,783	125,441	161.4
1930-31	813,381	795,823	109,133	1,113	23,777	134,023	168.4
1931-32	873,840	843,836	119,372	1,437	22,930	143,739	170.3
1932-33	923,599	898,720	126,266	1,624	24,240	152,130	169.3
1933-34	944,906	934,252	141,762	1,606	26,329	169,697	181.6
1934-35	957,987	951,446	145,843	1,635	26,740	174,218	183.1
1935-36	940,233	949,110	119,195	1,683	27,878	148,756	156.7
1936-37	917,725	928,979	107,142	1,433	28,733	137,308	147.8
1937-38	905,512	911,618	118,111	1,171	30,236	149,518	164.0
1938-39	886,911	896,212	105,537	1,054	31,251	137,842	153.8
1939-40	883,042	884,977	121,658	935	31,446	154,039	174.0
1940-41	860,903	871,973	106,065	881	34,530	141,476	162.2
1941-42	850,343	855,623	86,170	757	36,935	123,862	144.8
1942-43	844,043	847,193	101,438	830	39,374	141,642	167.2
1943-44	837,135	840,589	91,665	795	39,371	131,831	156.8
1944-45	823,157	830,146	70,670	959	38,723	110,352	132.9
1945-46	786,892	805,024	75,459	863	43,304	119,626	148.6
1946-47	762,420	774,656	61,230	944	46,174	108,348	139.9
1947-48	765,494	763,967	77,480	870	49,719	128,069	167.6
1948-49	770,701	768,098	74,835	943	49,360	125,138	162.9

The averages shown in the table should be considered in conjunction with the index of rainfall in dairying districts published in Tables 612 and 613. The estimated production per cow (calculated as indicated above) fluctuated considerably over the period covered by the table, with the extremes reflecting the incidence of lush seasons and years of drought and also variations in the proportion of cows in milk to all cows in registered dairies. The estimated average yield per cow was its lowest (133 lb.) in 1944-45 when the scarcity of farm labour aggravated the effects of low rainfall. The estimated productivity per cow in 1948-49 (163 lb.) was about 11 per cent. below the record of 183 lb. in 1934-35.

USES OF MILK.

The following statement shows the estimated amount of milk produced in New South Wales and used for various purposes in 1927-28, 1938-39, and certain recent years:—

Table 616.—Uses of Milk.

Purpose for which Milk was Used.	Year ended 31st March.				
	1928.	1939.	1945.	1948.	1949.
	Thousand gallons.				
Butter making—					
On farms	14,553	14,315	12,915	11,712	12,702
In N.S.W. factories	200,194	211,250	147,625	156,372	153,267
In other States	710	3,125	3,055	4,313	3,633
Total used for butter	215,457	228,690	163,595	172,397	169,602
Cheese making—					
On farms	224	302	94	11	4
In factories	7,494	7,413	4,467	5,962	5,549
Total used for Cheese	7,718	7,715	4,561	5,973	5,553
Sweet cream, ice cream, condensing, etc.	6,633	9,645	18,340	25,182	25,017
Pasteurised for Milk Board Distributing Districts*	19,922	26,457	37,281	55,687	56,093
Balance sold as raw milk and used otherwise	33,316	38,877	39,162	36,132	35,650
Total milk (produced in N.S.W.)	283,046	311,384	262,939	295,371	291,915

* Sydney and Newcastle in 1928, 1939 and 1945. Wollongong and Erina added January, 1946, and Blue Mountains-Lithgow added December, 1947.

The proportions of the estimated total production of milk used for various purposes in the years covered by the foregoing table were:—

Table 617.—Milk: Proportion Used for Various Purposes.

Purpose for which Milk was Used.	1927-28.	1938-39.	1944-45.	1947-48.	1948-49.
	Per cent.				
Butter making	76.0	73.4	62.2	58.4	58.1
Cheese making	3.0	2.5	1.7	2.0	1.9
Sweet cream, ice cream, condensing, etc.	2.0	3.1	7.0	8.5	8.6
Consumed as fresh milk or used otherwise	19.0	21.0	29.1	31.1	31.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In recent years the consumption of fresh milk and manufacture of processed milk products have increased while the proportion of total milk production used for butter and cheese making has declined. The quantity of milk pasteurised for the Milk Board distributing districts was 32.8 per cent. greater in 1938-39 than in 1927-28, and compared with 1938-39 was 41 per cent. greater in 1944-45, 110 per cent. greater in 1947-48 and 112 per cent. greater in 1948-49.

Further particulars regarding the consumption of fresh milk are shown in the chapter relating to "Food and Prices" of this Year Book.

BUTTER.

The production and consumption of butter in New South Wales and the net export of butter from New South Wales in the six years ended 1939-40 were as follow; later details of the consumption and net export of butter are not available.

Table 618.—N.S.W. Butter Production, Consumption and Export.

Year ended 30th June.	Butter Produced.	Butter Consumed.	Net Export of Butter.	Year ended 30th June.	Butter Produced.	Butter Consumed.	Net Export of Butter.
	Million lb.				Million lb.		
1935	146.1	88.3	59.0	1938	120.9	93.7	25.6
1936	125.2	91.8	30.5	1939	118.8	93.0	20.6
1937	109.8	92.0	16.8	1940	116.8	95.0	*

* Not available.

The following statement shows the production of butter in New South Wales since 1895. The figures include the butter made in factories from cream produced in other States; the quantity was 528,201 lb. in 1945-46, 531,368 in 1946-47, 706,454 in 1947-48 and 654,644 in 1948-49.

Table 619.—Butter Production.

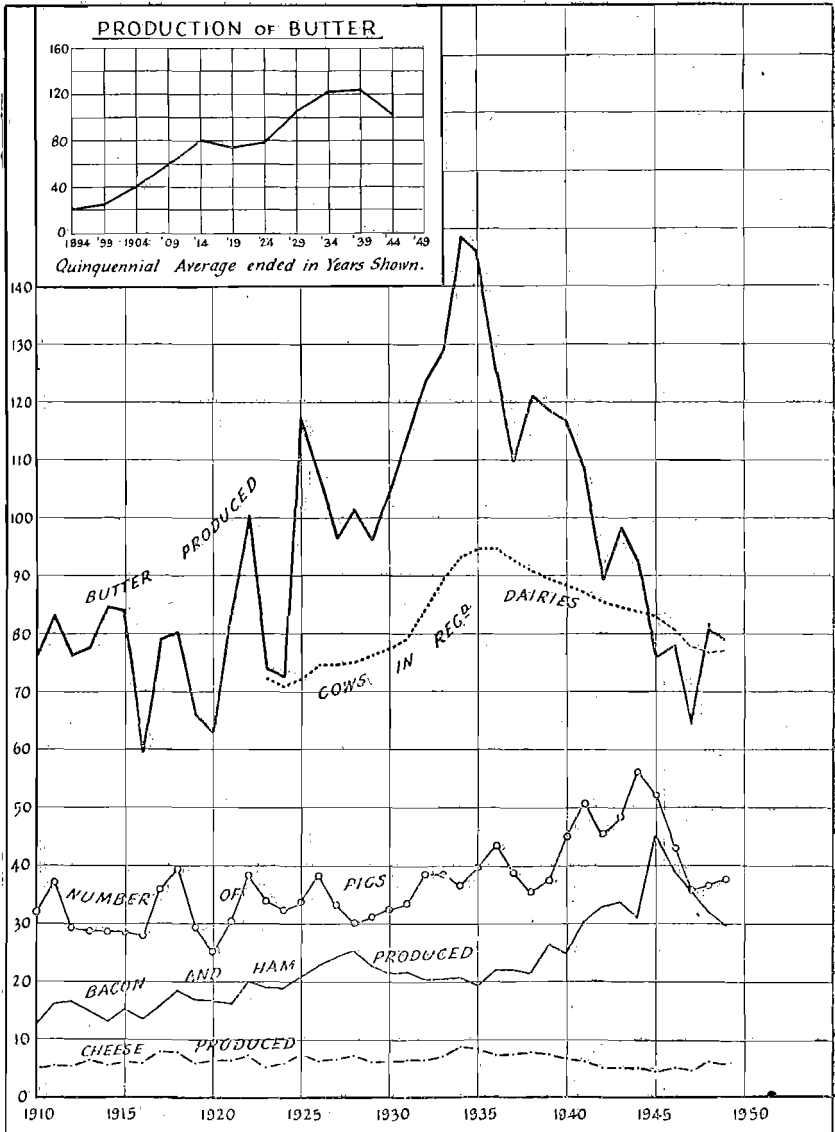
Five years ended 30th June *	In Factories.	On Farms. †	Total.	Year ended 30th June. *	In Factories.	On Farms. †	Total.
	Annual average: thousand lb.				Thousand lb.		
1899	22,930	5,689	28,619	1939	113,841	4,980	118,821
1904	36,313	4,248	40,561	1941	103,782	4,781	108,563
1909	54,752	4,502	59,254	1942	85,116	4,107	89,223
1915	75,239	4,431	79,670	1943	93,775	4,500	98,275
1920	65,591	4,131	69,722	1944	87,857	4,500	92,357
				1945	71,722	4,500	76,222
1925	85,073	4,639	89,712				
1930	96,536	4,740	101,276	1946	74,280	4,000	78,280
1935	126,946	5,445	132,391	1947	60,385	4,000	64,385
1940	112,978	5,325	118,303	1948	76,066	4,000	80,066
1945	88,450	4,478	92,928	1949	74,519	4,273	78,792

* Calendar years until 1914-15. † Twelve months ended 31st March, from 1932.

The highest level of production was reached in the bountiful seasons 1933-34 and 1934-35. This was due in part to a temporary expansion of dairying in the hinterland and to farmers' efforts to offset low prices by increasing production. Production in recent years has been affected by periods of scanty rainfall (see Table 612), shortages of farm labour and materials (still not wholly relieved), and by the large and increasing proportions of the milk produced used for processed milk products or for sale as fresh milk (see Table 617). The output in 1946-47 was the smallest

since 1919-20 and 56.8 per cent. below that of 1933-34. Seasonal conditions were good in 1947-48, and production in this season was the highest since 1943-44. Relatively dry conditions in the first half, and abnormally wet conditions in the second half of 1948-49 retarded production, and in this season the quantity (78,792,000 lb.) was 1,274,000 lb. less than in 1947-48.

DAIRY PRODUCTION IN NEW SOUTH WALES.



The numbers at side of graph and inset represent 1,000,000 lb. of butter, cheese and bacon and ham, 10,000 cows (in milk and dry—estimated mean number over season) and 10,000 pigs at end of season.

Monthly Production of Butter.

The following table shows the quantity of butter produced in factories in New South Wales in each month of 1928-29, 1933-34 (the season of greatest production), 1938-39, and since July, 1944.

Table 620.—Butter Production in Months.*

Month.	1928-29.	1933-34.	1938-39.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
	Thousand lb.							
July	4,136	5,929	4,437	2,462	3,286	2,641	3,004	2,701
August	4,631	6,306	4,887	3,065	4,008	2,758	2,833	3,435
September	6,086	8,102	6,915	5,397	5,007	3,254	4,025	4,623
October	8,250	13,046	10,842	8,488	7,557	4,446	6,464	7,309
November	7,808	15,607	12,589	8,169	7,387	5,070	6,858	7,456
December	7,336	17,606	11,423	7,532	8,820	6,372	10,628	8,336
January	8,483	18,293	9,707	8,004	8,146	6,386	11,369	8,632
February	9,785	14,950	10,826	6,769	8,146	7,384	8,689	8,243
March	12,090	15,480	12,137	8,261	8,498	8,051	8,214	9,022
April	10,273	12,064	11,880	5,811	6,185	5,741	6,146	6,781
May	7,781	9,135	10,456	4,477	4,468	4,458	4,753	4,551
June	5,087	6,690	7,742	3,287	2,772	3,824	3,083	3,430
Total	91,746	143,208	113,841	71,722	74,280	60,385	76,066	74,519

* Compiled from monthly returns of the Division of Dairying, Department of Agriculture.

These monthly records show the seasonal nature of the production. It increases in a marked degree during the summer months, usually attaining a maximum between December and March and decreases during the winter, reaching a minimum usually in June or July. The figures for 1946-47 show the disastrous effects of extreme dryness in spring and summer months, whilst the seasonal pattern in 1947-48 was very similar to that of 1933-34.

EXTERNAL TRADE AND LOCAL CONSUMPTION OF BUTTER.

Particulars of the external trade in butter to and from New South Wales in the years 1934-35 to 1938-39 were published in the Year Book for 1939-40, at page 841. Later information regarding overseas exports is shown in Table 635, but details of interstate trade in butter are not available.

It is estimated that the average annual consumption per head of population in the five years ended June, 1940, was 34.4 lb. Particulars are shown in the chapter "Food and Prices". Butter for civilians was rationed from 7th June, 1943, at 8 oz. and from 5th June, 1944 to 17th June, 1950, at 6 oz. per person per week, equivalent to 19½ lb. per annum, exclusive of appreciable quantities of butter supplied without coupons and consumed in restaurants, etc., and in food products.

PRICES OF BUTTER.

Since May, 1934, the wholesale price of butter for local consumption has been fixed under the "equalisation" agreement referred to on page 723 of this volume. The price so fixed was 140s. per cwt. in May, 1934, increased to 149s. 4d. on 29th June, 1937, and was 158s. 9d. on 8th June, 1938. The maximum wholesale price, Sydney, which was fixed by the Commonwealth Prices Commissioner at 166s. 10d. on 6th March, 1942, was increased to 192s. 6d. on 1st December, 1947, and to 215s. 10d. from 1st July, 1948. In addition a box charge of 2s. 6d. per cwt. is customary. Since 20th September, 1948, the New South Wales Prices Commissioner has exercised control over prices of butter in the State.

The prices of butter sold to the United Kingdom Government since 1939-40 were fixed under contracts described on page 722; those for choicest, first and second grade butter were as follows:—

Table 621.—Prices of Butter, United Kingdom Contracts.

Period.	Choicest.		First Grade.		Second Grade.	
	Sterling.	Aust. Currency.	Sterling.	Aust. Currency.	Sterling.	Aust. Currency.
	Shillings and pence per cwt., f.o.b., Australian Port.					
1939-40 to 1941-42	109 9	137 2	108 6	135 7	104 11	131 2
1942-43 and 1943-44	114 3	142 10	113 0	141 3	109 5	136 9
1944-45 and 1945-46	147 9	184 8	146 6	183 1	142 11	178 7
1946-47	173 6	216 10½	172 3	215 4	168 6	210 7½
1947-48	203 6	254 4½	202 3	252 9½	198 6	248 1½
1948-49	233 6	291 10½	232 3	290 3½	228 6	285 7½
1949-50	251 0	313 9	249 9	312 2½	246 0	307 6

Prices Received by Dairy Farmers.

The average prices paid to dairy farmers for cream supplied to butter factories in New South Wales in recent years are shown below. The averages are stated as per pound of commercial butter, and those for the years 1942-43 to 1948-49 include Government subsidy as shown on page 726.

Table 622.—Cream for Butter: Average Prices Paid to Dairy Farmers.

Year ended 30th June.	Average Price to Suppliers.	Year ended 30th June.	Average Price to Suppliers.	Year ended 30th June.	Average Price to Suppliers.
	d. per lb.		d. per lb.		d. per lb.
1924-25	13·0	1933-34	8·4	1942-43	16·0*
1925-26	15·8	1934-35	9·4	1943-44	18·6*
1926-27	16·2	1935-36	11·4	1944-45	19·3*
1927-28	16·0	1936-37	12·2	1945-46	20·3*
1928-29	17·1	1937-38	13·0	1946-47	20·3*
1929-30	15·8	1938-39	13·0	1947-48	23·9*
1930-31	12·6	1939-40	13·6	1948-49	25·9*
1931-32	11·2	1940-41	13·6		
1932-33	9·4	1941-42	13·6		

* Including Government subsidy.

Price to suppliers moved up steadily after 1941-42 and in 1948-49 farmers received 12.9d., or 99.2 per cent., more per lb. than in 1938-39.

Each month the dairy farmer is paid for his cream at a price estimated to be slightly less than the probable proceeds from sales of butter, and at the end of each half-year he receives such further sums as accrue from the actual proceeds of sales in the form of "deferred pay." The half-yearly adjustments on this account by the principal North Coast factories have varied from $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 1.4375d. per pound in the last ten years. A comparison of monthly prices paid to suppliers of cream to the principal North Coast factories is shown below; deferred pay and subsidy are included:—

**Table 623.—Cream for Butter: Monthly Prices Paid to Dairy Farmers.
(North Coast Factories, N.S.W.).**

Month.	1938-39.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
	Pence per lb. of Commercial Butter (including deferred pay and subsidy).							
July	14-31	15-54	18-55	19-88	22-38	19-60	23-67	25-75
August	14-31	15-54	18-55	19-88	22-38	19-60	23-67	25-75
September	13-06	15-54	18-55	19-88	21-50	19-60	23-67	25-75
October	12-31	15-54	18-05	19-25	19-25	19-60	23-67	25-75
November	11-81	15-54	18-05	17-38	18-75	19-60	23-50	25-75
December	11-56	15-54	18-05	17-38	18-75	19-60	23-50	25-75
January	13-31	15-27	18-49	18-25	18-69	19-75	23-75	26-00
February	13-56	15-27	18-49	18-25	18-69	19-75	23-75	26-00
March	13-56	15-27	18-49	20-00	20-94	19-75	23-75	26-00
April	13-31	18-71	20-53	20-62	20-16	23-92	23-75	26-00
May	13-06	18-71	20-69	22-62	20-16	23-92	23-75	26-00
June	13-56	18-68	20-69	22-62	20-16	23-92	23-75	26-00
State Av'ge for Year	13-03	15-99	18-59	19-34	20-27	20-32	23-94	25-88

Before the war, sharp movements in oversea prices and changes in the proportions marketed locally and oversea caused rather wide month to month variations. Latterly, the monthly rate paid has varied mainly upon infrequent changes in local and oversea prices and in the rate of subsidy.

CHEESE.

Although favourable conditions exist in New South Wales for the production of cheese, the industry has shown no significant expansion in the past thirty years. Adverse seasons affected production in recent seasons

until 1947-48, but although in that season more cheese was made than in any other since 1940-41, the quantity was about 20 per cent. below the pre-war average. The annual production is not sufficient for local requirements and appreciable quantities are imported from other States. Approximately one-half to three-fifths of the cheese made in New South Wales is produced in the South Coast division. The graph on page 738 illustrates the trend of cheese production since 1910. The following table shows the production of cheese in factories and on farms in New South Wales since 1910:—

Table 624.—Cheese: Production in New South Wales.

Five years ended 30th June.	Made in Factories.	Made on Farms.†	Total.	Year ended 30th June.	Made in Factories.	Made on Farms.†	Total.
	Annual Average : thousand lb.				Thousand lb.		
1910-15*	4,625	1,192	5,817	1939	7,193	293	7,486
1916-20	6,154	717	6,871	1944	5,374	151	5,525
1921-25	6,285	235	6,520	1945	4,400	92	4,492
1926-30	6,480	154	6,634	1946	4,858	110	4,968
1931-35	7,408	156	7,564	1947	4,545	4	4,549
1936-40	7,147	267	7,414	1948	5,909	10	5,919
1941-45	5,312	91	5,403	1949	5,577	4	5,581

* Calendar years.

† Year ended 31st March in 1932 and later years.

The average annual consumption of cheese in New South Wales prior to the war was approximately 11,000,000 lb., or 4 lb. per head of population, and currently it is appreciably greater.

The equalisation scheme and Commonwealth subsidies for dairy products described in this chapter apply to cheese produced in factories in New South Wales.

Particulars regarding contracts for the purchase of Australian cheese by the United Kingdom Government are shown on page 722. The contract prices for choicest and first grade cheese per cwt. were as follows:—

Table 625.—Prices of Cheese, United Kingdom Contracts.

Period.	Sterling.	Aust. Currency.	Period.	Sterling.	Aust. Currency.
	s. d. per cwt., f.o.b.			s. d. per cwt., f.o.b.	
Sept. '39 to June '41	61 3	76 7	July '46 to June '47	101 0	126 3
July '41 to June '42	67 0	83 9	July '47 to June '48	116 6	145 7½
July '42 to June '44	70 0	87 6	July '48 to June '49	131 6	164 4½
July '44 to June '46	86 0	107 6	July '49 to June '50	140 0	175 0

PROCESSED MILK PRODUCTS.

In 1948-49 there were 11 factories for the manufacture of condensed, concentrated and powdered milk in New South Wales. The quantities made and the milk used for these in each of the past eleven years were as follows:—

Table 626.—Processed Milk Products, Production, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June.	Condensed.		Concentrated.		Powdered and Malted.		Milk Used for Processed Milk Products.*
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	thous. lb.	£ thous.	thous. lb.	£ thous.	thous. lb.	£ thous.	
1939	3,816	89	2,332	40	4,731	199	4,864
1940	6,286	139	3,324	45	5,193	260	6,893
1941	10,164	240	9,352	111	6,329	318	11,211
1942	12,098	303	13,970	169	11,025	571	15,376
1943	6,419	176	16,519	235	11,804	627	14,755
1944	7,547	228	19,598	372	13,136	742	16,972
1945	6,514	214	18,448	329	10,334	615	15,280
1946	5,056	158	19,511	418	15,131	949	17,130
1947	1,082	31	20,436	446	12,831	857	14,635
1948	4,851	170	20,633	471	15,315	1,004	20,201
1949	1,741	62	18,241	485	20,510	1,657	21,089

* Comprises condensed, concentrated, powdered, and malted milk, infants' foods and sterilised cream.

Over the period of ten years ended 1948-49 the quantity of whole milk used in the production of processed milk products, as shown in the final column of the preceding table, increased by 334 per cent., the proportion of the estimated total production of whole milk used in this manner having risen from 2.21 per cent. to 7.28 per cent.

PIGS.

Pig breeding in New South Wales is carried on usually in association with dairy farming, but during the war it expanded considerably as a mixed farming activity and steps were taken to encourage increased production from the industry. Pig meats were included in war-time contracts with the United Kingdom Ministry of Food, of which further particulars are given in the chapter "Pastoral Industry."

Pigs in the State at 31st March reached the record number of 561,294 in 1944, having increased by 183,950 compared with 1939, but the number declined in later years and in 1949 it was 186,082 less than in 1944 and 2,132 less than in 1939.

The extent of pig-raising is illustrated by particulars of slaughtering in conjunction with the number at the end of each season. The number of pigs slaughtered in 1949 was 278,670 below the record number of 737,882 slaughtered in 1941-42, and was 18.1 per cent. below the annual average (560,889) in the five seasons ended March, 1939. Shortages and dearth of feeding grain and concentrates and adverse dairying seasons were factors in the decrease.

A comparative statement of pigs at end of season and annual slaughtering is shown below:—

Table 627.—Pigs in New South Wales.

Five Years ended—	Pigs at end of Period.	Pigs Slaughtered per annum. (average.)	Year ended 31st March.	Pigs at end of Year.	Pigs Slaughtered during Year.	Year ended 31st March.	Pigs at end of Year.	Pigs Slaughtered during Year.
1905 (Dec.)	310,702	231,374	1929	†311,605	‡406,187	1940	451,064	542,359
1910 (Dec.)	321,632	244,618	1930	†323,499	‡405,639	1941	507,738	596,851
1916 (June)	281,153	286,338	1931	†334,331	‡417,502	1942	454,102	*737,882
1921 (June)	306,253	296,279	1932	385,846	425,385	1943	486,960	*668,930
1926 (June)	382,674	348,461	1933	388,273	452,807	1944	561,294	*503,039
1931 (June)	334,331	420,747	1934	367,116	461,205	1945	523,917	*554,679
1936 (Mar.)	436,944	488,016	1935	397,535	505,059	1946	432,612	*495,297
1941 (Mar.)	507,738	568,596	1936	436,944	595,624	1947	358,417	*468,336
1946 (Mar.)	432,612	*591,965	1937	390,780	613,957	1948	365,171	*410,741
			1938	356,765	536,868	1949	375,212	*459,212
			1939	377,344	552,939			

* Year ended three months earlier.

† At 30th June.

‡ Year ended 30th June.

Trends in the industry are revealed also by changes in the number of breeding stock from year to year. Particulars to show these have been collected in each year since 1942-43, and are as follows:—

Table 628.—Pigs: Breeding Stock and Other.

At 31st March.	Boars.	Breed-ing Sows.	Other Pigs.	Total Pigs.	At 31st March.	Boars.	Breed-ing Sows.	Other Pigs.	Total Pigs.
1943	14,719	69,793	402,448	486,930	1947	9,672	45,005	303,740	358,417
1944	14,382	69,331	477,581	561,294	1948	10,017	50,472	304,682	365,171
1945	12,073	60,616	451,228	523,917	1949	10,198	50,099	314,015	375,212
1946	10,663	51,902	370,047	432,612					

The following statement shows the number of pigs in divisions of the State in various years since 1921:—

Table 629.—Pigs in Divisions.

Division.	1921 (June).	1931 (June).	1939 (March).	1945 (March).	1948 (March).	1949 (March).
North Coast ...	117,220	152,243	176,394	198,793	157,087	157,872
Hunter and Manning ...	49,424	64,287	81,860	57,840	31,914	35,527
Cumberland ...	20,863	16,924	18,627	30,013	27,217	26,016
South Coast ...	21,396	26,958	31,279	26,262	24,264	22,179
Total, Coastal	208,903	260,412	308,160	312,908	240,482	241,594
Tableland ...	29,700	20,553	21,842	36,844	27,059	29,368
Western Slope ...	39,599	35,503	31,218	117,678	64,442	71,397
Other ...	28,051	17,863	16,124	56,487	33,188	32,853
Total, New South Wales	306,253	334,331	377,344	523,917	365,171	375,212

At 31st March, 1949, the pigs in the North Coast division represented 42.1 per cent. and in other coastal divisions 22.3 per cent. of the total, and 19.2 per cent. were in the Western Slope divisions, where numbers had decreased after marked expansion between 1939 and 1944.

SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION OF PIG HERDS.

The number of pig herds, classified according to size of herds, on holdings of one acre or more, and the number of pigs in these herds, in each coastal division and inland districts of the State at 31st March, 1948 (the latest year for which the particulars are available), are shown in the following table:—

Table 630.—Pigs: Number and Size of Herds, 31st March, 1948.

Division.	Size of Herds.								Total.
	1-4.	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-49	50-99	100 and over.	
NUMBER OF HERDS.*									
Coastal—									
North Coast	553	849	954	819	1,466	1,326	498	45	6,510
Hunter and Manning ...	704	409	293	186	229	138	73	24	2,056
Cumberland	80	28	18	16	23	28	52	77	322
South Coast	191	134	101	90	140	128	62	29	875
Total	1,528	1,420	1,366	1,111	1,858	1,620	685	175	9,763
Tableland	641	195	109	65	84	96	63	58	1,311
Western Slope	916	353	271	211	267	298	240	109	2,665
Central Plains and									
Riverina... ..	515	196	117	83	142	129	118	48	1,348
Western	31	7	5	1	4	2	8	3	61
New South Wales, No. ...	3,631	2,171	1,868	1,471	2,355	2,145	1,114	393	15,148
Per cent.	24.0	14.3	12.3	9.7	15.5	14.2	7.4	2.6	100.0
NUMBER OF PIGS IN ABOVE HERDS.*									
Coastal—									
North Coast	1,509	6,175	11,326	13,865	35,232	49,695	31,001	7,237	156,040
Hunter and Manning ...	1,502	2,964	3,445	3,148	5,436	5,107	4,744	4,849	30,695
Cumberland	166	186	212	275	545	1,079	3,780	19,702	25,945
South Coast	430	889	1,204	1,506	3,341	4,786	4,116	7,798	24,070
Total	3,607	10,214	16,187	18,794	44,554	60,667	43,641	39,086	236,750
Tableland	1,331	1,300	1,284	1,038	1,980	3,727	4,360	9,627	24,707
Western Slope	2,021	2,415	3,195	3,541	6,365	11,327	16,004	19,204	64,072
Central Plains and									
Riverina... ..	1,091	1,349	1,400	1,420	3,501	4,875	8,038	7,770	29,474
Western	64	47	57	18	88	73	529	1,254	2,130
New South Wales, No. ...	8,114	15,325	22,123	24,871	56,488	80,669	72,602	76,941	357,133
Per cent.	2.3	4.3	6.2	7.0	15.8	22.6	20.3	21.5	100.0

* Excludes 8,038 pigs on holdings of less than one acre.

Nearly two-thirds of the herds and the pigs were in the coastal divisions, within which 67 per cent. of the herds and 66 per cent. of the pigs were in the North Coast division, and 21 per cent. of the herds and 13 per cent. of the pigs were in the Hunter and Manning division. Herds of 20 to 29 pigs accounted for 19 per cent., and those with 30 to 49 pigs for 16.6 per cent. of the coastal total, while the four size groups with less than 20 pigs together represented 55.6 per cent. of all coastal herds. Herds of 30 to 49 pigs contained 25.7 per cent., those of 20 to 29, 18.8 per cent., those of 50 to 99, 18.5 per cent., and those of 100 or more, 16.5 per cent., of the pigs in the coastal divisions. Herds with less than 20 pigs together contained 20.5 per cent. of this total.

In inland districts 49.5 per cent. of the herds and 53.2 per cent. of the pigs were in the Western Slope divisions, 25 per cent. and 24.5 per cent., respectively, were in the Central Plains and Riverina divisions, and 24.4 per cent. of the herds and 20.5 per cent. of the pigs were in the Tableland divisions. Small herds predominated in the hinterland; those with less than 5 pigs were 39 per cent. of all inland herds and those with 5 to 9 and 10 to 14 pigs accounted for 14 per cent. and 9.3 per cent. of this total, respectively. Herds of 100 or more contained 31.5 per cent. and of 50 to 99 pigs 24.1 per cent. of the pigs in the hinterland; those with 20 to 49 pigs together contained 26.5 per cent. of this total and the balance, 17.9 per cent., were in herds of less than 20 pigs.

PIG BREEDING IN ASSOCIATION WITH DAIRYING.

An indication of the degree to which pig breeding is associated with dairy farming in New South Wales is given in the following table, which shows the number of holdings with registered dairies which had both cattle and pigs at 31st March, 1948. The holdings are classified according to the size of both dairy herds and pig herds.

Table 631.—Pig Herds and Pigs on Holdings within Registered Dairies, 31st March, 1948.

Size of Dairy Herd (Cattle in Registered Dairies).	Dairy Holdings carrying Pigs in Herds of—									Dairy Holdings with no Pigs.
	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-49	50-99	100 and over.	Total.	
NUMBER OF HOLDINGS.										
1-4	8	1	1	1	1	2	1	...	15	89
5-9	45	13	7	1	9	4	3	2	84	178
10-14	72	26	13	5	10	10	5	1	142	286
15-19	91	30	17	17	12	14	3	3	187	341
20-29	187	122	65	31	39	17	9	3	473	900
30-49	409	479	424	289	305	146	33	6	2,091	2,173
50-99	525	716	753	676	1,206	998	315	31	5,220	2,777
100 and over	105	119	169	158	361	511	310	44	1,777	740
Total ...	1,442	1,506	1,449	1,178	1,943	1,702	679	90	9,989	7,484
NUMBER OF PIGS.										NUMBER OF CATTLE.
1-4	11	9	12	15	20	73	91	...	231	250
5-9	92	93	77	18	231	161	171	311	1,154	1,352
10-14	160	169	148	84	238	403	314	111	1,627	3,371
15-19	213	207	200	280	308	497	196	620	2,521	5,800
20-29	453	830	784	533	905	617	602	483	5,207	22,183
30-49	1,016	3,351	4,904	4,904	7,231	5,285	2,059	1,345	30,155	85,659
50-99	1,309	5,136	8,991	11,432	23,902	37,077	19,461	4,225	116,533	191,175
100 and over	257	843	2,032	2,658	8,761	19,467	20,043	6,909	61,060	112,262
Total ...	3,511	10,638	17,208	19,924	46,596	63,580	42,937	14,094	218,488	422,052

Pig breeding was associated with dairying on 9,989, or 57.2 per cent., of the holdings of one acre or more carrying registered dairy cattle at 31st March, 1948 and at that date 37 per cent. of the registered dairy cattle, 66 per cent. of the pig herds and 61.2 per cent. of the pigs in New South Wales were on such holdings. Dairy herds of 50 to 99 cattle were associated

with 52.3 per cent., those of 30 to 49 with 20.9 per cent., and those of 100 or more with 17.8 per cent., of the pig herds on dairy farms. The remaining 9 per cent. of these pig herds were on holdings carrying less than 30 cattle. In the size groupings of pig herds on dairy holdings, those of 20 to 29 pigs accounted for 19.5 per cent., and those of 30 to 49 for 17 per cent. of such herds, while those in the first four groups (less than 20 pigs) together comprised 55.8 per cent. of the total number.

On dairy holdings having pigs, those carrying 50 to 99 cattle had 45.3 per cent. of the cattle and 33 per cent. of the pigs, followed by those with herds of 100 or more cattle (26 per cent. of the cattle, and 27.9 per cent. of the pigs), and then by those with from 30 to 49 cattle, in which were 20.3 per cent. of the cattle and 13.8 per cent. of the pigs. On such holdings 29.1 per cent. of the pigs were in herds of 30 to 49 pigs, 21.3 per cent. in those of from 20 to 29 pigs, and 19.6 per cent. were in herds of 50 to 99 pigs. Herds of less than 20 pigs contained 23.5 per cent., and those of 100 or more 6.5 per cent., of the pigs on dairy holdings.

Prices of Pigs.

The average prices of certain representative classes of pigs in the metropolitan saleyards at Flemington in 1939, and each of the past three years are shown below. The averages were compiled from reports of the State Marketing Bureau.

Table 632.—Average Prices of Pigs, Sydney.

Month.	Baconers, Heavy and Medium Weights.				Porkers, Heavy and Medium Weights.			
	1939.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1939.	1947.	1948.	1949.
Shillings and pence.								
January	73 1	122 3	159 11	148 6	46 1	73 9	99 11	92 3
February	72 8	130 8	153 6	142 7	47 2	75 2	91 2	89 1
March	73 5	138 5	135 11	152 4	47 5	78 10	81 4	95 0
April	73 1	136 11	130 8	151 4	48 2	82 2	79 10	91 9
May	71 8	128 11	135 5	141 2	45 6	80 11	82 3	87 7
June	73 0	128 4	145 3	151 8	46 1	80 9	88 5	91 5
July	74 7	128 6	151 8	159 4	47 5	83 8	91 5	96 6
August	77 0	137 1	162 2	171 11	49 9	88 0	102 4	107 2
September	81 0	142 0	171 9	183 7	49 9	88 9	109 9	114 3
October	83 1	148 9	166 6	187 9	52 2	93 0	109 0	118 6
November	84 0	149 4	145 3	193 3	51 6	92 4	101 7	125 9
December	81 10	155 7	141 0	194 5	50 10	98 2	98 7	129 9
Average	76 6	137 3	149 11	164 10	48 6	84 7	94 8	103 3

Bacon and Hams.

The output of bacon and hams from factories and farms in New South Wales since 1910 is shown hereunder:—

Table 633.—Bacon and Ham Production.

Five years ended 30th June.	Production of Bacon and Ham.			Year ended 30th June.	Production of Bacon and Ham.		
	Factory.†	Farm.‡	Total Production.		Factory.†	Farm.‡	Total Production.
	Annual average; thousand lb.				Thousand lb.		
1915*	12,757	2,397	15,154	1939	21,722	431	22,153
1920	13,935	2,343	16,278	1944	29,853	485	30,338
1925	17,627	1,584	19,211	1945	43,848	484	44,332
1930	22,535	1,014	23,549	1946	37,494	144	37,638
1935	19,670	1,051	20,721	1947	33,119	149	33,268
1940	20,880	629	21,509	1948	29,667	137	29,804
1945	31,394	490	31,884	1949	26,940	147	27,087

* Calendar years to 1913.
to Table 614).

† Exclusive of bacon cured from green bacon imported interstate (see note
‡ Twelve months ended 31st March in 1932 and later years.

The production of bacon and ham increased slowly between 1910 and 1930, then fluctuated at a slightly lower level until 1939-40. It increased appreciably in 1940-41, gradually in the next three years, and sharply in 1944-45, and then declined steadily in each year from 1945-46 to 1948-49. Although production in 1948-49 was 17,245,000 lb. or 38.9 per cent. less than the record of 44,332,000 lb. in 1944-45, it remained about 25.9 per cent. above the average in 1936-40.

FROZEN PORK.

Relatively little frozen pork was exported from New South Wales prior to 1938-39, but the quantity increased in later years and reached a peak of 3,329,000 lb. (valued at £125,772) in 1943-44. The following statement gives particulars of frozen pork exported overseas in 1928-29, 1938-39 and each of the last six years.

Table 634.—Frozen Pork Exported Overseas.

Particulars.	1928-29.	1938-39.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Quantity: thous. lb.	107	1,009	3,329	2,847	448	1,048	477	1,063
Value: £	4,595	29,993	125,772	114,564	21,267	55,130	20,287	78,257

LARD.

Statistics showing the total production of lard are not available. The recorded quantities represent only the portion of the total output made in factories and exclude lard produced in many other establishments. The quantity extracted in factories, and the value at the factory in recent years (ended June) were as follows:—

Particulars.	1938-39.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Quantity: lb.	662,352	2,201,494	1,175,584	1,024,530	953,972	1,244,573
Value: £	15,678	64,257	31,095	28,354	33,888	44,450

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The following table shows the principal dairy products (not exclusively or completely the produce of the State) exported oversea from New South Wales, inclusive of ships' stores, at intervals since 1911. In recent years a substantial quantity of butter from New South Wales has been shipped abroad from Brisbane, Queensland.

Table 635.—Oversea Exports* of Butter, Cheese, Milk and Bacon.

Year ended 30th June.	Butter.		Cheese.		Milk—Preserved, Condensed, etc.		Bacon and Ham.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	thous. lb.	£	thous. lb.	£	thous. lb.	£	thous. lb.	£
1911†	33,044	1,518,993	141	3,723	1,127	17,471	618	17,561
1921	28,429	3,458,280	807	49,813	11,576	691,122	1,357	132,075
1931	31,793	1,698,835	189	8,969	497	18,006	552	28,646
1935	58,028	2,182,429	2,136	55,413	2,509	196,668	591	33,825
1937	20,787	1,038,007	424	15,724	2,342	154,923	740	41,182
1939	24,391	1,382,876	294	12,121	2,970	247,806	464	28,268
1940	32,554	2,021,335	850	35,214	6,754	309,134	1,742	112,085
1941	20,049	1,271,307	4,219	185,102	9,466	306,279	2,614	178,597
1942	10,035	678,806	2,399	131,266	9,613	243,639	3,070	219,293
1943	16,240	1,118,480	5,408	340,497	8,625	336,908	1,690	140,440
1944	10,143	674,612	10,274	661,863	11,361	484,753	6,065	495,418
1945	7,092	636,773	10,840	656,720	13,666	629,914	4,980	446,213
1946	13,594	1,261,587	5,665	293,245	17,156	725,017	7,348	699,866
1947	4,450	437,485	1,973	161,389	16,959	860,638	3,246	261,097
1948	15,499	1,721,521	1,827	151,374	16,155	1,020,635	1,775	170,262
1949	10,260	1,388,230	1,398	141,472	17,700	1,472,991	1,878	216,589

* Including Ships' Stores.

† Calendar year.

Exports of these items were valued at £3,219,282 in 1948-49, or 92.6 per cent. more than in 1938-39. The quantity and value of eggs and poultry exported oversea are given in Table 642. Exports of frozen pork are shown in Table 634.

POULTRY-FARMING.

In recent years poultry farming has grown in importance as a distinct industry in New South Wales and it is conducted also in conjunction with dairying and other rural pursuits. The estimated farm value of eggs and poultry produced in New South Wales, as far as ascertainable, was approximately £11,939,000 in 1948-49.

Statistics of poultry production are collected under the Census Act from occupiers of rural holdings of one acre or more and, as far as practicable, information is obtained also regarding poultry on smaller holdings. Owing to the relatively small area of land required for poultry farming, it is difficult to make a complete annual survey of the industry, but special efforts were made in 1934-35 and 1944-45 to remedy the deficiency in the collection of data. The resultant figures shown below are believed to reflect fairly the development of the industry during the period covered:—

Table 636.—Poultry in New South Wales.

As at 31st March.	Fowls, Chickens, etc.	Ducks, etc.	Geese, etc.	Turkeys, etc.	Year ended 31st March.	
					Eggs Produced.*	Gross Farm Value of Production. †
					million doz.	£million.
					Number.	
1935	5,521,000	219,000	31,000	244,000	51·2	2·8
1940	5,474,000	202,000	23,000	213,000	56·2	3·5
1945	9,809,000	253,000	21,000	247,000	89·1	8·7
1946	8,643,000	208,000	20,000	208,000	91·2	9·1
1947	8,625,000	215,000	22,000	242,000	95·4	9·5
1948	8,044,000	197,000	22,000	266,000	89·0	10·4
1949	7,677,000	199,500	23,000	287,000	88·2	12·0

* Estimated.

† Eggs and Table Poultry.

A period of relative stability was followed by rapid expansion of poultry farming during the war years, encouraged by higher prices and measures taken to meet war-time demands. The number of young stock raised in 1944-45 was easily a record, but the shortage and/or dearth of feeding stuffs caused an appreciable decrease in the number of poultry in the following four years.

The numbers shown in the foregoing table relate to poultry on rural holdings one acre or more in extent and estimates made by local collectors in other areas. In 1949, there were approximately 5,286,000 fowls, chickens, etc., on holdings with 150 or more hens and pullets; approximately 300,000 fowls, chickens, etc., on holdings with 40 and less than 150 hens and pullets, and approximately 2,090,000 on other holdings.

The following table shows the development of poultry farming in respect of holdings with 150 or more hens and pullets:—

Table 637.—Poultry on Commercial Poultry Farms.
(With 150 or more laying stock.)

Year ended 31st March.	Total Fowls and Chickens.	Chickens Hatched.	Chickens Sold.	Year ended 31st March.	Total Fowls and Chickens.	Chickens Hatched.	Chickens Sold.
1935	2,321,000	3,958,000	1,278,000†	1947	6,046,000	10,761,000*	7,580,000*‡
1940	2,647,000	5,940,000*	3,119,000*†	1948	5,533,000	9,103,000*	5,535,000*‡
1945	6,897,000	12,339,000*	9,109,000*‡	1949	5,286,000	9,935,000*	6,834,000*‡
1946	6,055,000	10,947,000*	6,135,000*‡				

* Including hatcheries.

† Day old.

‡ Under 1 month old.

The 5,286,000 stock as at 31st March, 1949, included 2,797,000 pullets hatched in 1948 and 1,954,000 hens hatched in 1947 or earlier years. In addition there were 177,000 cocks and cockerels and 358,000 chickens under three months old.

Since 1945 the United Kingdom Government has contracted with the Commonwealth Government for the purchase of "boiler" type poultry. The current contract (for up to 12,000 tons of poultry) operative since October, 1949, is to be terminated when the import of poultry into the United Kingdom is decontrolled. Details of contract prices from 1945 to September, 1948, are given on page 574 of the Official Year Book No. 50. Prices, from October, 1948, to December, 1949, in sterling (Australian currency equivalent in parenthesis) per lb., frozen weight, undrawn, f.o.b. Australian ports were:—fowls, 1s. 10d. (2s. 3½d.); chickens, 2s. 2d. (2s. 8½d.); turkeys, first grade, 2s. 4d. (2s. 11d.), second grade, 2s. 2½d. (2s. 9½d.), and ducks, 2s. 0d. (2s. 6d.). From January, 1950, prices have been determined on a monthly basis.

Special attention is devoted to improving the laying qualities of the different breeds, and egg-laying competitions, organised originally by private subscriptions, have been conducted since 1901 at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College. The most successful laying breeds have proved to be the Australorp, the White Leghorn, the Rhode Island Red, and the Langshan. In the Australorp, produced in Australia, Black Orpington blood predominates. A Government Poultry Expert and staff carry out experimental work and assist poultry farmers in selecting breeding stock, culling the hens, and in dealing with general problems associated with the industry.

Feeding costs per head per annum of fowls competing in the Hawkesbury Agricultural College laying tests in recent years are given in the following table. As these costs are based upon Sydney wholesale prices plus freight and cartage, they are indicative of the average costs of feeding on commercial poultry farms.

Table 638.—Cost of Feeding Fowls.

Year ended March.	Cost of feeding per hen.	Year ended March.	Cost of feeding per hen.	Year ended March.	Cost of feeding per hen.	Year ended March.	Cost of feeding per hen.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
1930	9 10	1935	5 9	1940	6 3	1945	7 7
1931	7 3	1936	7 2	1941	7 3	1946	8 3
1932	5 9	1937	8 8	1942	8 0	1947	9 5
1933	7 0	1938	9 6	1943	7 11	1948	10 1
1934	6 3	1939	7 0	1944	8 3	1949	10 4

The course of prices of wheat, maize, bran and pollard is indicated in Table 479. The prices of wheat for stock are given on page 629.

PRICES OF EGGS.

The average monthly wholesale prices of new-laid hen eggs per dozen in Sydney are shown in the following table, together with the average price

in each year weighted in accordance with the seasonal expectation of laying:—

Table 639.—Wholesale Prices of Eggs.

Month.	Weight.	1929.	1939.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
Pence per dozen.										
January	13	19.0	18.3	22.4	24.0	24.0	21.0	21.6	28.0	30.0
February	11	24.0	22.5	24.0	24.0	24.0	23.9	24.0	39.0	33.0
March	7	25.0	17.3	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	25.5	30.5	35.0
April	6	30.0	20.1	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	27.0	30.5	36.0
May	4	33.0	21.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	27.0	35.0	36.0
June	6	20.0	20.3	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	27.0	36.0	36.0
July	10	22.0	15.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	26.0	31.0	33.6
August	16	18.0	12.7	22.9	23.5	22.0	21.0	23.0	27.0	31.0
September	19	16.0	12.0	19.0	19.1	19.0	19.0	21.0	27.0	31.0
October	19	16.0	12.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	21.0	27.0	31.0
November	17	16.0	12.0	19.0	19.4	19.0	19.0	22.0	27.0	32.0
December	16	18.0	14.0	20.2	20.8	20.0	19.0	24.0	28.5	34.0
(Est'd weighted yearly av'ge).	144	19.8	15.1	21.4	21.7	21.4	20.9	23.2	28.9	32.4

The monthly averages are unweighted and represent the mean of the daily quotations. Prices are quoted also for medium and pullet eggs, but these are not included above.

The average price over the twelve months was about 115 per cent. higher in 1948-49 than in 1938-39.

Egg Marketing Board.

The Egg Marketing Board was constituted in 1928 in terms of the Marketing of Primary Products Act and has authority over the marketing of all eggs produced in New South Wales except in remote areas where production is negligible. As re-constituted in November, 1946, the Board is comprised of five representatives of producers and two Government nominees. Further details regarding the Board and its functions and the area of its jurisdiction are given in the 1941-42 and 1942-43 edition of the Year Book on page 792.

A summary relating to the operations of the Egg Marketing Board is shown below:—

Table 640.—Egg Marketing Board of N.S.W.: Operations.

Pool Year.	Eggs under Board's Administration.*			Local Sales by Board.*		Paid to Producers by Board.†	
	Sold by exempt Producers.	Handled by Board.	Total.	Quantity.	Average per dozen.	Amount.	Average per dozen.
	Thousand dozen.			dozen.	d.	£	d.
1942-43	15,670	26,976	42,646	24,126,634	19.61	2,193,000	19.51
1943-44	14,837	27,213	42,050	16,353,412	21.81	2,353,209	20.77
1944-45	12,709	34,600	47,309	20,590,559	21.84	2,992,438	20.69
1945-46	12,215	37,060	49,275	19,728,769	21.30	3,153,517	20.06
1946-47	15,655	38,445	54,100	17,775,388	22.07	3,246,296	20.27
1947-48	10,076	34,552	50,628	16,295,255	20.62	3,444,432	23.93
1948-49	15,939	35,920	51,859	16,633,411	31.07	4,098,322	27.38

*As Agent for Controller of Egg Supplies, July, 1943, to December, 1947.

† Subject to pool deduction (see next page).

The quantity of eggs under the Board's administration was 42,646,000 dozen in 1942-43—the first full year of its present jurisdiction. The number rose to 54,100,000 dozen in 1946-47 and was 51,859,000 dozen in 1948-49, notwithstanding the exemption of flocks with 20 to 40 fowls or ducks from 1st November, 1943 to 31st December, 1947.

Consignors to the Egg Marketing Board and producer agents contributed to the marketing pool at the rate of 1d. per dozen from 1st June, 1942; 1½d. from October, 1942; 3d. from 3rd May, 1943; 1½d. from 5th July, 1943, and 1d. per dozen from 4th October, 1943. From 1st January, 1948, consignors to the Board paid handling and selling charges at the rate of 1½d. per dozen, and producer agents contributed ¾d. per dozen on private sales to cover their share of the Board's administrative costs.

CONTROL OF EXPORT OF EGGS.

The Australian Egg Board, appointed under the Egg Export Control Act 1947, assumed the control of overseas marketing of Australian eggs and egg products, formerly exercised by the Commonwealth Controller of Egg Supplies, on 1st January, 1948 (see page 577 of the 50th edition).

The Board, consisting of ten members representing various interests in the industry and the Commonwealth Government, controls the export of Australian eggs; purchases, manages, controls, and sells eggs on behalf of the Commonwealth; makes recommendations to the Minister for Commerce and Agriculture regarding the making of regulations under the Act, the quality, standards and grading of eggs for export and export programmes; appoints overseas representatives; makes arrangements likely to improve the quality, or prevent deterioration before or during transport from Australia, of eggs produced in Australia; promotes overseas sales and issues licences to exporters. Eggs for export are purchased from the State Egg Boards at weekly intervals. Administrative expenses of the Board are met out of the proceeds of a charge on all eggs and egg products exported from Australia and from the Board's profit on sales. The rate of charge per thirty dozen for eggs in shell was 1s. 3d. from 1st February, 1948, to 1st June, 1949, when it was reduced to 11.25d.

UNITED KINGDOM PURCHASE OF AUSTRALIAN EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS.

Since 1945-46 the United Kingdom Government has contracted with the Commonwealth Government for the purchase of Australian eggs and egg products. The contracts for 1945-46 to 1947-48 are described on page 577 of the Official Year Book No. 50.

A new five years' contract commenced on 1st July, 1948, superseding a contract which otherwise would have been effective until June, 1950. The contract provides for progressive increases in quantity from 1949-50, sets an export target of 105,000,000 dozen eggs per season, to be achieved as soon as practicable, and gives the United Kingdom Government the right, in January, 1951, to review the quantities it is committed to purchase in the last two years if shipments in the two years ending 1950-51 fall below the equivalent of 135,000,000 dozen. Prices for 1950-51 and later years are to be determined by 1st January in the preceding season and, in any year, they may not be more than 7½ per cent., above or below those of the preceding year. Packing of eggs in shell is to cease on 24th December each year, but pulp and powder may be packed at any time. The sequence of preference for packing is eggs in shell, frozen liquid whole egg, sugared

dried egg and dried whole egg. As far as possible in 1948-49 and invariably thereafter, eggs in shell are to be oil processed prior to shipment. The contract also provides for the export of limited quantities of eggs in shell to destinations other than to the United Kingdom from January to May each year.

Prices paid by the United Kingdom Government under the contracts since 1947-48 are shown below; the prices are expressed in Australian currency and are f.o.b. Australian ports:—

Product.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	Product.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.
	†	†	†		†	†	†
	s. d. f.o.b.				s. d. f.o.b.		
Eggs in shell (15 lb. per 10 doz.)* doz.	2 1	2 4	2 7	Liquid egg white lb.	1 9½	1 11	2 2½
Liquid whole egg lb.	1 6½	1 8·9	1 11½	Dried whole egg lb.	6 6½	7 0	7 5½
				Sugared dried egg lb.	4 11½	5 1	5 2½

* Prices for other weight grades (13½, 14, 16, and 17 lb. per 10 doz.) pro rata.

† Australian equivalent; contract prices determined in sterling.

The quantities of eggs and egg products exported from New South Wales and Australia under the United Kingdom contracts in the last three years, as stated by the Australian Egg Board, were:—

Table 641.—Eggs and Egg Products Exported under Contract to the United Kingdom.

Commodity.	From New South Wales.			From Australia.		
	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Eggs in shell ... doz.	6,326,760	5,481,270	6,231,960	16,420,950	14,525,250	17,632,260
Liquid whole egg ... lb.	8,170,680	5,635,812	6,699,140	21,111,080	20,567,172	23,301,316
Liquid egg white ... lb.	...	...	...	...	90,920	112,000
Dried whole egg ... lb.	353,920	...	...	1,233,730	172,816	...
Sugared dried egg ... lb.*	1,287,920	...	...	2,594,511	961,417	794,976

* Sugar content approximately one-third.

EXPORT OF EGGS AND POULTRY.

The following table shows particulars of the overseas export trade in eggs and poultry:—

Table 642.—Eggs and Poultry: Oversea Exports from New South Wales.

Year ended 30th June	Eggs.			Frozen Poultry.		Total Value.
	In Shell.	Other.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	doz.	lb.	£	pairs.	£	
1936	5,137,424	...	263,595	25,763	21,447	285,042
1937	5,429,732	...	322,082	25,433	23,598	345,680
1938	4,381,506	800	268,350	27,377	28,995	297,345
1939	3,427,702	686	205,801	19,294	18,295	224,096
1940	3,789,747	...	195,458	49,019	37,563	233,021
1941	8,255,527	293,608	524,091	42,672	26,531	550,622
1942	175,540	3,534,303	553,367	19,049	14,209	567,576
1943	358,670	2,303,498	291,072	8,072	4,164	295,236
1944	278,455	1,662,866	162,326	36,496	30,265	192,591
1945	281,700	669,654	198,781	42,773	42,787	241,568
1946	3,736,965	5,190,795	802,663	136,350	130,344	933,007
1947	7,121,126	12,198,743	2,099,583	360,053	442,427	2,542,010
1948	5,196,892	6,938,840	1,315,006	726,157	759,815	2,074,821
1949	7,099,167	9,170,040	1,755,394	1,012,390	1,212,459	2,967,853

The supply of eggs available for export oversea declined after 1941-42 owing to increased requirements for Australian and Allied Forces based in Australia. No shipments were made to the United Kingdom in 1943-44 and 1944-45, but shipments in shell and as egg pulp and egg powder were resumed in 1945-46 following a decline in Service requirements, and the value of exports far surpassed all previous records in 1946-47, and relative to all other years, was again high in 1947-48 and 1948-49. In those years far more frozen poultry was exported than ever before.

BEE-KEEPING.

The bee-keeping industry is inextensive, and is conducted generally as an adjunct to other rural occupations. There is, however, a number of commercial apiaries, and migratory bee-keeping has tended to increase. Good table honey is obtained from the flora of native eucalypts of many varieties. The industry is subject to regulation in terms of the Apiaries Act in order to prevent the spread of disease amongst bees. Frame hives must be used and box hives are prohibited.

In terms of an amending Act, which was brought into operation in February, 1945, bee-keepers are required to register annually each apiary in which bees are kept. Where a bee-farmer with at least fifty hives of bees in a registered apiary has carried out work to improve it as a site for bee-farming, the apiary may be registered as a protected apiary. No person may establish an apiary within a prescribed distance (up to two miles) of a protected apiary without Ministerial consent.

Statistics collected under the Census Act up to 1943-44, which are published below, represent, in the main, the extent of bee-keeping on holdings of one acre and upwards used for rural purposes, but hives are maintained on smaller areas and on Crown lands, forest reserves, etc., for which information is not available. No Census Act collection has been made since 1943-44, but the results of returns obtained from all registered bee-keepers by the Department of Agriculture have been inserted since 1945-46. The records shown below, therefore, are not fully comparable for years prior to 1945-46 except as regards the estimated production of seasons 1941-42, 1942-43, and 1944-45.

Table 643.—Bee Hives and Honey Production.

Season.	Bee Hives.			Honey.	Average Yield of Honey per Productive Hive.	Beeswax.
	Productive.	Un-productive.	Total.			
	Number.			lb.		
1935-36	76,481	19,875	96,356	4,577,097	59.8	62,886
1938-39	60,346	25,895	86,241	2,723,719	45.1	43,780
1939-40	59,670	22,779	82,449	2,477,381	41.5	42,393
1940-41	69,898	16,738	86,636	4,771,422	68.3	68,670
1941-42	*	*	*	†7,465,926	*	†124,432
1942-43	*	*	*	†1,744,560	*	†29,076
1943-44	66,200	14,214	80,414	7,733,102	116.8	105,688
1944-45	*	*	*	†8,534,640	*	†142,244
1945-46†	76,340	42,124	118,464	3,915,519	51.3	57,490
1946-47†	93,622	29,506	123,128	9,016,638	96.3	111,916
1947-48†	102,731	38,267	140,998	9,775,673	95.2	113,211
1948-49†	140,771	19,119	159,890	26,007,774	184.8	295,892

* Not collected. † Estimated from receipts; includes production on holdings less than an acre in extent. ‡ From returns from all registered apicultists to Department of Agriculture.

The yield per productive hive is subject to marked fluctuations according to seasonal conditions. Conditions were outstandingly propitious in 1948-49 and the production as recorded was far greater than in any earlier year. The estimated gross value at place of production of the production from bees was £272,000 in 1946-47, £293,000 in 1947-48 and £782,000 in 1948-49.

VALUE OF DAIRY AND FARMYARD PRODUCTION.

The gross farm value of production in the dairying and farmyard industries since 1928-29 is shown in the following table. The value in 1948-49 was easily a record and 116.4 per cent. greater than in 1938-39.

Table 644.—Dairy and Farmyard Production; Gross Farm Value.

Year.	Milk for Butter.	Milk for Cheese.	Milk (not used for Butter or Cheese).	Stock Slaughtered.		Total Dairying.	Poultry and Eggs.	Bees.	Grand Total.
				Milch Cows, etc.	Pigs.				
£ thousand.									
1928-29	6,822	228	2,658	571	1,237	11,516	2,999	44	14,559
1929-30	6,884	234	2,608	524	1,105	11,355	3,140	44	14,539
1930-31	5,974	176	1,964	456	839	9,409	2,584	46	12,039
1931-32	5,821	182	1,887	276	730	8,896	2,595	34	11,525
1932-33	5,098	190	2,138	514	747	8,687	2,728	47	11,462
1933-34	5,221	199	2,206	641	821	9,088	2,603	22	11,713
1934-35	5,800	179	2,304	771	913	9,967	2,823	95	12,885
1935-36	5,846	188	2,521	973	1,077	10,605	3,439	68	14,112
1936-37	5,629	217	2,740	1,017	1,242	10,845	3,704	43	14,592
1937-38	6,582	240	2,876	1,169	1,299	12,166	3,896	51	16,113
1938-39	6,489	223	3,177	1,224	1,350	12,463	3,853	43	16,359
1939-40	6,666	203	3,173	1,203	1,403	12,648	3,498	42	16,188
1940-41	6,241	212	3,578	1,153	1,542	12,726	3,997	102	16,825
1941-42	5,119	178	3,994	1,222	1,997	12,510	3,902	146	16,558
1942-43†	6,607	216	5,196	1,239	2,772	16,030	5,314	40	21,384
1943-44†	7,130	251	5,250	1,347	2,227	16,205	7,143	196	23,544
1944-45†	6,106	207	6,083	1,330	2,756	16,482	8,693	228	25,403
1945-46†	6,619	260	7,299	1,482	2,421	18,081	9,108	119	27,308
1946-47†	5,501	237	7,413	1,743	2,372	17,269	9,507	272	27,078
1947-48†	8,030	371	8,465	1,894	2,472	21,232	10,391	293	31,916
1948-49†	8,533	369	8,970	1,983	2,833	22,688	11,939	782	35,409

† Values for milk and milk products are inclusive of subsidy (see page 720).

PRICES OF FARMYARD PRODUCTS.

The average wholesale prices obtained in the Sydney Markets for the principal kinds of dairy and poultry farm produce in 1939 and each of the last eight years are shown in the following table. The average quoted for the year represents the mean of the prices ruling each month, and does not take into account the quantity sold during the month. Prices for poultry were quoted per lb. live weight in the months December, 1943 to April, 1944.

Table 645.—Prices (Wholesale) of Dairy and Farmyard Products.

Dairy and Poultry Farm Produce.	1939.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
	Shillings and pence.								
Milk ... gal.	1 5·2	1 8·8	1 9·3	1 9·3	1 8·7	1 8·5	1 8·8	2 1	2 5·9
Butter ... lb.	1 5	1 5·8	1 5·9	1 5·9	1 5·9	1 5·9	1 6·1	1 9·9	1 11·1
Cheese ... "	0 11	1 0	1 0·2	1 0·2	1 0·2	1 0·2	1 0·3	1 1·8	1 2·3
Hams ... "	1 3·9	1 5·9	1 7·2	1 7	1 7·2	1 7·2	1 7·4	1 11·2	2 4
Bacon (sides) "	0 11·7	1 1·7	1 2·8	1 3	1 3·6	1 3·5	1 3·7	1 7·3	1 11
Eggs (new laid) doz.	1 4·4	1 7·8	1 10·2	1 10·5	1 11·2	1 9·8	2 0	2 6	2 9·2
Poultry—									
Fowls—									
(Cockerels) pr.	6 5	8 0	9 9*	11 8*	10 11	10 6	11 8	13 5	15 0
Drakes—									
(Muscovy) "	9 9	13 5	10 1*	17 1*	14 8	14 9	15 9	20 4	23 3
Ducks—									
(Muscovy) "	6 5	8 3	16 7*	9 8*	8 6	8 9	9 2	10 9	12 4
Turkeys (cks.) "	28 1	32 4	44 1†	44 7*	46 7	43 3	45 11	50 4	55 0‡
Bee produce—									
Honey ... lb.	0 4·1	0 5·3	0 6·1	0 6·2	0 7·5	0 7·5	0 7·5	0 7·5	0 7·5
Wax ... "	1 4·9	2 4·5	2 5·4	2 5·8	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 8·5	3 0

* Average, January to November, inclusive, in 1943 and May to December, inclusive, in 1944.

† Average, April to November, inclusive, 1943.

‡ Average, April to October and December, 1949.

A table showing index numbers of prices of dairy and farmyard products, compiled from the weighted average prices of butter, cheese, bacon, ham, eggs, condensed milk, honey and lard was published on page 797 of the 1941-42 and 1942-43 edition of the Year Book.

The index numbers showed that the general level of prices of these commodities decreased by 36 per cent. during the years of depression, 1929 to 1933, rose steadily from 1934 to 1938, remained at about 20 per cent. below the level of 1929 from 1938 to 1941 and then in 1942, moved up to within 13 per cent. of the pre-depression level.

War-time distortions affecting weighting and consistency of quotation precluded compilation of index numbers for later years but preparation of a new index series on a revised and broadened basis is proceeding.

FORESTRY

THE FOREST ESTATE.

The forest lands of the State containing timber of commercial value consist of about 11 million acres, of which about 8 million acres are Crown lands. Over 6½ million acres of the Crown lands are dedicated or reserved for the preservation and growth of timber.

Areas suitable for permanent use for forestry purposes may be declared as National forests, and the dedication may be revoked only by Act of Parliament. Land dedicated as a State forest may be withdrawn from forestry purposes by a resolution of both Houses of Parliament. Timber reserves are usually temporary reservations, revocable by executive act, protecting forest lands pending removal of timber, examination as to suitability for permanent dedication, or disposal of the lands for settlement or other public purposes.

At 30th June, 1949, there were 710 State and National forests containing a total area of 5,354,690 acres of Crown lands (including 36,218 acres of forest plantations) which had been dedicated permanently and 412 timber reserves with 1,297,660 acres which had been set apart tentatively.

The forests contain a great variety of useful timbers, which in hardwoods include renowned constructional woods such as ironbark, tallow-wood, spotted gum, blackbutt, red mahogany, and turpentine. Other varieties include valuable timbers such as cedar, beech, brushbox, hoop pine, coachwood, native cypress pine, and teak. It is estimated that, in the National and State forests, extending over 5,350,000 acres, some 2,900,000 acres carry hardwood forest, 1,650,000 acres carry cypress pine with some ironbark, and 800,000 acres carry brushwoods and mixed hardwood brush. The balance of the Crown forest lands consist of timber reserves (1,298,000 acres) carrying poorer quality hardwood for fuel and general purposes.

A survey and inventory of forest lands is being conducted by aerial photography, and the resultant data, supplemented by knowledge obtained from ground surveys, form the basis of a policy for the expansion of the State's timber resources.

A description of the forest regions of New South Wales was published on page 671 of the Year Book for 1928-29.

GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITIES.

Forestry Commission.

The Forestry Commission of New South Wales, comprising one Commissioner and two Assistant Commissioners appointed for seven years, administers the Forestry Act, 1916-1946, under the control of the State Minister for Conservation. The Commission is responsible for the control and management of the State forests and timber reserves, the conversion, marketing, and economic utilisation of forest produce, the licensing of timber-getters and sawmills, and the organisation of research and a system of education in scientific forestry. The Act provides, in addition, for the permanent dedication of reserves for the preservation of natural flora, the protection of water supply catchment areas, and the prevention of erosion.

The Commission may undertake the silvicultural management of the catchment area of any system of water supply and the direction of tree

planting schemes of public authorities. It is also responsible for implementing forestry works required by the New South Wales Conservation Authority in the interests of water and soil conservation.

The following statement summarises the financial operations of the Forestry Commission during 1948-49 and earlier years. Payments by the Commission are directed substantially to the development of forest areas, from which no immediate return may be expected; the receipts and payments for any particular year, therefore, may not be related. The item "Sales" comprises mainly proceeds from disposal of timber converted by the Commission, expenditure on which is included in the contra item "logging operations."

Table 646.—Finances of Forestry Commission.

Item.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
RECEIPTS (£).						
Royalty on Timber	338,546	326,574	299,737	342,570	446,197	536,912
Permits, Inspection Fees, etc. ...	12,494	13,525	16,464	15,859	20,872	18,754
Rent of Forest Lands	27,777	28,142	27,980	31,579	29,149	33,420
Sales	166,318	187,666	175,370	190,982	259,578	382,767
Penalties, Damages, etc.	15,685	16,409	6,043	1,747	2,386	6,821
Total Receipts	560,820	572,316	525,594	582,737	758,182	978,674
PAYMENTS (£).						
Administrative—Central	57,369	62,508	40,859	115,771	115,636	143,412
District	92,581	68,006	84,160	97,405	117,775	154,390
Research	19,918	20,881	25,537	35,458	27,780	32,610
Development and Reafforestation						
Acquisition of Land	7,242	9,942	3,058	3,769	22,360	24,874
Forest Surveys	6,740	5,968	13,014	40,948	58,745	68,922
Sylviculture and Nurseries ...	31,473	31,971	42,751	74,756	130,934	215,022
Protection	45,693	56,770	55,841	69,155	85,428	111,143
Access Roads	81,825	69,089	58,674	76,450	230,607	305,765
Other Improvements, Plant, etc.	100,824	110,220	124,206	260,772	191,727	254,161
Supervision of Operations	30,581	36,257	41,953	50,555	67,293	78,222
Logging Operations	124,723	117,768	105,347	133,781	207,317	201,743
Total Payments	598,969	590,280	595,400	958,765	1,255,602	1,590,264

Forestry and Timber Bureau.

The Commonwealth Forestry Bureau established in 1925 was reconstituted in 1946 as the Commonwealth Forestry and Timber Bureau. The Bureau conducts sylvicultural and other forest research work, provides education and professional training in forestry (through the Australian Forestry School), and advises the Commonwealth and State Governments with regard to oversea trade in timber and the supply, production, and distribution of timber in Australia.

Australian Forestry School.

The Australian Forestry School at Canberra was established in 1926 by the Commonwealth Government to provide professional training in forestry. Under the Forestry Bureau Act, 1944, a Board of Higher Forestry Education was appointed to maintain the standard of the training and to advise as to the pre-requisite university courses. Selected officers of the N.S.W. Forestry Commission are seconded for training at the School.

FOREST MANAGEMENT.

Plans of development have been laid down for some of the principal National and State Forests after intensive survey and detailed mapping with the object of sustaining productive capacity. Cutting is controlled with due regard to regeneration and supplemented by silvicultural treatment to increase the forest yield. Regeneration of indigenous species is almost entirely natural, but the planting of some valuable varieties is necessary. The Government has approved a long-term programme of planting of exotic and hoop pine.

Plantations of exotic species of timber may be established only with Ministerial consent, after proof of the suitability of sites. During and since the war, a large supply of case timber has been obtained by thinning from the plantations, and considerable areas of land on the tablelands and north coast have been recommended for afforestation with exotic pine as part of post-war plans to meet expansion in local demand for such timber.

Sylvicultural and fire-protection work is continuous. There is an extensive system of forest access roads, fire-breaks and fire-lines, and fire-roads (which also give access for logging) have been established for fire protection. Other works include look-out towers at strategic points, an interlocking system of forest water supplies, equipment huts and telephone lines, and radio systems where other communication is inadequate. Since the war, the technique of fire-fighting has been changed considerably by the use of power pumps and hoses in addition to the usual types of hand tools. Aerial fire detection facilities are made available by public and private authorities during periods of great fire danger.

EMPLOYMENT.

The following table shows the number of persons occupied in forestry activities in the major forest regions of New South Wales at 30th June, 1947, and the total number in the State recorded at other recent census and quasi-census enumerations:—

Table 647.—New South Wales: Persons Occupied in Forestry.

Year and Month.	Persons.	Regions.	Persons at 30th June, 1947.
1933—June	5,800	Northern Coastal Hardwoods and Brushwoods ...	3,748
1939—July	8,200	Southern Coastal Hardwoods	808
1943—July	5,450	North-western Ironbark and Cypress Pine	767
1945—June	6,200	Central Inland—mainly Cypress Pine	701
1947—June	6,307	Other... ..	283
1948—June*	7,100		
1949—June*	7,300		
1950—June*	6,500		
		Total—New South Wales	6,307

* Estimated.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION FROM FORESTRY.

The value of forestry production as at the place of production in New South Wales during 1948-49 and selected earlier years is shown below. The substantial increase in recent years in the value of production reflects

the rising prices and output of logs, hewn timber, and other forest products. In 1948-49, the value was 213 per cent. greater than the average for the five years ended 1938-39 and 14 per cent. greater than in 1947-48.

Table 648.—Value of Forestry Production.

Year ended 30th June.	Value. £ thous.	Year ended 30th June.	Value. £ thous.	Year ended 30th June.	Value. £ thous.	Year ended 30th June.	Value. £ thous.
1901*	554	1929	1,862	1936	2,014	1943	3,155
1906*	1,008	1930	1,738	1937	2,096	1944	3,285
1911*	998	1931	1,237	1938	2,179	1945	3,321
1916	1,045	1932	1,158	1939	2,261	1946	3,745
1921	1,656	1933	1,476	1940	2,347	1947	4,508
1926	2,202	1934	1,737	1941	2,576	1948	5,741
1928	2,011	1935	1,922	1942	3,159	1949	6,561

* Calendar year.

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF TIMBER.

The quantity of sawn timber produced in New South Wales sawmills from native and imported logs, the number of mills operated, and the average number employed in 1948-49 and earlier years is shown below. (Further particulars of the operations of sawmills are given on page 233 of this volume.) In addition to the sawn timber shown in this table, a large quantity of other timber, *e.g.*, sleepers, piles, poles, fencing material, timber used in mining and as fuel, is produced, information regarding which is incomplete.

Table 649.—Sawmills: Sawn Timber Produced.

Year ended 30th June.	Mills Operated.	Average Number Employed.*	Sawn Timber Produced.					
			From Native Logs.		From Imported† Logs.		Total.	
			Softwood.	Hardwood.	Softwood.	Hardwood.		
	Number.		Thousand super. feet.					
1939	435	4,981	49,840	129,510	101,051	768	281,169	
1940	447	4,915	63,201	129,273	75,291	696	268,461	
1941	485	5,229	81,275	137,745	40,433	1,468	260,921	
1942	556	5,665	95,916	160,988	11,543	2,972	271,419	
1943	532	5,431	85,806	164,211	454	165	250,636	
1944	585	5,474	88,751	170,284	2,825	1,099	262,959	
1945	605	5,733	75,769	170,204	769	596	247,338	
1946	645	6,277	72,082	180,025	1,017	1,026	254,150	
1947	713	7,226	88,618	212,313	1,610	694	303,235	
1948	818	8,162	83,921	248,671	4,457	877	337,926	
1949	881	8,867	89,307	264,378	4,274	141	358,100	

* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

† Interstate and Oversea.

The trends in the production of sawn timber reflect the world shortage of lumber, the operation of import controls, and the pressure of demand for building timbers. The quantity of sawn timber produced in the mills declined during the war years, but increased from 1945-46 onwards and in 1948-49 was 41 per cent. greater than in 1945-46 and 27 per cent. greater

than in 1938-39. Between 1938-39 and 1948-49, the output of sawn hardwood timber rose by 103 per cent. to 264,519,000 sup. ft., and of sawn softwoods from native logs by 79 per cent. to 89,307,000 sup. ft. The production of sawn softwood timber from imported logs (4,274,000 sup. ft.) was 96 per cent. less in 1948-49 than in 1938-39; and of all softwood timber produced, the proportion from imported logs declined from 67 to 5 per cent.

The following table shows the gross consumption in New South Wales during 1948-49 and earlier years of timber produced in the State and imported from other States or overseas, as estimated by the Forestry Commission.

Table 650.—New South Wales: Estimated Consumption of Timber.

Year ended 30th June.	Timber Produced in New South Wales.				Timber Imported from Other States and Oversea.	Timber Consumed.
	Softwood.	Hardwood.	Pole and Pile Timber and Fuel.	Total.		
	Thousand cubic feet.					
Ann. Av'ge						
1925-29	7,120	20,392	13,023	40,535	17,040	57,575
1930-34	4,417	15,971	12,113	32,501	7,447	39,948
1935-39	8,587	26,260	14,424	49,271	17,000	66,271
1940-44	11,034	27,004	15,657	53,695	5,000	58,695
1945-49	11,018	41,086	6,632	58,736	6,400	65,136
1939	8,202	28,137	10,911	47,250	17,000	64,250
1940	8,616	29,336	17,902	55,854	13,000	68,854
1941	12,249	25,786	20,049	58,084	4,000	62,084
1942	13,317	24,502	11,980	49,799	3,000	52,799
1943	10,405	25,550	14,414	50,369	2,000	52,369
1944	10,582	29,846	13,941	54,369	3,000	57,369
1945	10,407	33,617	8,667	52,691	2,500	55,191
1946	10,271	35,105	5,514	50,890	5,800	56,690
1947	11,037	42,709	4,878	58,624	5,500	64,124
1948	12,034	47,431	7,922	67,387	5,700	73,087
1949	11,330	46,569	6,178	64,086	12,400	76,486

Under the Timber Marketing Act, 1945, which came into operation on 1st April, 1946, timber must be sold true to description. For the protection of consumers restrictions are placed on the use in buildings and articles for sale of untreated borer-susceptible timbers, and of unseasoned timber in furniture, joinery, flooring and mouldings, where borer attack or excessive moisture would prejudice its serviceability.

OVERSEA TRADE IN TIMBER.

The following table shows the oversea imports and exports of timber to and from New South Wales during 1948-49 and selected earlier years. The imports comprise mostly undressed timber—in pre-war years, pre-

dominantly softwoods—drawn from Canada, the United States of America, and, in some years, New Zealand, British Borneo and Sweden. The exports are almost wholly undressed timber, mostly shipped to New Zealand.

Table 651.—New South Wales: Oversea Trade in Timber.

Year ended 30th June.	Imports.				Exports (Australian Produce).			
	Undressed Timber.		Other Timber.	Total Value.	Undressed Timber.		Other Timber.	Total Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	Value.	
	thous. sup. feet.	£A. f.o.b.			thous. sup. feet.	£A. f.o.b.		
	1921	93,303	1,732,698	159,168	1,891,866	23,202	447,653	17,072	464,725
1929	187,009	1,747,060	274,222	2,021,282	13,989	241,504	7,408	248,912
1931	47,825	314,611	15,438	330,049	16,384	228,561	13,431	241,992
1939	199,123	880,422	65,305	945,727	27,251	382,584	39,053	421,637
1940	150,431	883,142	52,531	935,673	19,098	306,322	57,958	364,280
1941	50,683	423,931	52,656	476,587	16,305	270,236	74,833	345,069
1942	35,372	326,990	47,102	374,092	19,863	360,876	84,015	444,891
1943	19,729	256,500	24,660	281,160	12,943	278,409	11,443	289,852
1944	30,744	354,540	46,292	400,832	9,985	229,526	1,363	230,889
1945	54,758	664,378	61,281	725,659	8,809	209,972	3,138	213,110
1946	66,004	882,391	93,327	930,718	12,708	300,805	12,265	313,070
1947	65,835	1,745,162	184,123	1,929,285	13,510	336,489	70,351	406,840
1948	72,097	2,085,983	95,715	2,131,698	23,890	651,396	43,897	695,293
1949	108,712	2,879,338	287,646	3,166,984	30,663	981,944	24,608	1,006,552

FISHERIES

The waters along the coast of New South Wales contain many species of fish of high commercial value, but the fishing industry has not been fully developed. The supply of marine fish is obtained from the coastal lakes and estuaries, the sea beaches, and ocean waters, and a large quantity by deep-sea trawling. Murray cod and perch are taken from the inland rivers.

CONTROL OF THE FISHERIES.

Fisheries in New South Wales are regulated under the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act, 1935-49. The Chief Secretary administers the Act, which provides for the protection, development, and regulation of the fisheries of the State within territorial limits. Fisheries in Australian waters beyond territorial limits are within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth; the Commonwealth Whaling Act, 1935, gives effect to the Convention for the Regulation of Whaling signed at Geneva on 4th September, 1931, and governs operations in Australian waters beyond territorial limits by all ships under Commonwealth jurisdiction.

Inspectors appointed under the Fisheries Act assist in administering the law and inspectorial powers are entrusted to members of the police force and honorary vigilance committees. The Act authorises the closing of waters to the taking of fish, either wholly, as to a certain season, or in respect of prescribed species or sizes of fish; the licensing of fishing boats and fishermen operating for pecuniary gain; the regulation of the use of nets; and the prohibition of the use of explosives in fishing. Other provisions govern the consignment and sale of fish, and the furnishing of returns disclosing the nature and extent of fishing operations.

Under the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act, 1935-1949, the areas available for oyster culture are classified under the Act as special, average or inferior lands, according to productive capacity. Leases of special lands are granted for a term of fifteen years and may be renewed for a similar term; these leases are offered by public auction or public tender at a rental determined by the Minister. Average lands may be leased for a term of fifteen years and renewed for a like term, and the rental is fixed by the Minister. The rent of inferior lands, which are leased for ten years, but may not be exploited in the first year of the lease, is also fixed by the Minister; in the last year of the lease the area may be reclassified and the lease renewed for fifteen years if determined as average lands or for ten years if the classification is unaltered. In all cases rental is subject to reference to the Local Land Board.

The discoverer of a natural oyster bed has a statutory prior right to a lease of the area, unless it be classified as special lands. Existing lessees have a preferment right to apply for renewal of leases or for additional leases of inferior or average lands within thirty days of the right arising. In certain circumstances, a similar preferment right is conferred upon non-lessee applicants and lessees whose areas are deemed inadequate.

Leased areas must be kept free from disease, and may be closed when over-dredged, or subject to disease, or for other reason deemed by the Minister to warrant that course.

Public oyster reserves may be notified, and such areas, unless specifically declared closed, are open to the public for the taking of oysters for their own immediate consumption.

For the purpose of stocking waters with trout, acclimatisation districts are declared, and acclimatisation societies are registered to control the fisheries therein. Suitable streams, *viz.*, practically all those above an altitude of 2,500 feet, have been stocked with trout, and occasionally fish up to 8 and 10 lb. are caught. The close season for trout is from 1st May to 30th September of each year, but may be varied by proclamation. A license is required for trout fishing, and the method of fishing is subject to regulation.

Fishing Licences, etc.

The next table summarises the number of fishing licences issued and the number and value of boats engaged in fisheries in 1948-49 and certain earlier years. Fishermen and oyster vendors pay annual licence fees of £1 and 5s. respectively. Licence fees for fishing boats in territorial waters are £1 per year; for steam trawlers the fee is £10 and for other boats trawling and net fishing in extra-territorial waters, £5; for boats in extra-territorial waters not trawling or netting, the fee is £2 up to 30 feet in length and £3 when of more than 30 feet.

Table 652.—Fisheries: Licences Issued, Boats Engaged.

Year ended 30th June.	Licences Issued.			Boats Engaged.†		Value of Boats. and Equipment.	
	Fishermen's.	Fishing Boats.	Oyster Vendors.	General Fisheries.	Oyster Fisheries.	General Fisheries.	Oyster Fisheries.
	Number.						
						£	£
1939*	2,635	1,777	482	1,779	746	174,900	33,650
1945	4,500	3,234	335	2,215	804	501,219	41,266
1946	6,047	3,892	383	1,873	818	688,974	40,753
1947	4,892	3,395	406	3,199	770	1,485,179	43,053
1948	3,419	2,916	445	2,920	760	1,791,698	54,061
1949	2,936	2,485	440	2,161	768	1,937,640	81,762

* Calendar year.

† Includes trawlers, steamers, punts and launches.

During 1947-48 and 1948-49 the boats operated included 13 and 12 steam trawlers and 103 and 143 Danish Seine boats.

The following statement shows the number and area of leases for oyster culture at the end of 1948-49 and earlier years:—

Table 653.—Oyster Culture: Leases.

Particulars.	At 30th June.					
	1939.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
Oyster leases No.	4,493	4,651	4,667	4,703	4,953	4,905
Length of Foreshore ... yards	913,571	946,302	944,237	945,993	953,862	937,768
Off-shore Area acres	3,439	4,212	4,288	4,063	6,604	5,305

Marketing of Fish.

In furtherance of the Government's policy in the marketing of fish, fishermen's co-operative societies are operating at Byron Bay, Ballina, Evans Head, Grafton, Nambucca-Coff's Harbour, Jerseyville, Port Macquarie, Laurieton, Tuncurry, Newcastle, Tacoma, Palm Beach, Nowra, Bateman's Bay, Bermagui, and Eden. The societies arrange for the handling of fish at the point of catch and its transport to market and provide the bulk of the fresh fish supplied in Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong. In certain instances, the sale of fish direct to consumers is permitted by ministerial "consents" granted to licensed fishermen.

The New South Wales Fish Market Co-operative Society, formed under Government auspices in January, 1950, acts as a central marketing authority for the State and assumed control of the Sydney Fish Market from 1st May, 1950.

A Fishing Industry Co-operative Advisory Committee has been set up to advise the Minister for Co-operative Societies regarding proposals to promote the objects and activities of the fishermen's co-operative societies.

Fisheries Research.

The Division of Fisheries of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation has its headquarters and central laboratory at Cronulla (N.S.W.) and is engaged in exploring and surveying the marine resources of Australian waters and in the scientific investigation of all aspects of the fishing industry.

PRODUCTION OF FISH, ETC.

The following table shows the production of fish, oysters, prawns, crabs and crayfish by commercial enterprises during 1948-49 and earlier years:—

Table 654.—Production of Fish, Oysters, etc.

Year ended 30th June.	Fish.			Oysters.	Prawns.	Crabs and Crayfish.
	Trawled.	Captured Otherwise.	Total.			
	lb.			bags.*	lb.	dozen.
1939†	13,340,940	17,502,445	30,843,385	40,681	1,069,050	17,350
1940†	9,897,810	17,428,600	27,326,410	43,324	993,480	14,127
1941†	5,278,070	18,690,140	23,968,210	42,965	982,180	13,600
1942	6,862,800	18,984,683	25,847,483	45,566	1,064,695	14,998
1943	2,240,062	19,523,470	21,763,532	41,473	1,551,747	14,059
1944	2,275,140	21,526,226	23,801,366	32,112	1,489,971	10,213
1945	10,069,807	19,980,816	30,050,623	34,811	1,692,024	17,267
1946	12,791,875	17,876,977	30,668,852	38,642	1,246,857	36,845
1947	16,022,480	18,134,380	34,156,860	42,445	1,345,252	35,419
1948	15,179,836	17,633,407	32,813,243	41,085	1,398,898	33,205
1949	14,152,417	15,353,902	29,506,319	35,380	2,317,611	39,807

* Three bushels.

† Calendar year.

The diversion of fishing vessels to war purposes and the consequent contraction of trawling operations accounted for the war-time decrease in fish production. Production expanded rapidly during 1944-45 as the trawling fleet was enlarged, and by 1945-46 had approximately regained its pre-war level. The quantity of fish captured rose further to 34,156,860 lb. in 1946-47 and declined to 29,506,319 lb. in 1948-49, when it was 36 per cent. greater than in 1942-43 and 4 per cent. less than in 1939.

The most important kinds of salt-water fish produced are mullet, flat-head, morwong (sea bream), redfish (nannegai), Australian salmon, leatherjacket, luderick (blackfish), bream and snapper, gurnard, and kingfish. Murray cod and perch are the principal varieties of fresh-water fish.

During 1948-49, the trawled fish included 2,316,861 lb. of flathead, 3,048,787 lb. of morwong, 5,457,727 lb. of redfish, and 607,089 lb. of gurnard. Of the fish captured otherwise, there were 5,378,682 lb. of mullet, 1,357,023 lb. of salmon, 1,416,981 lb. of leatherjacket, 985,709 lb. of luderick, 724,586 lb. of black and 881,134 lb. of red bream, 532,850 lb. of flathead, and 31,844 lb. of kingfish. The inland catch included 178,606 lb. of Murray cod.

The next table shows the quantity of fish captured from the major fishing grounds by commercial enterprises during 1948-49 and recent years:—

Table 655.—Fish: Production by Fishing Grounds.

Grounds.	Year ended 30th June.				
	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
	Thousand lb.				
North Coast—Q'land Border to Macleay R....	6,373	6,588	6,111	6,511	6,034
Hunter—Manning—Hastings R. to Terrigal H.	5,631	4,939	4,763	4,777	4,598
Metropolitan—Hawkesbury R. to P. Hacking	2,299	1,900	1,454	1,374	1,032
South Coast—L. Illawarra to Vic. Border ...	4,787	3,883	5,589	4,716	3,414
Ocean Waters—Undefined	702	368	...	...	...
Trawled Fish	10,070	12,792	16,023	15,180	14,152
Inland Waters	189	199	217	255	276
Total Fish Produced	30,051	30,669	34,157	32,813	29,506

Sales at the Sydney and Newcastle Fish Markets amounted to 22,335,158 lb. and 1,633,985 lb., respectively, in 1946-47, 23,715,949 lb. and 1,391,768 lb. in 1947-48, and 18,694,910 lb. and 1,441,820 lb. in 1948-49. Most of the recorded production of fish is distributed through these markets.

VALUE OF FISHERIES PRODUCTION.

The value of the production from fisheries of New South Wales is estimated as at the place of production and excludes fish condemned, fish sold without passing through the market (and not recorded) or used for

fertiliser and oil, and the value of molluscs other than oysters. The following table shows the value of production from fisheries in 1948-49 and earlier years:—

Table 656.—Value of Fisheries Production.

Year ended 30th June.	Fish.	Oysters.	Prawns, etc.	Total.	Year ended 30th June.	Fish.	Oysters.	Prawns, etc.	Total.
	£ thousand.					£ thousand.			
1921.	402.	65	24.	491	1943	597	124	109	830
1926.	412	82	59	553	1944.	562	96	70	728.
1931.	506	54.	75	635.	1945	781	157	85.	1,023.
1938*.	481	83	56	620	1946	795	174	77	1,046
1939*.	387	81.	40	508.	1947	1,019	191	92	1,302.
1940*.	389	87	41	517	1948	876	215	133	1,224
1941*.	484	86	49	619	1949	1,108	217	244	1,470

* Calendar year.

OVERSEA TRADE IN FISH.

Particulars of the oversea trade in fish and fish products in 1948-49 and selected earlier years are given in the following table. Imports of fish are mainly tinned and normally constitute a considerable proportion of the State's supply. Apart from re-exports of fish imported from other countries, there is an expanding export trade in locally produced fresh and frozen oysters and fish and tinned fish.

Table 657.—New South Wales: Oversea Trade in Fish.

Year and Item.	Imports.		Exports.			
			Australian Produce.		Australian Produce and Re-exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lb.	£A f.o.b.	lb.	£A. f.o.b.	lb.	£A. f.o.b.
1938-39—Total...	19,444,703	783,027	42,743	1,381	628,636	25,606
1944-45—Total...	12,940,216	749,952	184,259	10,975	3,845,818	187,957
1945-46—Total...	4,364,624	304,859	*	*	9,123,437	612,160
1946-47—Total...	5,876,449	405,249	*	*	2,109,332	142,058
1947-48—Total...	15,418,581	1,448,743	290,605	30,724	1,781,313	106,076
1948-49—Fresh or Frozen—						
Oysters in the shell	...	4	102,592	6,597	102,592	6,597
Other	5,375,695	324,351	109,685	12,655	178,290	23,048
Smoked on dried	...	...	...	...	...	...
(not salted)	1,779,111	85,947	8,709	912	17,026	1,626
Potted or concentrated	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	91,367	21,482	14,694	1,947	14,994	2,032
Preserved in tins, etc.—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fish	7,954,338	1,024,827	454,426	48,347	922,674	131,761
Shellfish	118,568	20,438	15,866	2,130	16,556	2,278
Other (including salted)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	188,832	12,041	112	9	336	42
Total ...	15,507,911	1,489,000	706,084	72,597	1,252,468	167,379

* Not available.

FISH PRESERVING.

Fish of many kinds specially suitable for treatment by canning, smoking, or salting is obtainable in the waters along the coast of New South Wales. During 1947-48, 1,952,265 lb. (valued at £167,460) and during 1948-49, 1,698,906 lb. (£208,639) of fish preserved in tins were produced in canneries at Narooma and Eden on the South Coast and in meat and fish preserving works.

LAND SETTLEMENT

An account of the land legislation of New South Wales in relation to the progress of settlement, describing the many forms of acquisition and tenure from the Crown is given in the 1941-42 and 1942-43 and previous issues of the Year Book. The review of these matters given in this chapter affords a general indication of the manner in which the law relating to the control and disposal of Crown lands is administered, and indicates the class of tenures under which landholders hold their lands.

LAND AREA, TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS AND LAND DISTRICTS.

The area of New South Wales is 198,037,120 acres, but excluding the surface covered by rivers, lakes, etc., the land area is 195,068,040 acres or about 304,793 square miles. The State is divided into three territorial land divisions—Eastern, Central and Western, bounded by lines running approximately north and south, as shown on the map in the frontispiece of the volume of this Year Book. The Eastern Division embraces the coastal and tablelands districts (exclusive of 601,000 acres of Commonwealth territory) covering 60,661,296 acres. The Central Division, extending over most of the western slopes and central plains, contains 57,055,846 acres, and the plain country beyond comprises the Western Division of 80,319,348 acres, most of which is under sparse pastoral occupation because of low rainfall.

LAND ADMINISTRATION.

The administration of the Crown lands passed entirely under State control on the establishment of responsible government in 1856. The Secretary for Lands, a Cabinet Minister, is responsible for the administration, and he is assisted by a Permanent Under Secretary with subordinate powers. Since 1901 the lands of the Western Division have been administered separately, first by a Board, and since 1934, by a Commission or Commissioner, responsible to the Secretary for Lands.

The principal enactments governing the control and disposal of Crown lands are the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913, as amended, the Closer Settlement and Returned Soldiers' Settlement Acts, the Irrigation Acts, and the Western Lands Acts.

Since 1938, the Catchment Areas Protection Board, comprising the Minister for Conservation (as chairman), the Director of the Soil Conservation Service, and representatives of the Departments of Lands, Agriculture, and Mines, and of the Water Conservation and Irrigation and the Forestry Commissions, has exercised oversight over the disposal of lands within the principal catchment areas of the State (see page 566).

Land Boards and Land and Valuation Court.

The Eastern and Central Divisions are divided into eighty-eight Land Districts with a Crown Land Agent in each. The Land Districts are grouped into twelve Land Board Districts, with a District Surveyor in each. There are special Land Board Districts for the Yanco, Mirrool and Coomealla Irrigation Areas. Land Districts of the Western Division coincide with Pastures Protection Districts.

In each Land District, a Local Land Board with an official chairman and two local members, sitting in open court, determines many matters

under the Lands and other Acts. The Local Land Boards of the Western Division are comprised of an Assistant Commissioner and one local member.

The Land and Valuation Court, which superseded the Land Appeal Court in 1921, gives awards and judgments having the same force as those of the Supreme Court on appeals, references and other matters under the Crown Lands Acts, Closer Settlement Acts, and certain other Acts concerned with the use, value and ownership of land. Further particulars regarding Local Land Boards and the Land and Valuation Court are given in the chapter "Law Courts".

RESERVES.

Throughout the State considerable tracts of land, totalling 18,285,462 acres at 30th June, 1949, have been reserved from sale (some from lease, also) in the public interest, for various purposes, the principal being travelling stock reserves, temporary commons, mining, forestry, and recreation reserves and parks. Some lands are reserved pending survey and classification. The reserves are subject to review periodically, and are revocable by executive act when their retention is found unnecessary. The following is a statement of reserved areas; it excludes land permanently dedicated for State Forests, National Parks, commons, railways, cemeteries, etc., and thus does not purport to show the area of Crown lands set aside for community purposes:—

Table 658.—Reserves, Kinds and Areas, 30th June, 1949.

Classification.	Area.	Classification.	Area.
	acres.		acres.
Travelling Stock	5,337,180	Recreation and Parks ...	422,175
Water and Camping	829,961	For Classification and Survey	4,349,398
Mining	1,220,876	From Conditional Purchase	
Forest	2,083,595	in Goldfields	418,644
Temporary Common	269,961	Other	3,353,672
		Total	18,285,462

Apart from these land reservations, there are considerable portions of the coastal and tableland regions which are too rugged and barren to be suitable for settlement. It is estimated, however, that the area of land within the State unfit for occupation of any kind is less than 5,000,000 acres.

CLASSES OF LAND TENURES: HISTORICAL SURVEY.

In New South Wales the area of rural land under private tenancy is relatively inextensive; most of the land is held in fee simple or in process of purchase or under lease from the Crown. In the early days of settlement up to 1884 lands were alienated by grants from the Governor; sales from the Crown commenced in 1831, and leasehold tenures were given to "squatters" after 1832. Conditional purchase under the "free selection before survey" system was introduced in 1861 to open to landseekers a means of acquiring land already held under lease, and the system continued until 1884. Since 1895, the principles governing the disposal of Crown land have

been pre-classification of land, survey before selection, each holding of sufficient size to provide a "living area", one man one selection, and *bona fide* selection. Sales at or after auction have decreased in importance. Closer settlement, described later herein, has been an important factor in providing for new settlers during the greater part of this century.

In general, the methods of disposal of Crown lands have been designed to ensure individual private ownership. Various leasehold tenures were introduced around the turn of the century, but as the result of recent provisions for the conversion of home maintenance areas within leases from the Crown to leases in perpetuity, most of the lands of the State are now either alienated or in course of alienation, or carry rights to alienation. Nearly all tenures of land carrying rights of alienation have been granted and made transferable subject to a condition of residence by the holder, and many of the tenures require substantial improvements to be effected within a prescribed period. These provisions have as their objects the promotion of settlement and prevention of the aggregation of large areas under private ownership.

A historical review of the development of land settlement in New South Wales is given in the Annual Report of the Department of Lands for 1946-47.

ALIENATION OF LAND.

In the Eastern and Central Divisions there were 102,370,081 acres under occupation at 30th June, 1949, and of that area 92,265,740 acres (or 90 per cent.) were absolutely or virtually alienated, in course of alienation or held under leases wholly alienable by lessees. Practically all of the Western Division is suitable for sparse pastoral occupation only; most of it is leasehold, generally in the form of perpetual leases (see Table 660). The progress of alienation of land within the State at intervals since 1861 is indicated in the following statement:—

Table 659.—Area of Alienated Lands.

At 31st December.	Area Absolutely Alienated.	At 30th June.	Area of Freehold Resumed for Re- Settlement.	Area Remaining Absolutely Alienated.	At 30th June.	Area of Freehold Resumed for Re- Settlement.	Area Remaining Absolutely Alienated.
	Thous.acres.		Thousand acres.			Thousand acres.	
1861	7,147	1911	606	36,234	1945	2,517	51,446
1871	8,631	1921	1,857	39,680	1946	2,574	51,638
1881	19,615	1931	2,406	44,075	1947	3,001	51,439
1891	23,683	1936	2,414	46,204	1948	3,928	50,872
1901	26,407	1941	2,516	50,283	1949	4,291	50,881

Particulars of the various ways in which alienation had been effected up to 30th June, 1944 are given in Table 752 of the 1941-42 and 1942-43 edition of the Year Book, pages 816 to 818 of which describe the methods of purchase. Of the total area absolutely alienated up to 30th June, 1949, that acquired by conditional purchase was 32,571,448 acres; that by grant or sale by private tender or public auction prior to 1862 was 7,146,579 acres, and that by auction or after-auction purchase and under deferred payment sales since 1862, 11,596,510 acres.

The foregoing statement includes only land in respect of which deeds had been issued; the additional areas in respect of which the Crown is com-

mitted to confer freehold title upon holders upon completion of payments and fulfilment of conditions are indicated in the next table. Beside 16,545,044 acres in course of alienation or virtually alienated, 26,966,595 acres were within leases alienable in their entirety, and a further 1,322,931 acres were within long-term leases carrying limited rights of alienation. Of the area under long-term leases in the Western Division, 55,044,814 acres, or nearly 75 per cent., comprised leases in perpetuity.

DISPOSAL OF LANDS AND AREA OF TENURES.

The next table provides a brief summary of the manner in which the lands of the State were held at 30th June, 1949, distinguishing those in the Western Division from the remainder of the State:—

Table 660.—Disposal of Lands and Area of Tenures, 30th June, 1949.

Manner of Disposal.	Eastern and Central Divisions.	Western Division.	Whole. State.
	Acres.		
Alienated	63,725,959 1,658,313 26,881,468 1,220,108	2,040,447 1,119 85,127 93,823*	50,880,794 14,885,612 1,659,432 26,966,595 1,322,931
In course of alienation			
Virtually alienated			
Alienable leases (long-term and perpetual) ...			
Long-term leases with limited rights of alienation ...			
Total of foregoing tenures	98,494,848	2,220,516	95,715,364
Perpetual leases with no right of alienation ...	2,462,894	55,044,814	57,507,708
Other long-term leases ... ..	...	19,222,559	19,222,559
Short leases and temporary tenures	4,100,948	3,297,449	7,398,397
Forest leases and permits within State Forests ...	2,129,362	...	2,129,362
Mining leases and permits	182,029	16,047	198,076
Neither alienated nor leased (includes reserves, State Forests not occupied, roads, stock routes, etc.) ...	15,347,601	517,963	15,865,654
Total Area	117,717,772	80,319,348	198,037,120

* Perpetual.

Of the land in process of alienation, 12,758,159 acres were held as conditional purchase, 1,713,223 acres as settlement purchases, 174,900 acres as soldiers' group purchases, and 175,956 acres as irrigation land purchases. The land virtually alienated comprised homestead grants and homestead selections.

Within the Western Division, the greater part of the land was let originally by the Crown under long-term leases in very large holdings. Since 1934 the State, acting under successive Western Lands Amendment Acts, has withdrawn very substantial areas in stages from these leases to provide land for new settlers or to build up to reasonable size the holdings of existing settlers with inadequate areas. (An amending Act of November, 1949, made provision for further withdrawals from large leaseholds.) As a result there have been significant changes in the number and average size of holdings in this division during recent years (see Table 454).

Special provisions relating to the disposal of prickly-pear infested land, together with a brief statement regarding its extent, and the methods used for the control and extermination of prickly-pear, are outlined on page 599 of the 50th edition of the Year Book. During 1948-49, the Prickly Pear Destruction Commission treated an area of 173,593 acres of prickly-pear by poisoning.

KINDS AND AREA OF LAND LEASES.

The total area of Crown land in New South Wales held under lease, occupation license and permissive occupancy was 116,405,060 acres at 30th June, 1949, inclusive of 36,216,109 acres under the Crown Lands Act, 77,596,933 acres under the Western Lands Act, 2,113,210 acres under the Forestry Act, 198,076 acres under the Mining Act, and 280,732 acres under the control of the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission. The area under each tenure at 30th June, 1949, is shown below:—

Table 661.—Kinds and Area of Leases of Crown Land, 30th June, 1949.

Nature and Name of Tenure.	Area. acres.	Nature and Name of Tenure.	Area. acres.
<i>Virtually Alienated—</i> Homestead Selection and Homestead Grant	1,659,432	<i>Perpetual, No Right of Alienation—</i> Closer Settlement Lease ...	1,232,844
<i>Alienable—Long-term and Perpetual—</i> Homestead Farm	4,792,043	Group Purchase Lease ...	219,305
Suburban Holding	52,932	Settlement Purchase Lease ...	1,010,745
Settlement Lease*	2,765,654	Western Lands Lease ...	55,044,814
Crown Lease*	7,256,608	Group Total	57,507,708
Conditional Purchase Lease* ...	155,248		
Conditional Lease*	11,799,970	<i>Other Long-term—</i> Western Lands Lease, Ordinary	19,222,559
Returned Soldiers' Special Holding	13,887		
Week-end Lease	178	<i>Short-term and Temporary—</i> Snow Lease	665,421
Town Lands Lease	54	Annual Lease	445,844
<i>On Irrigation Areas—</i> Irrigation Farm Lease	117,270	Occupation License	666,771
Non-Irrigable Lease	12,443	Preferential Occupation License	492,969
Town Lands Lease	308	Permissive Occupancy	4,976,681
Group Total	20,966,595	Irrigation Area Lease	150,711
<i>Long-term, Limited Rights of Alienation—</i> Improvement Lease	54,022	Group Total	7,398,397
Scrub Lease	41,856	Forest Lease and Occupation Permit	2,129,362
Inferior Lands Lease	19,733	Mining Lease and Permit	198,076
Church and School Lands Lease	6	Grand Total	116,405,060
Conditional Lease brought under Western Lands Act (Perpetual)	93,823		
Prickly Pear Lease	147,568		
Residential Lease	5,361		
Special Lease	960,562		
Group Total	1,322,931		

* New leases mainly perpetual; old leases convertible to perpetual leases.

The tenures listed in the foregoing table and the rights and obligations of their holders are described in the chapter "Land Legislation and Settlement" of the Official Year Book for 1941-42 and 1942-43. The multiplicity of tenures has arisen from legislative measures taken from time to time to adapt the conditions of occupation and acquisition of Crown land to the changing character of rural settlement.

LAND IN IRRIGATION AREAS.

Settlers within irrigation areas generally hold their land under freehold title, tenures leading to alienation, or under leases convertible to alienable tenures. A residence condition frequently applies under Crown tenures and a requirement of improvements and satisfactory development of the land is usual. The principal tenures of irrigable lands in irrigation areas carry water rights varying according to the type and area of the holding.

At 30th June, 1949, there were in irrigation areas 3,339 acres alienated as Irrigation Farm Purchases, 175,956 acres in course of alienation as Irrigation Land Purchases, 130,021 acres in long-term alienable leases and 150,711 acres in other leases (including 52,856 acres outside irrigation areas but under control of the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission).

CLOSER SETTLEMENT.

The circumstances leading to the adoption in 1906 of the "Closer Settlement Policy" are described on page 680 of the Year Book for 1928-29. On pages 832-838 of the 1941-42 and 1942-43 edition the manner of provision and disposal of land under this policy is dealt with in some detail.

The Closer Settlement Acts provide that private land and long-term leases may be acquired by the Crown in certain circumstances, by direct purchase or resumption, to provide for new holdings and for additions to existing holdings. Acquisition must be recommended by the Settlement Advisory Board and approved by Parliament. Under the Closer Settlement Promotion Act, three or more persons, or one or more discharged soldiers with prescribed qualifications, may enter into agreements with private land-owners to buy private lands, and ex-servicemen may agree to buy certain Land Act holdings on subsisting title from their holders. Given Ministerial approval, the Crown acquires the land from the vendors and disposes of it to settlers by instalment purchase or lease.

Closer settlement operations have been concerned largely with the settlement of ex-servicemen of the wars of 1914-18 and 1939-45. The following table shows particulars of the estates acquired for closer settlement up to 30th June, 1949, and the method and purpose of acquisition:—

Table 662.—Closer Settlement: Estates Acquired to 30th June, 1949.

Particulars.	Estates.	Area.	Purchase Price.	Farms after Subdivision.
	Number.	Acres.	£	Number.
METHOD OF ACQUISITION.				
Direct Purchase	30	90,164	506,855	673
Crown Lands Act (s. 197)	23	36,363	296,438	376
Closer Settlement Acts—				
Promotion Provisions	1,820	2,430,467	11,702,582	4,435
Ordinary Provisions	140	2,213,107	9,797,959	4,055
Resumption of Long-term Leases	70	806,217	200,802	784
Total Acquired	2,083	5,576,318	22,504,636	10,323
PURPOSE OF ACQUISITION.				
Soldiers only, 1914-18 War	1,531	1,710,272	8,113,956	4,009
War Service Land Settlement, 1939-45 War	229	1,431,286	7,397,063	1,238
Other Purposes	323	2,434,760	6,993,617	5,076
Total Acquired	2,083	5,576,318	22,504,636	10,323

SETTLEMENT OF EX-SERVICEMEN.

1914-1918 WAR.

Conditions under which ex-soldiers of the 1914-18 war acquired their holdings and assistance rendered to them in subsequent years are outlined in the Year Book for 1941-42 and 1942-43 and previous issues. Operations

under this scheme are now confined to the administration of existing holdings and monetary advances made thereon. From land acquired and Crown lands made available for Soldier Settlement, 9,891 farms had been provided up to 30th June, 1949. Farms numbering 5,515 had been transferred or reverted to the Crown to that date and 4,376 farms comprising 5,570,581 acres remained under occupation.

1939-1945 WAR.

Commonwealth-State Land Settlement Agreement, 1945.

Following the introductory War Service Land Settlement Act, 1941 (described in the Year Book 1941-42 and 1942-43) an Agreement made between the Commonwealth and State Governments in November, 1945, was ratified by the Parliament of New South Wales by the War Service Land Settlement Agreement Act, 1945. Under the Agreement, the State finds, subdivides, and improves and develops the land to make it quickly productive after allocation to settlers. Half the cost of so providing and developing the land is borne by the Commonwealth Government.

The State receives and deals with applications from ex-servicemen within five years of their discharge or the cessation of hostilities, whichever is the later; selected applicants, who are chosen by the State, are trained and maintained by the Commonwealth during training and the first year of occupation. The Commonwealth also bears half the cost of remission of rent and interest payments during the first year of occupation, and any loss to the State arising from advances made to settlers with Commonwealth concurrence. Settlers are required to pay the Commonwealth the net proceeds from their holdings during the first year of occupation (or "assistance period"); at 30th June, 1949 the "assistance period" of 464 settlers had expired.

Principles governing the settlement of ex-servicemen were defined as follows: settlement to be undertaken only where economic prospects for the production concerned are reasonably sound; settlers to possess farming aptitude and experience; holdings to be of a size enabling settlers to operate efficiently and to earn a reasonable labour income; lack of capital not to preclude selection, but settlers expected to invest a reasonable proportion of their capital in the holdings; and all settlers to be given adequate guidance and technical advice.

Implementation of this agreement made it necessary to amend a number of State Acts with the object of facilitating the settlement of ex-servicemen on acquired lands.

Under the War Service Land Settlement and Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, assented to in December, 1948, two special War Service Land Settlement Boards were appointed in 1949 for (a) areas outside Irrigation Districts but not including the Western Division, and for (b) areas within Irrigation Districts. The Act also raised the maximum purchase price of property to be acquired for the settlement of ex-servicemen (see page 777).

Classification of Applicants.

All applicants for participation in the Land Settlement Scheme appear before a Classification Committee of three members constituted under the War Service Land Settlement Act, 1941, and, if considered eligible and suitable, are issued with a qualification certificate. The Committee,

which commenced operations in July, 1943, issued many certificates to applicants still serving in the Forces. Up to 30th June, 1949, 23,189 applications for certificates had been received and 15,628 certificates had been issued for purposes as follows: pastoral, 5,120; pastoral and farming, 7,480; farming, 337; dairying, 1,586; orchards, 738; other purposes, 367. The holder of a qualifying certificate is entitled to apply for inclusion in a ballot for a subdivision of acquired land, or to submit a proposal under the "promotion" provisions of the Scheme described later.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

The Agreement provides that the State shall acquire compulsorily or by agreement, private lands or lands under lease from the Crown, comprised in an approved plan of settlement. Lands acquired in this manner through the State Department of Lands have been "picked" properties in good rainfall areas or with assured water supplies. Private lands are acquired by either the "Ballot" method or the "Promotion" method.

"Ballot" Method.

The acquisition of properties for subdivision and disposal by ballot is carried out under the provisions of the Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1907, by the Closer Settlement Advisory Boards, which report to the Minister on the suitability of properties in their respective areas for closer settlement. They make recommendations for the acquisition of properties, reporting as to value, capacity, and number of farms into which these could be subdivided. Upon selection, such lands are safeguarded against dealings, and made transferable only with the Minister's consent. Then follows a joint inspection of the land by a Closer Settlement Advisory Board and by Commonwealth representatives, who determine whether a detailed investigation by the State is warranted. The latter includes a topographical survey, comparison with sales of neighbouring lands, a soil classification and survey, erosion survey and a report from the Local Closer Settlement Advisory Committee, which is a voluntary advisory body, composed of representatives of local organisations. On these reports, the Closer Settlement Advisory Board and Commonwealth representatives confer as to suitability, the number and type of farms into which the estate can be divided, and the developmental work necessary. Formal concurrence of the Commonwealth is then obtained, and thereupon the Board negotiates with the owner to decide the value of the property. Prior to December, 1948, this might not exceed that at 10th February, 1942, plus the value of any improvements since that date; under the War Service Land Settlement and Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1948, the maximum valuation of the land was raised to 15 per cent. above the 1942 value. The Board finally recommends to the Minister either that the estate be purchased at a price agreed upon by the Board and the owner or, failing agreement, that it be resumed at a price not exceeding the maximum valuation as indicated. Approval of the Parliament of New South Wales is necessary before acquisition is completed.

At 30th June, 1949, Parliament had approved of the acquisition of 69 estates, comprising 867,331 acres, for a total purchase price of £4,514,369. It was anticipated that 801 farms would be provided from these areas. Estates actually acquired at 30th June, 1949, numbered 62, with a probable 758 farms, covering 822,472 acres; the cost was £4,173,056. Farms made available for application to the same date totalled 612 and comprised 676,459 acres; of these 560 farms had been allotted to settlers.

"Promotion" Method.

"Promotion" cases are dealt with under the provisions of the Closer Settlement Amendment (Conversion) Act, 1943. The Act provides that three or more (amended to one or more in December, 1947) ex-servicemen holding a qualification certificate, who desire to acquire any private lands from the one owner may, with the owner's consent, apply to the Minister to acquire the property on his or their behalf at the price shown in the application. A Closer Settlement Advisory Board values the land, but its valuation must not exceed the value as at 10th February, 1942, plus improvements effected since that date, unless there is agreement between the owner and the Board. Under the War Service Land Settlement and Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1948, the maximum valuation of the land was raised to 15 per cent. above the 1942 value. The application is refused if the price approved by the applicant and the owner exceeds this valuation, and in other cases detailed investigation similar to that for the "ballot" method is undertaken by the State. If, after investigation, the Closer Settlement Advisory Board believes the property suitable, the concurrence of the Commonwealth in its acquisition is sought. Unless Commonwealth approval is obtained, no further action is taken. Final approval to purchase is given by the State Minister; parliamentary consent is not required.

Under the "promotion" provisions of the Closer Settlement Acts, 1,067 groups, composed of 1,992 ex-servicemen, had submitted proposals for the acquisition and subdivision of 1,067 estates up to 30th June, 1949. Agreement with owners on acquisition and price had been reached in 222 cases, aggregating 743,688 acres, valued at £3,882,461. It was proposed to subdivide this area into 581 farms. Purchase was completed in 167 of these cases, aggregating 607,134 acres subdivided into 480 farms.

Tenure of Farms.

The two main methods of settlement in operation, *viz.*, "ballot or acquisition" and "promotion," are described in the preceding subsection. Under the "ballot or acquisition" method, the State subdivides the land into farms of adequate size; advertises the farms as available for application; and allots them to qualified ex-servicemen by way of ballot, conducted by the Local Land Board for the district. Under the "promotion" method, the Crown purchases the property, subdivides the land into farms where necessary, and vests the title of the farms in the applicants.

The tenure granted under both methods is a lease in perpetuity, known as a Closer Settlement Lease. Its principal features are:—

The annual rental is 2½ per cent. of the capital value of the farm, inclusive of "ground improvements."

Structural improvements on the holding are paid for separately. Principal must be repaid in not more than 35 equal annual instalments. The interest rate is 2½ per cent. per annum and interest only is payable during the first five years.

Lessees must reside on the holding for a term of five years, commencing within six months of allowance by the Land Board.

Lessees are required to use proper methods of land husbandry, to destroy noxious animals and vegetation, to preserve timber on the land, and to prevent land erosion and overstocking.

Ministerial consent is necessary to transfer, convey, assign, mortgage or otherwise deal with the lease.

The lease is not transferable until ten years after commencement except to another qualified serviceman or, in the event of death of the lessee, to his widow or children.

At 30th June, 1949, the outstanding capital value of Closer Settlement Leases actually granted under the scheme was £5,602,049, and the capital value of structural improvements to such leases amounted to a further £616,865.

Development of Farms.

Existing structural improvements on a farm, which are the property of the Crown, are paid for separately, as indicated previously. Further "developmental" improvements under the War Service Land Settlement Act, whether effected before or after the settler enters into occupation, are paid for by him under similar terms.

The extent of "developmental" work authorised is:—

Fencing of external boundary; provision of an essential water supply; erection of a dwelling (cost must not exceed £1,500—maximum up to 1947 was £750); erection of a utility shed; erection of a dairy, bails and yard (dairy farm only); and clearing or timber treatment (cost is added to the capital value of the farm, on which rent is payable in perpetuity at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum).

The plan of development of every farm is a matter for discussion and agreement between the Closer Settlement Advisory Boards and the Commonwealth Director of Land Settlement. In addition, where pasture improvement is carried out by the State, it is charged against the settler's Advance Account, with interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. If the settler is also required to develop the farm by pasture improvement, the requirement is made an actual condition of the lease and, where necessary, finance is granted as an advance carrying interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

Under the Agreement, the State develops and improves land acquired for settlement to a stage where it can be brought into production by a settler within a reasonable time. Shortages of materials and labour have made it possible for the State to do this in only a few instances; in most cases the settlers secure tenders to effect these improvements or carry them out themselves after obtaining Departmental approval of their plans. Roads within a settlement are constructed by the State, mostly through the agency of the local shire councils.

Expenditure from the General Loan Account of New South Wales for the acquisition, development and improvement of estates for the settlement of ex-servicemen of the 1939-45 war was £7,379,065 to 30th June, 1949.

Advances for Stock, Plant, etc.

In terms of the Agreement, the Minister for Lands may make such advances as he deems necessary for the satisfactory occupation and development of settlers' farms. Advances, applications for which are examined closely, are made for working capital, effecting further improvements (internal fencing, further water supply, farm buildings, etc.), and for the purchase of stock, plant and equipment. These are repayable within varying maximum periods in equal annual instalments, and all carry an

interest rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the outstanding balance. They were secured by mortgages, bills of sale, etc. Advances for all purposes approved to 30th June, 1949, numbered 852 for an amount of £2,801,292, an average of £3,290 per advance. Money actually advanced to that date was £1,857,706, and repayments amounted to £348,435.

Living Allowances Granted to Settlers.

A living allowance may be granted to a settler for a period of twelve months after he commences to occupy and work the farm. The rates and conditions of the living allowances are determined by the Commonwealth, and vary according to the settler's marital status and the number of his dependants. Allowances are paid by the State from moneys made available by the Commonwealth. At 30th June, 1949, living allowances were being paid to 499 settlers. Allowances paid during 1948-49 amounted to £127,572.

Training Courses for Settlers.

Each settler who obtains a holding is eligible to undertake a short "refresher" course of training designed to impart knowledge of modern farming and farm management, particularly the business side of his farm. It is a residential course of about eight weeks, conducted by experts at State Agricultural Experimental Farms. Trainees are paid rail fares and allowances. To 30th June, 1949, 162 ex-servicemen had completed this course and 186 others had completed a course on approved farms. Another 77 ex-servicemen were undergoing training at this date, and 77 were awaiting courses.

Summary of Settlement.

Operations under the settlement scheme to 30th June, 1949, showing the position at different stages of the transfer, are set out in the following table:—

Table 663.—Ex-Servicemen's Land Settlement Scheme, 1939-1945 War: Operations to 30th June, 1949.

Particulars.	Estates.		Farms after Subdivision.	Area.	Purchase Price.
	Number.	Number.	acres.	£	
" BALLOT " ESTATES.					
Approved by Parliament ...	69	801	867,331	4,514,369	
Actually acquired ...	62	758	822,472	4,171,373	
Under occupation ...	...	560	600,685	...	
" PROMOTION " ESTATES.					
Approved by Minister ...	222	581	743,688	3,882,461	
Actually acquired ...	167	480	607,134	3,222,447	
Under occupation ...	167	471	601,173	3,222,447	
TOTAL—ALL ESTATES.					
Approved ...	291	1,382	1,611,019	8,396,830	
Actually acquired ...	229	1,238	1,429,606*	7,393,820*	
Under occupation ...	...	1,031	1,201,859	...	

* Including 1,540 acres acquired under the Crown Lands Act for £2,419.

In addition, at 30th June, 1949, ex-servicemen of the 1939-1945 war were occupying 31 Irrigation Farm Leases with an area of 17,127 acres, 874 miscellaneous holdings amounting to 93,181 acres on Crown Lands, and 86 Western Lands Leases comprising 2,629,229 acres in the Western Division.

PUBLIC FINANCE

The collection and expenditure of public moneys in New South Wales are controlled by four authorities, *viz.*:—(1) The Government of the State of New South Wales; (2) the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia; (3) the Municipal, Shire, and County Councils (local governing bodies operating in defined areas); and (4) statutory bodies appointed by the Government to administer such public services as railways, tramways, water and sewerage, Sydney harbour, irrigation, and main roads.

The governmental revenue of the State Government is derived mainly from Commonwealth contributions under the uniform taxation laws and the Financial Agreement, State taxes, the State lottery, and the sale and leasing of its lands and forests. The expenditure of the State on governmental account includes the cost of such services as education, public health, law and order, social aid, navigation (in part), water conservation and irrigation, administration of land, agriculture, mining, fisheries, and factory laws, and the development and maintenance of the resources of the State, also public debt charges (in so far as they are not borne by State undertakings).

The governmental revenue of the Commonwealth Government is derived largely from customs and excise duties and taxes on income. Its expenditure is mainly in connection with war, defence and repatriation services, social services, including age, invalid and widows' pensions, maternity and child allowances and unemployment and sickness benefits; navigation (in part); bounties on production; the control of customs; post office; representation abroad; meteorological services; certain legal services; payments to the States, and public debt charges.

Local governing bodies levy rates on the capital value of lands within the areas administered by them. They provide minor services to meet local needs, such as streets and roads, recreation areas, the supervision of building operations, and, in some cases, the provision of public services. In general the cost of these services is defrayed from the rates but charges are imposed for special services rendered.

The revenue of the statutory bodies administering railways, tramways, Sydney harbour works, etc., is derived almost entirely from charges for the use of services which they administer, and all are ultimately subject to the control of the Government. Revenue by way of motor taxes is used for the most part by the Main Roads Department on the construction and maintenance of roads throughout the State.

Both State and Federal Governments have power to raise loans on their own security subject to approval by the Australian Loan Council. The constitution of the sinking fund and the management of the public debt are regulated by the Financial Agreement between the Commonwealth and States, described on page 830 hereof.

Municipalities, shires, county councils, and boards administering water supply services in the Metropolitan and Hunter districts and in Broken Hill have power to raise loans under certain conditions. Such loans are subject to the approval of the Governor and (if in excess of £100,000) of the Australian Loan Council.

TAXATION.

The following statement shows particulars of taxation collected in New South Wales by State instrumentalities during the five years ended 30th June, 1950. State income tax collected after 1941-42 consists of arrears of tax only. Receipts from Commonwealth reimbursements under the uniform income tax and entertainments tax schemes, described later, are shown at the foot of the table.

Table 664.—State and Local Taxation in New South Wales.

Head of Taxation or Charge.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.
STATE.	£	£	£	£	£
Income Tax	471,791	‡ 344,749	‡ 238,609	142,765	158,708
Land Tax	2,326	2,180	1,966	2,243	2,360
Probate	3,317,401	3,689,983	4,610,742	4,871,876	5,140,657
Stamp Duties... ..	1,653,851	2,135,637	2,462,483	2,809,202	3,979,100
Racing and Betting Taxes ...	881,898	906,466	1,066,611	1,354,952	1,352,789
Liquor Licences	751,923	884,288	1,073,646	1,191,308	1,221,036
Other	66,674	77,836	79,210	81,337	81,577
Total Governmental Taxation	7,145,864	8,041,139	9,533,267	10,453,683	11,936,227
Motor Tax, Licences, etc.*—	2,618,341	2,937,593	3,469,003	3,957,888	4,647,645
Total, State Taxation	9,764,205	10,978,732	13,002,270	14,411,571	16,583,872
LOCAL RATES					
Municipalities, etc. †					
General Services	6,063,698	6,742,581	7,217,224	8,211,135	\$9,692,614
Water, Sewerage, etc. ...	595,282	625,725	696 133	791,663	\$896,584
Special Boards—					
Water, Sewerage, Drainage	3,429,008	3,540,620	3,712,948	4,047,559	4,356,328
Total Local Rates	10,087,988	10,908,926	11,626,305	13,050,357	\$14,945,526
Total State and Local	19,852,193	21,887,658	24,628,575	27,461,928	\$31,529,398
Commonwealth Reimburse- ments—Uniform Tax	15,045,039	16,127,942	18,302,325	21,878,947	25,331,151

* Motor taxes, etc., are credited to special Road and Transport Funds. (See page 809.)

† Year ended 31st December preceding. ‡ £4,309 receivable in 1946-47 was not credited until 1947-48.

§ Subject to revision.

The amount of Commonwealth taxation borne by the people of New South Wales cannot be determined definitely. Portion of customs and excise revenue collected in the State relates to goods consumed in other States. Federal land and income taxes paid by persons owning property and deriving income in more than one State are included in assessments made by the Central Office, and are not allocated to the individual States. The average amount of Commonwealth taxation per head of population in the Commonwealth was £47 5s. 3d. in 1945-46, £49 14s. 4d. in 1946-47, £54 3s. 9d. in 1947-48, £60 7s. 11d. in 1948-49, and £62 13s. 2d. in 1949-50. The net amount of taxation retained by the Commonwealth, after reimbursing the States under the uniform income and entertainments tax schemes was £42 15s., £44 9s. 4d., £48 7s. 1d., £53 10s. 9d. and £54 18s. 6d. in the successive years.

The amounts stated in Table 664 are shown below at their equivalent rates per head of population:—

Table 665.—State and Local Taxation per Head of Population.

Head of Taxation or Charge.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.
STATE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Income Tax	0 3 3	0 2 4	0 1 7	0 0 11	0 1 0
Probate	1 2 8	1 4 11	1 10 8	1 11 10	1 12 5
Stamp Duties	0 11 3	0 14 5	0 16 5	0 18 4	1 5 1
Racing and Betting Taxes ...	0 6 0	0 6 1	0 7 1	0 8 10	0 8 6
Liquor Licences	0 5 1	0 6 0	0 7 2	0 7 9	0 7 8
Other	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 7	0 0 7
Total Governmental Taxation	2 8 9	2 14 3	3 3 5	3 8 3	3 15 3
Motor Tax, Licences, etc. ...	0 17 10	0 19 10	1 3 1	1 5 10	1 9 4
Total State Taxation ...	3 6 7	3 14 1	4 6 6	4 14 1	5 4 7
LOCAL RATES.					
Municipalities, etc.*—					
General Services	2 1 4	2 5 9	2 8 0	2 14 3	3 2 3†
Water, Sewerage, etc. ...	0 4 1	0 4 3	0 4 8	0 5 3	0 5 9†
Special Boards—					
Water, Sewerage, Drainage ...	1 3 5	1 3 11	1 4 8	1 6 5	1 7 6
Total Local Rates	3 8 10	3 13 11	3 17 4	4 5 11	4 15 6†
Total State and Local ...	6 15 5	7 8 0	8 3 10	9 0 0	10 0 1†
Commonwealth Reimburse- ments—Uniform Tax ...	5 2 7	5 8 10	6 1 9	7 2 10	7 19 9

* Amounts for year ended 31st December preceding.

† Subject to revision.

STATE TAXES.

STATE LAND TAX.

State land tax is levied only on freehold tenures in the unincorporated districts of the Western Division where local rates are not imposed. The rate of tax is 1d. in the £1 on the unimproved value of such lands. For the purpose of assessment a statutory deduction of £240 is made from the assessed value of the lands held by each individual. The amount of land tax collected was £2,243 in 1948-49 and £2,360 in 1949-50.

STATE INCOME TAX.

Taxation on incomes was levied by the State of New South Wales from 1896 to 1941-42, the tax in the last year being levied on income derived in 1940-41. The State tax was discontinued in accordance with the Commonwealth uniform income tax plan described on page 788.

The reimbursements receivable yearly by the State under the uniform tax plan are shown below. The total amount receivable is reduced by the arrears of State income tax collected in the year and the balance is payable as grant by the Commonwealth. Included in the grants are £120,623

for the period October to June, 1942-43, and £160,830 in each of the next three years, received as separate grants in respect of the uniform entertainments tax; after 1945-46 one grant was made covering both income tax and entertainments tax. Preceding 1942-43, the State collected in income taxation £12,703,150 in 1938-39, £15,284,281 in 1939-40, £16,695,559 in 1940-41 and £16,935,929 in 1941-42; entertainments tax collected in these years amounted to £160,783, £154,180, £161,176 and £160,830; respectively, and £46,907 was collected in the three months ended 30th September, 1942.

Table 666.—Receipts by New South Wales under Uniform Taxation.

Year ended 30th June.	Common-wealth Grant.	Arrears of State Tax.	Total Reimbursement.	Year ended 30th June.	Common-wealth Grant.	Arrears of State Tax.	Total Reimbursement.
	£	£	£		£	£	£
1943 ...	11,266,758	4,209,865	15,476,623	1947	16,127,942	349,058	16,477,000
1944 ...	14,719,083	797,747	15,516,830	1948	18,302,325	234,300	18,536,625
1945 ...	14,990,820	526,010	15,516,830	1949	21,878,947	142,765	22,021,712
1946 ...	15,045,039	471,791	15,516,830	1950	25,331,151	158,708	25,489,859

The arrears of State income tax as shown for 1942-43 excludes £137,592 credited in the accounts of that year but not counted for purposes of uniform tax reimbursements as the amount was actually collected in 1941-42. The arrears for 1946-47 include £4,309 which, though applicable to that year, was not credited in the State accounts until 1947-48.

STATE PROBATE DUTIES.

Probate Duties have been imposed by the State continuously since 1880. The tax is payable on assessment or within six months after the death of the deceased. Rates and incidence of the tax were altered in 1921, 1931, 1933 and 1939.

Estates of members of the Naval, Military and Air Forces of the British Empire and Allies who died during the World War 1939-45 or subsequently, as a result of injuries received or disease contracted on active service, have been exempted.

The dutiable value of an estate is the assessed value of all property of the deceased situated in New South Wales at his death, and in case of deceased persons domiciled in New South Wales at death, personal property outside New South Wales. Irrespective of domicile at death, an estate includes every specialty debt secured to the deceased over property in New South Wales. Where duty is paid on personal property situate in any part of His Majesty's Dominions outside New South Wales, a refund is allowed of the duty paid in the Dominions or the duty paid in New South Wales, whichever is the less.

Deductions are allowed in respect of all debts actually due and owing by the deceased.

Probate duty is levied under several scales of rates graded according to the value of the estate, and the rates rise with each additional £1,000 of value to the maximum where the value exceeds £100,000 if the deceased was domiciled in New South Wales, or £75,000 if domiciled elsewhere at

death. The lowest scale applies to bequests of a philanthropic nature, as specified in the Stamp Duties Act; and there are separate scales for property of persons domiciled in New South Wales at date of death, which passes to beneficiaries within certain degrees of kinship. Where different scales apply to various portions of an estate, duty under each scale is calculated according to the rate applicable to the total amount of the estate. For example, if the dutiable value of the estate of a person with local domicile at death is £10,000, the rate of duty on the portion passing to public hospitals, etc., is $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.; on the portion passing to widow or lineal issue $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or to widower, brother or sister or issue of such, $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; and on other property $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Duty is not charged on estates of persons with New South Wales domicile if the value does not exceed £500, nor on property passing to widow or children under 21 years of age if the value of the estate does not exceed £1,000.

The rate of duty payable under the various scales where the date of death was 7th November, 1939 or later, are shown in the following table:—

Table 667.—State Probate Duties (N.S.W.)—Rates.

Final Balance of Estate.	Rates of Duty Payable on Property—			
	Passing to public hospital or trust for poor relief or education in New South Wales. A.	Passing to widow or lineal issue of deceased. * B.	Passing to widower, lineal ancestor, brother or sister or issue of brother or sister. C.	Other.
£	Per cent.			
DOMICILE IN NEW SOUTH WALES.				
501 st to 1,000 th ...	2	3	5	8
	Rising by $\frac{1}{4}$ † per cent. per £1,000 to—			
3,001 to 4,000 ...	$2\frac{3}{4}$	4	6	9
	Rising by $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per £1,000 to—			
60,001 to 61,000 ...	17	$18\frac{1}{4}$	$20\frac{1}{4}$	$23\frac{1}{4}$
	Rising by $\frac{1}{4}$ † per cent. per £1,000 to—			
75,001 to 76,000 ...	20	22	24	27
	Rising by $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. per £1,000 to—			
100,001 and over ...	25	27	29	32
DOMICILE OUTSIDE NEW SOUTH WALES.				
500 or under ...	3		8	
501 to 1,000 ...	$3\frac{1}{4}$		$8\frac{1}{4}$	
	Rising by $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per £1,000 to—			
50,001 to 51,000 ...	20		25	
	Rising by $\frac{1}{4}$ † per cent. per £1,000 to—			
65,001 to 66,000 ...	23		30	
	Rising by $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. per £1,000 to—			
75,001 and over ...	25		32	

* Lower rates may be charged if estate does not exceed £5,000, see below.

† The rate in Column A rises by $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per £1,000.

‡ The rate in Column A rises by $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. per £1,000.

Provision is made for abatement of duty, where necessary, so that the value of the estate will not be reduced by the tax below the value (less duty) of an estate of the highest value taxable in the next lower grade.

If the value of an estate—local domicile—does not exceed £5,000, property passing to widow and/or children under 21 years of age is dutiable as follows:—

Final Balance of Estate—				Rate of Duty.		
£	£					
501 to 1,000	...	...		Exempt.		
1,001 to 2,000	...	...		$\frac{1}{2}$ rates in Column B of Table 667.		
2,001 to 3,000	...	...		$\frac{5}{8}$ "	"	"
3,001 to 4,000	...	...		$\frac{3}{4}$ "	"	"
4,001 to 5,000	...	...		$\frac{7}{8}$ "	"	"

Particulars of the amount of probate duty collected in each of the past five years are shown in Table 664. The number and value of estates assessed annually are shown in the chapter "Private Finance" of this Year Book, and in greater detail in the Statistical Register of New South Wales.

STATE STAMP DUTIES.

Stamp Duty is imposed on a considerable number of legal and commercial documents, as described in the 1939-40 issue of the Year Book. The rates of certain stamp duties were increased as from 7th November, 1939.

The amount of Stamp Duty collected in each of the past five years is shown in Table 664.

STATE TAXES ON RACING AND BETTING.

Taxes in respect of horse and greyhound racing and trotting contests include taxes on racing clubs and associations and on bookmakers.

Taxes in respect of racing clubs are levied on licence or registration fees received from bookmakers, including a charge imposed since 1st January, 1948, by metropolitan horse racing clubs of 1 per cent. on bookmakers' turnover. The existing rates of tax are 50 per cent. of the fees and charge for racecourses within 40 miles of the General Post Office, Sydney, and 20 per cent. of the fees in respect of other racecourses.

Greyhound racing clubs which conduct meetings within 40 miles of the General Post Office, Sydney, are required to pay tax at the rate of 15 per cent. of their gross income arising out of the conduct of these meetings.

Taxes payable by bookmakers comprise a registration tax, stamp duty on bets made, and a tax on the total amount of bets.

The registration tax is payable in respect of the licences issued by the racing clubs and associations to entitle bookmakers to operate on various racecourses or groups of racecourses.

Stamp duty is payable on betting tickets issued by bookmakers; also on the number of credit bets made, at the same rate as if tickets were issued. Since the 1st October, 1932 the rates have been one penny for each ticket issued in the saddling paddock and one-halfpenny in the other parts of the racecourse.

A tax on bookmakers' turnover has been charged since 1st October, 1932 as a percentage levy on the total amount of bets made by backers. The rate was first fixed at 1 per cent., reduced to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on 1st January, 1938, and increased to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on 4th November, 1939.

Totalisator tax is payable by registered racing clubs and associations which, when directed by the Government, must establish an approved totalisator on the racecourses at which they hold race meetings. Commission is deducted by the club concerned from the total amount invested by patrons, a proportion being paid as tax to the Treasury and the balance retained by the club. Since 1st January, 1938 the rate of commission has been 10 per cent. of the investments. The Government's share is 5 per cent. in respect of metropolitan meetings (except trotting) and 2 per cent. elsewhere, also unpaid fractions and unclaimed dividends; and the clubs retain 5 per cent. and 8 per cent., respectively.

The following table shows the total amount of taxation collected by the State in connection with betting, horse and greyhound racing in the last eleven years; the statement includes tax on admission to racecourses, which was discontinued in October, 1942, on the introduction of the uniform entertainments tax plan.

Table 668.—State Taxes on Racing and Betting.

Year ended 30th June.	Racing Clubs and Associations.	Book-makers Licences.	Book-makers Turnover.	Betting Tickets.	Totalisator.	Race-courses Admissions.*		Total.
						Greyhound Meetings (Sydney and Newcastle).	Other Meetings (Entertainments Tax). †	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1940	91,622	32,749	80,454	55,142	102,508	13,104	50,130	425,709
1941	84,121	30,462	98,888	55,365	121,771	14,160	49,706	454,473
1942	65,779	31,409	82,369	46,421	112,600	10,348	49,644	398,570
1943	40,969	31,134	73,863	40,295	143,068	1,723*	24,811*	355,863
1944	49,483	34,894	142,515	57,877	262,687	...	...	547,456
1945	65,315	41,874	182,464	65,053	331,987	...	...	686,693
1946	76,134	44,833	257,972	77,570	425,389	...	...	881,898
1947	92,181	47,281	276,904	76,675	413,425	...	...	906,466
1948	109,716	45,978	328,696	97,865	484,356	...	...	1,066,611
1949	374,718	44,761	340,915	95,918	498,640	...	...	1,354,952
1950	313,720	47,887	373,320	98,399	519,463	...	...	1,352,789

* Discontinued on 1st October, 1942.

† Calendar year ended six months earlier.

The receipts from racing clubs and associations in 1948-49 included £263,874, representing one-half of the levy of 1 per cent. on bookmakers' turnovers imposed by metropolitan clubs from 1st January, 1948; an amount of £176,205 applied to the year 1948-49 and £87,669 represented collections in 1947-48 which had been held in suspense pending the result of litigation.

Commonwealth entertainments tax on admissions to race meetings, which has been imposed since 1st October, 1942, amounted in New South Wales to £265,986 in 1946-47, £299,972 in 1947-48 and £293,367 in 1948-49. These amounts are exclusive of tax on periodical and season tickets.

Further references to taxes on betting and racing are contained in the chapter "Social Condition."

STATE ENTERTAINMENTS TAX.

The tax on admissions to entertainments imposed by the State Government as from 1st January, 1930, was discontinued on 1st October, 1942, in accordance with the uniform tax plan described on the next page.

STATE MOTOR TAX.

Taxes are levied by the State on motor vehicles, and fees and charges are imposed in respect of motor transport services and the registration and licensing of vehicles and drivers in terms of the Motor Vehicles (Taxation) Act, the Motor Tax Management Act, the Transport Act, and the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act. Details as to the rates of taxes, fees and charges, the amounts collected and their allocation among the various road and transport funds are shown in the chapter "Motor and Other Licensed Vehicles" of this Year Book. See also Tables 664 and 682 in this chapter.

COMMONWEALTH TAXES.

UNIFORM INCOME TAX AND ENTERTAINMENTS TAX.

Plans to achieve uniformity in the taxation of incomes and entertainments throughout Australia were adopted in 1942, and the Commonwealth became the sole authority levying these taxes. Formerly the Commonwealth and each of the States levied separate taxes on incomes and each of the States, except Queensland, taxed entertainments.

The uniform income tax, introduced as from 1st July, 1942, was first levied on income derived in 1941-42. The uniform entertainments tax operated as from 1st October, 1942. Initially the plans were devised as temporary war-time measures. In 1946, however, the Commonwealth passed legislation continuing the uniform income tax indefinitely, and the uniform entertainments tax has been continued in practice.

The States are reimbursed for vacating these fields of taxation by annual grants from the Commonwealth. Separate reimbursement grants were paid in respect of each tax until the end of 1945-46, when provision was made for the payment of an annual grant covering both taxes. Payment of these grants is conditional upon a State refraining from levying tax on incomes; a similar restraint upon State taxation of entertainments was suspended as from 1st July, 1946.

Annually from 1942-43 each State received in respect of the uniform income tax a fixed sum (aggregate for all States £33,489,000) calculated on the basis of its average receipts from income tax in the two years ended 30th June, 1941. Under the uniform entertainments tax an annual aggregate grant of £765,787 (£574,341 for nine months in 1942-43) was paid to the States, each receiving an amount equal to its collections of entertainments tax in 1941-42.

The scale of reimbursements was increased under the legislation of 1946 and provision for further increase was made in 1947 and again in 1948.

The 1946 plan provided for an aggregate grant of £40,000,000 in 1946-47 and 1947-48, and in each year thereafter the aggregate grant was to be determined by increasing the sum of £40,000,000 proportionately with the growth of population since 1st July, 1947, and further increasing the resultant amount by a percentage equal to *one-half* the percentage increase in the average wage per person employed as compared with the average wage in 1946-47.

By the 1947 amendment the minimum aggregate grant for 1947-48 and later years was raised to £45,000,000. Any excess of £45,000,000 over the aggregate grant as determined under the 1946 plan was to be payable as a separate supplementary grant.

The 1948 amendments varied the formula for determining the total amount to be distributed amongst the States in 1948-49 and subsequent years. For each of these years the aggregate grant is to be computed by increasing the sum of £45,000,000 (in place of £40,000,000 as formerly) in the proportion which the total population of the States at the beginning of the year bears to the population at 1st July, 1947, and increasing the resultant amount by the full (instead of one-half) percentage, if any, by which the average wage per person employed in the year preceding the year of grant exceeds the average wage in 1945-46 (instead of 1946-47).

The annual reimbursements in the years 1942-43 to 1949-50 and their distribution amongst the States are shown in the following table:

Table 669.—Annual Reimbursements to States under Uniform Taxation.*

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
AMOUNT REIMBURSED TO STATES (£).							
1942-43 to 1945-46†	15,516,830	6,890,259	5,821,000	2,458,043	2,644,186	924,469	34,254,787
1946-47	16,477,000	8,860,000	6,601,000	3,458,000	3,384,000	1,220,000	40,000,000
1947-48	18,537,000	9,967,000	7,426,000	3,890,000	3,807,000	1,373,000	45,000,000
1948-49	22,021,712	12,098,479	8,832,622	4,630,081	4,494,632	1,666,945	53,744,471
1949-50	25,489,859	14,303,485	10,230,827	5,370,255	5,172,433	1,970,420	62,537,279
PROPORTION OF TOTAL (per cent.).							
1942-43 to 1945-46	45.30	20.11	16.99	7.18	7.72	2.70	100.00
1946-47	41.19	22.15	16.50	8.65	8.46	3.05	100.00
1947-48	40.98	22.51	16.43	8.62	8.36	3.10	100.00
1948-49	40.76	22.87	16.36	8.59	8.27	3.15	100.00

* Total reimbursements, comprising Commonwealth grant and arrears of State income tax collected.

† Total reduced by £191,446 in 1942-43 as uniform Entertainments Tax operated only nine months.

Of the basic grants of £40,000,000 in 1946-47 and 1947-48 each State received a prescribed amount and the supplementary grant of £5,000,000 in 1947-48 was allocated in the same proportions. After 1947-48 the aggregate grant is distributable in accordance with the following formula:

(a) In nine years, 1948-49 to 1956-57, a part of the total diminishing by one-tenth yearly, from nine-tenths in 1948-49 to one-tenth in 1956-57, is to be allocated in the same proportions as the sum of £40,000,000 in 1946-47. The balance (i.e., one-tenth in 1948-49, rising to nine-tenths in 1956-57) is to be distributed in proportion to the populations of the States as adjusted to give weight to the number of school children and relative sparsity of population.

(b) In 1957-58 and each year thereafter the total amount is to be distributed in proportion to the adjusted population of the States.

(*) The adjusted population of a State in any year is calculated by adding to the population at the beginning of the year four times the number of children aged 5 to 15 years, and increasing the resultant number by a percentage equal to the percentage which the sum of—

(a) three-quarters of the population in areas with a density of less than one person per square mile,

(b) half the population in areas with a density of one and under two persons per square mile, and

(c) one-quarter of the population in areas with a density of two and under three persons per square mile,

is of the total population.

If in any year the amount due to a State as thus calculated is less than the amount allotted to it in 1946-47, the State is to be paid the same as in 1946-47, and the balance is to be distributed amongst the remaining States as if they were all the States.

The reimbursements denoted are the gross amounts receivable by the States under the uniform tax plan. The amount receivable from the Commonwealth as grant in any year is the net amount after deducting arrears of State income tax collected in the year. In the event of the uniform income tax ceasing to operate an amount equivalent to the aggregate of such deductions, less refunds of State taxes made by the Commonwealth, is to be paid to the States, with interest thereon to 30th June, 1946, at a rate not less than 3 per cent. per annum. Collections of arrears of State income taxes totalled £11,260,337 to 30th June, 1949, while the Commonwealth paid £1,363,320 in refunds of State income taxes.

COMMONWEALTH INCOME TAX AND SOCIAL SERVICES CONTRIBUTION.

Income tax has been levied by the Commonwealth since 1915-16.

Commonwealth taxation of incomes of individuals is levied in the form of "income tax" and "social services contribution." The social services contribution was introduced as from 1st January, 1946; proceeds of the levy are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund and are then transferred to the National Welfare Fund for expenditure on social services (see the chapter "Social Condition").

Company income tax is levied on income derived in the year preceding the year of tax, and the tax is payable in a lump sum following the issue of an assessment notice.

As from July, 1944 the taxation on incomes of individuals, including the social services contribution since January, 1946, has been on the "pay as you earn" system. Under this system, individuals are required to make payments on a prescribed scale during a year on account of tax on income derived in that year. In the case of employees, instalments are deducted at the source from weekly, etc., salaries and wages. Non-employees are required to pay in lump sum a provisional tax which, as a rule, is calculated on the assumption that income of the current year will be equal to that of the previous year. The actual liability for income tax and social services contribution is finally assessed from returns which all taxpayers must render after the close of the income year. Differences between instalments and provisional tax paid, and the liability assessed, are adjusted in assessment notices.

Residents of Australia are liable for tax on income derived in Australia and on dividends from sources outside Australia. The tax on ex-Australian dividends is, however, limited to any excess of Australian tax over non-Australian tax thereon. Other income from non-Australian sources is exempt if subject to tax in the country where it is derived.

Non-Residents of Australia are liable for tax on income derived from sources within Australia.

An agreement between the Governments of the United Kingdom and Australia provides for the avoidance of double taxation of income originating in one country and accruing to a resident of the other country.

Zone Allowances of £20 or £120 are made as a special deduction from the income of residents of certain prescribed areas by reason of uncongenial climatic conditions, isolation and high living costs.

Exemptions.—Certain incomes are exempt from income tax and social services contribution, including the official salary of the Governor-General, the State Governors and official representatives of other countries, and of prescribed international organisations; the revenue of local authorities and of charitable, religious, scientific and similar institutions not carried on for gain; income from gold mining; war pensions and invalid, age and widows' pensions; child endowment; and Commonwealth unemployment and sickness benefits.

There is a general exemption from social services contribution where the income does not exceed £104, and from income tax on incomes up to £250 in 1947-48, £350 in 1948-49 and £500 in 1949-50. Where, however, there are dependants the concessions allowed have the effect of raising the limit of exemption as illustrated in the following table:—

Table 670.—Limits of Income not Subject to Tax.

Individuals with Dependants as under.	1947-48.		1948-49.		1949-50.	
	Social Services Contri- bution.	Income Tax.	Social Services Contri- bution.	Income Tax.	Social Services Contri- bution.	Income Tax.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
None	104	250	104	350	104	500
Wife	200	396	200	501	200	660
„ and child ...	283	513	283	613	283	771
„ „ two children	317	572	317	669	317	827
„ „ three children	350	630	350	726	350	883
„ „ four children	400	689	400	783	400	939

Taxable Income is gross income less expenses incurred in earning it.

Rates of Tax.—The rates of social services contribution are the same for both personal exertion income and property income, but the rates of income tax are generally higher on property than on personal exertion income. In the case of composite incomes the rate of income tax applicable to each class of income is that which would have applied if the whole income had been derived from that class.

Where income is derived from agricultural or pastoral pursuits the rates are determined by averaging the taxable income from all sources over a period of five years ending with the year of income.

Rates of Social Services Contribution—1949-50 Income.—Concessions for dependants, medical expenses, etc., which in the case of income tax are allowable as rebates of tax, are made by adjustment of the rate of contribution where the taxable income exceeds the sum of the concessional rebatable amounts (see page 792) by less than £500. Where the excess of taxable income is greater the concessions are allowed in the income tax assessment.

The rates of social services contribution (as pence per £1 of taxable income derived in 1949-50) may be ascertained by reference to the amount by which the taxable income exceeds the sum of the rebatable amounts. Where such excess is—

$$(a) \text{ £100 or less, rate} = \text{amount of excess} \times \frac{3}{100}.$$

$$(b) \text{ £101 or more, rate} = 3d. \text{ increasing by } \frac{3}{80} d. \text{ for every £1 of the excess over £100 to the maximum rate of } 18d. \text{ where the excess is £500 or more.}$$

The rate so ascertained is applied to the whole of the taxable income.

The contribution payable may not exceed half the excess of the taxable income over £104, or where there are dependants, £156. The minimum contribution is 10s.

Rates of Income Tax.—The amount of income tax ascertained by reference to the following rates of tax is reducible by rebates calculated as described below. As an example of the computation of rates of tax, the rate on a taxable income of £793 derived in 1949-50 from personal exertion is 9.2489d., being the average amount of tax per £1 of income taking £500 @ nil, and £293 @ 25.032d., i.e., $293 \times [18 + (293 \times .024)]$.

Rates, 1949-50 Income.—

Taxable Income.		Rates of Tax per £1 of Taxable Income.	
£	£	PERSONAL EXERTION.	
		£	d.
501 to 1,000	500 at Nil,	balance at	18 increasing by .024 for each £1 of balance.
1,001 „ 2,000	1,000 „ 15	„	.42 „ „ .02 „ „
2,001 „ 5,000	2,000 „ 35.5	„	.82 „ „ .01 „ „
5,001 „ 10,000	5,000 „ 82.6	„	1.42 „ „ .002 „ „
10,000 and over	10,000 „ 117.3	„	1.62 „ „
		PROPERTY.	
£	£	£	d.
351 to 500	350 at Nil,	balance at	7.75 increasing by .005 for each £1 of balance.
501 „ 1,000	500 „ 2.55	„	.28 „ „ .03 „ „
1,001 „ 2,000	1,000 „ 22.775	„	.58 „ „ .022 „ „
2,001 „ 5,000	2,000 „ 51.3875	„	1.02 „ „ .008 „ „
5,001 „ 10,000	5,000 „ 96.155	„	1.50 „ „ .0012 „ „
10,000 and over	10,000 „ 126.0775	„	1.62 „ „

Concessional Rebates of Income Tax are based on *rebatable amounts* as prescribed for allowable dependants and as represented by actual payments in respect of certain items of expense incurred by the taxpayer. The amount of rebate is calculated by applying to the rebatable amounts the personal exertion rate of income tax appropriate to the taxpayer's total taxable income *plus* 18d., which is the maximum rate of social services contribution. The rebatable amounts are indicated below, those relating to dependants showing the maximum rebate allowed for each:—

(1) For Dependants:—

	Rebatable Amount.	Maximum Rebate.
	£	£
a. Spouse (or female relative caring for widowed taxpayer's children)	150	45
b. Daughter keeping house for widowed taxpayer ...	150	45
c. Housekeeper caring for children dependent on taxpayer †	150	45
d. Mother and Father wholly maintained by taxpayer, each	150	45
e. Children under age 16 years—		
one child ...	100	45
each other child ...	50	15
f. Invalid child, brother, or sister, age 16 years or over, each	100‡	45
g. Children age 16 to 19 years, at School or University (full time) each	100§	45

* A taxpayer (income under £350) entitled to rebate for a dependant is allowed an additional rebate of tax on £50 less £1 for every £2 of income in excess of £250. † Not allowed if rebate under (a) or (b) is claimed. ‡ Less amount of any invalid pension received.

§ Less value of any Government assistance for education.

No rebate is allowed in respect of a spouse (or female relative), or daughter-housekeeper, whose separate income is £100 or more; full rebate is allowed if the separate income does not exceed £50 and partial rebate if the income is between £50 and £100.

(2) The actual payments in respect of the taxpayer, spouse, and children—including only those under age 21 years in respect of items (a) to (c) for: (a) medical and hospital expenses (including dental expenses up to £10, optical expenses and, in case of blindness or total invalidity, pay of attendant) up to a maximum of £50 for each member of the family; (b) artificial limbs, eyes or hearing aids; (c) funeral expenses up to £30; and (d) life assurance, superannuation and friendly society benefits, up to £150.

(3) The actual payments in respect of (a) annual rates and land tax on non-income producing property and (b) gifts of £1 or more for certain philanthropic or educational objects or defence purposes (not exceeding taxable income).

The concessional rebates under (1) and (2) above are allowed to residents only; those under (3) are allowed to residents and non-residents.

Other Rebates are the excess of tax at current rates over tax at 1930-31 rates on interest from Commonwealth loans issued prior to 1st January, 1940; 2s. in the £1 on interest from Commonwealth loans of later issue and State and semi-Governmental loans issued free of State income tax; one-third of tax at personal exertion rate on calls paid to companies engaged in afforestation or mining or prospecting for gold, oil, and certain other minerals.

Amount of Tax Payable.—Examples of the amount of tax payable on incomes of individuals derived in the year 1949-50, are shown in the following table. The amounts are the totals of the separate levies for social services contribution and income tax. In the successive income years following 1944-45, when the highest war-time rates were applied, the rates of tax have been reduced, and in 1947-48 the rebates allowed for dependants were enlarged.

Table 671.—Tax on Income of Individuals.

Income Tax and Social Services Contribution on Income Derived in 1949-50.

Taxable Income.	On Property Income.		On Personal Exertion Income.			
	Without Dependants.	Without Dependants.	With Dependants.			
			Wife.	Wife and Child.	Wife and Two Children.	
£	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
105	0 10	0 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
150	3 1	3 1	.....	.....	.....	.....
200	5 12	5 12	.....	.....	.....	.....
250	9 0	9 0	1 12	.....	.....	.....
300	13 2	13 2	4 18	0 19	.....	.....
350	18 1*	18 1	9 17	4 8	2 4	.....
400	25 8	23 15	14 8	8 9	5 0	.....
500	42 16	37 10*	25 16	17 19	14 1	.....
600	63 5	53 10	40 6*	30 19*	26 5	.....
800	111 11	91 10	74 7	62 18	60 0*	.....
1,000	169 18	137 10	116 18	103 3	98 6	.....
1,250	254 16	205 4	180 12	164 4	156 0	.....
1,500	351 3	283 7	255 0	236 2	226 13	.....
2,000	578 5	470 17	435 11	412 0	400 5	.....
3,000	1,111 11	929 3	884 3	853 4	838 4	.....
4,000	1,711 11	1,470 17	1,425 17	1,389 2	1,374 2	.....
5,000	2,378 5	2,095 17	2,050 17	2,008 19	1,993 19	.....
10,000	6,003 5	5,637 10	5,592 10	5,547 10	5,532 10	.....
20,000	13,503 5	13,137 10	13,092 10	13,047 10	13,032 10	.....

* To this level the amount is Social Services Contribution only; succeeding amounts include Social Services Contribution at 18d. per £1 of income and the balance is income tax.

In the examples no allowance has been made for rebates other than the concessional rebates for the dependants indicated. The concessions for dependants are the same whether the income is derived from personal exertion or property; therefore, the tax payable on property income where there is dependent wife or wife and one or two children may be ascertained by the allowance of concessions equal to the amounts allowed under personal exertion income.

Assessments of Resident Individuals.—Analysis of the assessments of Commonwealth tax on incomes derived in 1946-47 by individuals resident in New South Wales and Australia is shown below. The particulars are classified according to the actual income of taxpayers, which includes certain deductions of a concessional nature and exempt income.

Table 672.—Commonwealth Tax Assessments on Incomes Derived in 1946-47 by Resident Individuals.

Grade of Actual Income.	Residents of New South Wales.			Residents of Australia.		
	Tax-payers.	Total Income.	Tax Assessed.*	Tax-payers.	Total Income.	Tax Assessed.*
£	Number.	£thousand.		Number.	£thousand.	
150 and under ...	82,047	10,522	279	214,790	27,543	724
151 to 200 ...	108,487	19,094	903	282,529	49,691	2,300
201 „ 250 ...	104,182	23,360	1,755	271,790	61,048	4,461
	294,716	52,976	2,937	769,109	138,282	7,485
251 „ 300 ...	99,544	27,548	2,376	292,173	80,954	6,682
301 „ 350 ...	143,655	46,843	4,405	386,160	125,863	11,558
351 „ 400 ...	133,063	49,800	5,149	322,688	120,626	12,224
401 „ 500 ...	129,856	57,389	6,857	311,376	137,772	16,230
	800,834	234,556	21,724	2,081,506	603,497	54,179
501 „ 600 ...	53,074	28,841	4,108	132,164	71,884	10,092
601 „ 800 ...	41,577	28,422	4,864	102,806	70,295	11,829
801 „ 1,000 ...	16,018	14,225	2,910	41,840	37,171	7,435
	911,503	306,044	33,606	2,358,316	782,847	83,535
1,001 to 1,250 ...	9,582	10,642	2,498	26,715	29,709	6,805
1,251 „ 1,500 ...	5,494	7,523	1,979	15,512	21,229	5,465
1,501 „ 2,000 ...	5,915	10,163	3,047	16,503	28,323	8,319
	932,494	334,372	41,130	2,417,046	862,108	104,124
2,001 „ 3,000 ...	4,578	11,023	3,990	12,645	30,437	10,835
3,001 „ 4,000 ...	1,538	5,274	2,289	4,260	14,571	6,233
4,001 „ 5,000 ...	721	3,191	1,523	1,888	8,390	3,977
	939,331	353,860	48,932	2,435,839	915,506	125,169
5,001 to 10,000 ...	787	5,122	2,747	2,159	14,175	7,471
10,001 „ 15,000 ...	127	1,514	878	317	3,779	2,110
15,001 and over ...	65	1,691	1,031	183	4,579	2,643
Total ...	940,310	362,187	53,588	2,438,498	938,039	137,393

* Comprises Social Services Contribution and Income Tax.

Commonwealth Taxation of Companies.

Company Income Tax is levied on the net income of a company derived in the year preceding the year of tax. A co-operative company is allowed a deduction of the amount distributed among its shareholders as rebates or bonuses based on business done by shareholders with the company, also the amount of interest or dividends on shares distributed to shareholders. Otherwise dividends paid by companies to shareholders are not allowed as a deduction and are assessable in the hands of the shareholder, but a resident company receives a rebate of the tax on dividends included in taxable income. Prior to the income year 1939-40 other shareholders were entitled to rebates of tax on dividends as described in earlier issues of the Year Book. Social services contribution is not payable by companies, except in respect of the special tax on undistributed income of private companies (see below).

Ordinary Company Tax on income derived in 1947-48 and 1948-49 is at the rate of 5s. in the £1 on the taxable income up to £5,000 and 6s. in the £1 on the balance of such income. The rates payable by mutual life assurance companies are 4s. and 5s., respectively. On incomes derived in the years 1941-42 to 1946-47 the rate of tax was 6s. (mutual life assurance companies 5s.) in the £1 on the whole of the taxable income.

Company Super Tax at the rate of 1s. in the £1 is payable on the taxable income in excess of £5,000 derived in the year 1939-40 to 1948-49 by companies except the following, *viz.*, private companies, co-operative companies and mutual life assurance companies.

Undistributed Profits Tax has been applied to *public companies* since 1940-41 (on income derived in 1939-40 and subsequently) at the rate of 2s. in the £1 on the undistributed income. The undistributed income of a public company is the taxable income less ordinary company tax and super tax assessed thereon, undistributed profits tax and non-Australian taxes (on income assessable to Australian tax) paid in the year of income, net loss incurred in ex-Australian business, and dividends paid out of the taxable income within six months (non-resident company, nine months) after the close of the year of income.

Private Companies are required to pay as *undistributed profits tax* the additional amount of income tax and social services contribution which would have been payable by shareholders had a sufficient distribution of the distributable income been made. The principles governing the application of this tax under amended provisions operative in respect of income derived in 1947-48 and subsequent years, broadly stated, are as follows:—The “distributable income” is ascertained by deducting from taxable income ordinary company tax assessed thereon, non-Australian tax paid on income assessable to Australian tax and net loss incurred in ex-Australian business. A company is allowed to retain portion of its distributable income free of undistributed profits tax, the amount of deduction consisting of the aggregate of 30 per cent. of the first £2,000 of distributable income, then 25 per cent., 20 per cent. and 15 per cent., respectively, of each successive £2,000 and 10 per cent. of the distributable income in excess of £8,000. After this deduction from the distributable income, the remainder represents a “sufficient distribution” and calculation of the additional tax is based upon the excess of this amount over dividends paid from taxable income within a prescribed period. Rebates of tax are allowed to shareholders in respect of dividends received by them from a private company out of income on which undistributed profits tax has been paid.

COLLECTIONS OF COMMONWEALTH TAX ON INCOMES.

The amount of Commonwealth tax on incomes collected in each of the last three years, inclusive of tax instalments deducted from wages of employees, is shown below—

Commonwealth Tax on Income—				1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.
				£	£	£
Individuals—						
Income Tax	...	...	...	91,663,127	109,214,017	95,416,302
Social Services Contribution	...	...	...	71,447,848	90,255,065	100,559,869
Companies	...	...	...	69,789,080	72,877,791	83,677,452
Total Collections	...	...	...	232,900,055	272,346,873	279,653,623

Reimbursement grants paid by the Commonwealth to the States under the uniform tax plan amounted to £44,588,023 in 1947-48, £53,487,792 in 1948-49 and £62,270,719 in 1949-50. In addition the States received arrears of State income taxes totalling £411,977 in 1947-48, £256,679 in 1948-49, and £267,000 in 1949-50.

COMMONWEALTH ENTERTAINMENTS TAX.

Commonwealth Entertainments Tax was levied for the first time in January, 1917, and discontinued in October, 1933. The Commonwealth reimposed the tax (at higher rates) as from 1st October, 1942, when the States—except Queensland, where the tax was not levied—suspended taxation of this nature in accordance with the uniform tax plan described on page 788.

Exemptions from the Commonwealth tax include, generally, admissions to entertainments conducted for purely public, patriotic, philanthropic, religious or charitable purposes, also to entertainments which are wholly educational in character or partly educational and partly scientific and conducted by a body not carried on for profit.

Entertainments where all the performers are actually present and performing (*e.g.*, stage play) are taxed at lower rates than other entertainments and in February, 1949, games and sports (*e.g.*, football, cricket, tennis) conducted by non-profit bodies were brought under the lower scale. The rates of tax were reduced on 1st October, 1949, when the following scales were introduced:—

Table 673.—Rates of Commonwealth Entertainments Tax.

Admission Charge.	Tax per Admission.		Admission Charge.	Tax per Admission.	
	Stage Play, etc.	Other.		Stage Play, etc.	Other.
	d.	d.		d.	d.
1s. ...	...	2	3s. 1d. to 3s. 6d. ...	8	10
1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d. ...	...	4	3s. 7d. „ 4s. 0d. ...	9	12
1s. 4d. „ 1s. 6d. ...	3	4	4s. 1d. „ 4s. 6d. ...	10	13
1s. 7d. „ 2s. 0d. ...	4	5	4s. 7d. „ 5s. 0d. ...	11	15
2s. 1d. „ 2s. 6d. ...	5	7	5s. 1d. „ 5s. 6d. ...	13	17
2s. 7d. „ 3s. 0d. ...	6	9	5s. 7d. „ 6s. 0d.* ...	15	20

* Where the charge for admission exceeds six shillings, the tax per admission is: (a) for stage plays etc., 17d. plus 1½d. for 6d. or part thereof by which the charge exceeds 6s. 6d.; (b) for other entertainments, 22d. plus 2½d. for each 6d. or part thereof by which the charge exceeds 6s. 6d. A fraction of 1d. less than ½d. is disregarded and ½d. is regarded as 1d.

A special scale of rates is payable where a separate charge of 3d. or more is made for refreshments at dances, etc., or for the use of facilities for participation in entertainments at amusement parks.

The amount of Commonwealth Entertainments Tax collected in Australia was £5,198,337 in 1947-48, £5,298,677 in 1948-49, and £4,697,906 in 1949-50, including collections in New South Wales of approximately £2,190,000, £2,226,000, and £1,959,000 in the respective years.

Further particulars are shown in the chapter "Social Condition."

COMMONWEALTH LAND TAX.

The land tax imposed in 1910 was the first direct taxation by the Commonwealth. It is a graduated tax on the unimproved value of the lands in Australia.

Land to the value of £5,000 owned by a resident of Australia is exempt from the tax. The ordinary rate of tax payable by residents is 1 $\frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{5}$ d. for the first £1 of value in excess of £5,000, then it increases uniformly by $\frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{5}$ d. for every increase of £1 to 5d. in the £1 on a taxable value of £75,000, and the tax is 9d. for every £1 in excess of that amount.

The ordinary rate payable by absentee owners is 1d. in the £1 on the value up to £5,000 and the rate on higher values is 1d. more than the corresponding rate payable by a resident.

Super tax is levied on assessments made after 1st July, 1941, where the taxable value exceeds £20,000. The rate is 20 per cent. of the tax at ordinary rate or 1 per cent. of the amount by which taxable value exceeds £20,000, whichever is the less.

Lands owned by a State, municipality, or other public authority, or a State savings bank, and those used for religious, charitable or educational purposes are exempt from the tax. There is also exemption of lands owned by life assurance societies and trade unions, and grounds owned by clubs, etc., and used for sports (except golf and horse racing), but the exemption is only partial if the lands are not used solely for the purposes of such bodies. In the case of non-mutual life assurance societies, the amount of exemption is reduced in the proportion which the value of policies in Australia bears to the total value of policies.

Land values for purposes of assessments of land tax after 13th March, 1942, have been "pegged" at the values assessed for the financial year 1939-40 and the compilation of statistics regarding land tax assessments, as given below in respect of taxable lands held in New South Wales from 1937 to 1941, has been discontinued temporarily.

Table 674.—Federal Land Tax, Value of Taxable Lands in New South Wales.

Year.	Taxable Lands at 30th June.				Tax Assessed.		Area of Country Lands Assessed..
	Improved Value.		Unimproved Value.		Town Lands.	Country Lands.	
	Town.	Country.	Town.	Country.			
	£thousand.				£		thous. acres
1937	144,572	117,429	63,920	53,948	436,692.	208,651	32,785
1938	149,889	119,377	64,832	53,502	497,221	227,912	32,105
1939	163,213	119,455	71,964	54,269	567,391	231,523	32,035
1940	163,751	123,589	72,365	56,933	1,142,123	471,573	34,335
1941	173,918	124,277	71,977	57,123	1,368,264.	545,829	35,133.

Ordinary rates of tax were increased by 11.1 per cent. in 1938-39 and 100 per cent. in 1940-41, and a super tax was imposed in 1941-42.

Receipts from Federal land tax in Australia amounted to £3,640,900 in 1947-48, £3,032,316 in 1948-49 and £4,210,576 in 1949-50.

COMMONWEALTH ESTATE DUTIES.

The Estates Duty Assessment Act came into operation on 21st December, 1914, and provides for the imposition of a Commonwealth duty on properties of persons dying after the commencement of the Act.

Where the whole of the estate passes to the widow, children or grandchildren there is a statutory exemption of £2,000 from the value of the estate for duty and it diminishes by £1 for every £10 of value between £2,000 and £10,000, and by £1 for every £2 of value in excess of £10,000. Where no part of the estate passes to the widow, children or grandchildren, the exemption is £1,000, diminishing by £1 for every £10 of value between £1,000 and £6,000 and by £1 for every £8 of value in excess of £6,000. Proportionate deductions are allowed when only part of an estate passes to the widow, children and grandchildren.

Estates of members of the Naval, Military and Air Forces who died during the war or within three years thereafter, as a result of injury received or disease contracted on active service, are exempt, to the extent of £5,000, in respect of such part of the estate as passes to certain next of kin.

The rates of duty, ranging from 1 per cent. to 15 per cent. of the dutiable value of the estate, remained unchanged from the date of commencement in 1914 to 20th May, 1940; then a new scale, ranging from 3 per cent. to 20 per cent., was introduced. The rates on estates exceeding £20,000 in value were increased in the following year and the rates on estates of persons dying on or after 3rd December, 1941, are as follows:—

Value for Duty of the Estate.	Rates of Duty (per cent. of value for duty).
Not exceeding £10,000	3 per cent.
£10,001 to £20,000	3 per cent. increasing by $\frac{3}{100}$ per cent. for every £100 of value in excess of £10,000.
£20,001 to £120,000	6 per cent. increasing by $\frac{2}{100}$ per cent. for every £100 of value in excess of £20,000.
£120,001 to £499,999	26 per cent. increasing by $\frac{1}{200}$ per cent. for every £1,000 of value in excess of £120,000
£500,000 or more	27.9 per cent.

The amount of Federal estate duty collected in the Commonwealth was £4,555,004 in 1947-48, £4,740,362 in 1948-49 and £6,054,250 in 1949-50.

GIFT DUTY.

A gift duty has been imposed by the Commonwealth on dispositions of property, real or personal, made after 28th October, 1941, without adequate consideration in money or money's worth. Gifts by residents are subject to duty if the property concerned is situated in or out of Australia, and gifts by non-residents if the property is in Australia.

In respect of gifts made on or after 3rd June, 1947, duty is not payable unless the aggregate value of all gifts by the same donor at the same time, or during the period of 18 months previously or 18 months subsequently, exceeds £2,000. The previous exemption was £500. The rates of duty, based on the aggregate value of the donor's gifts within the period of three years, are the same as the rates of estate duty shown above.

Duty is not payable in respect of gifts by employers in the form of contributions to funds for employees' pensions, etc., or retiring allowances, gratuities or bonuses; gifts to institutions or organisations not carried on for profit; gifts to the Commonwealth or a State; business gifts for the purpose of obtaining commercial benefit or writing off irrecoverable debts; premiums up to £100 per annum for life assurance for the benefit of wife or children; small gifts to the same donee which do not exceed in the aggregate £50 during the period of three years; and gifts for the maintenance, education or apprenticeship of any person, having regard to the legal and moral obligations of the donor to afford such assistance.

Commonwealth receipts from gift duty were £780,401 in 1947-48, £581,463 in 1948-49 and £744,792 in 1949-50.

PAY-ROLL TAX.

A tax on pay-rolls was introduced by the Commonwealth in July, 1941 to secure additional revenue for child endowment. Since July, 1945 the tax has formed part of the finances of the National Welfare Fund, as described in the chapter "Social Condition."

The tax is payable by employers, including the State Government and statutory bodies; municipal and local government bodies; also by Commonwealth public authorities, where wages are not paid out of the Commonwealth Consolidated Revenue Fund. Employers whose pay-roll does not exceed £1,040 in the year, religious or public benevolent institutions and public hospitals are exempt. The tax is not levied on wages paid by the Governor-General or State Governors, or wages paid to official staffs of British or Dominion trade commissioners, or of diplomatic or consular representatives of any country.

The tax is levied on wages, salaries, commission, bonuses and allowances paid or payable in respect of any period after 30th June, 1941, less a deduction of £1,040 per annum. As a general rule the tax is collected monthly on pay-rolls which exceed £20 a week, and adjustment is made annually where necessary. The rate of tax is 2½ per cent.

Receipts from pay-roll tax in Australia amounted to £16,594,764 in 1947-48, £19,802,924 in 1948-49 and £22,727,821 in 1949-50.

CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND PRIMAGE DUTIES.

The power to impose customs and excise duties in Australia is vested exclusively in the Commonwealth. Particulars regarding the customs and excise tariffs and the ad valorem primage duty, are published in the chapter "Oversea Trade" of this Year Book.

SALES TAX.

A sales tax on locally manufactured and imported goods has been imposed by the Commonwealth since 1st August, 1930. The tax is payable by manufacturers and wholesale merchants on sales of taxable goods to retailers or consumers, and by importers on taxable goods imported by retailers, consumers and users. The tax is not charged on sales by manufacturers or wholesale merchants to other manufacturers or merchants (unless the goods are for use by the purchaser).

Certain goods are exempt from the tax and since November, 1940, taxable goods have been classified into groups each with a different rate of sales tax. The list of exempt goods and the classification of taxable goods have been varied from time to time.

The rates of sales tax charged from time to time have been as follows:—

Date.	per cent.	Date.	per cent.
1930—1st August ...	2½	1940—22nd November	5, 10 or 15
1931—11th July ...	6	1941—30th October ...	5, 10 or 20
1933—26th October ...	5	1942—1st May ...	12½ or 25
1936—11th September ...	4	1943—21st July ...	7½, 12½ or 25
1938—22nd September ...	5	1946—15th November	10 or 25
1939—9th September ...	6	1949—8th September	8½ or 25
1940—3rd May ...	8½	1950—13th October	8½, 10, 25, or 33½

The amount of sales tax collected in Australia was £34,728,579 in 1947-48, £39,029,276 in 1948-49 and £42,424,580 in 1949-50.

GOLD TAX.

The Gold Tax, imposed by the Commonwealth (see page 771 of Official Year Book No. 51) from 15th September, 1939, was suspended from 20th September, 1947.

The amount of gold tax collected by the Commonwealth was £556,435 in 1946-47 and £10,713 in 1947-48, and refunds of tax were made amounting to £4,605 in 1948-49 and £9,217 in 1949-50.

WOOL CONTRIBUTORY CHARGE AND WHEAT EXPORT CHARGE.

Particulars of the contributory charge on wool are given on page 695 and of the wheat export charge on page 608 of this Year Book. Proceeds of these charges are used for the special purposes of the wool-growing and wheat industries and are, therefore, to be distinguished from taxation as applied to general revenue purposes.

STATE FINANCE.

The divisions of the public accounts of the State of New South Wales at 30th June, 1950 are listed in Table 685. The following are the chief operating accounts:—

The *Consolidated Revenue Fund* was created by the Constitution Act. All taxes and territorial and other revenues of the Crown are paid to this fund, unless it is prescribed by statute that they are to be paid into some other fund. Subject to certain charges fixed by the Constitution Act, the fund may be appropriated by Parliament for expenditure on specific purposes, as prescribed by statute. Parliamentary appropriations may be

either special or annual. A special appropriation is one which is contained in an Act which itself gives authority for the expenditure incurred on the object or function to which it relates. Annual appropriations are made each year to meet expenses of government not covered by special appropriations and not provided for by payments from special funds. Annual appropriations or balances of consolidated revenue are not available for expenditure after the end of the year for which they were voted.

The funds of the *Railways, Transport Trusts and Sydney Harbour Trust* relating to the State-owned transport services are described in the chapters, "Railways," "Tramways and Omnibuses," and "Shipping."

Particulars of the *Closer Settlement Fund* for the promotion of land settlement are shown on page 812.

The *Road Transport and Traffic Fund* and the *State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund* dealing with the administration and control of road traffic and the regulation of commercial motor vehicles are described in the chapter "Motor and Other Licensed Vehicles."

The *Special Deposits Account* is an account in the Treasury books for recording transactions relating to sums held by or deposited with the Treasurer, which the Treasurer directs to be carried to the Special Deposits Account. The funds in this account are not subject to annual appropriations by Parliament, and balances may be expended at any time subject to certain regulations and the issue of warrants.

The *General Loan Account* receives moneys borrowed by the Government on the issue of stock, Treasury bills, and debentures under the authority of a Loan Act. All expenditure from loan moneys must be authorised under an Appropriation Act, in the same manner as the ordinary expenditure chargeable to the general revenue. At the close of a financial year unapplied appropriations and balances or appropriations made by a Loan Act passed two years or longer lapse, except for the payment of claims in respect of any outstanding contract or work in progress.

REVENUE ACCOUNTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

A summary of the combined revenue operations of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the chief business undertakings of the State is shown in Table 675. Though not embracing all State activities, the table covers the field comprised by the State revenue budget. Formerly it included the Road Transport and Traffic Fund, which is shown with other special road funds on page 810.

The Consolidated Revenue Fund relates mainly to the administrative functions of government, including the provision of social services. It is on a "cash" or "receipts and payments" basis, while the accounts of the business undertakings are on an "income and expenditure" basis.

In aggregating the "cash" and "income and expenditure" accounts to form a single statement, it is necessary to eliminate double counting of debt charges which arises from the book-keeping practice of paying all debt charges from Consolidated Revenue Fund in the first instance, and offsetting such payments with recoups from the business undertakings of a share of the debt charges applicable to them. When, by reason of unprofitable working, the undertakings are unable to recoup their due proportion of the charges, the amount unrecovered remains as a payment from the Consolidated Revenue Fund and is included also as an accrued charge in

the "income and expenditure" accounts of the undertakings. In the table below such unrecouped amounts have been deducted from payments of the Consolidated Revenue Fund as they are fully reflected in the expenditure of the business undertakings.

Another adjustment is made to eliminate duplication arising from interfund payments in the nature of grants from Consolidated Revenue Fund to the business undertakings. Such transfers are included in the particulars of the separate accounts but are omitted from the column showing the total revenue and expenditure of all accounts.

Table 675.—State Revenue and Expenditure.

Year ended 30th June.	Con- solidated Revenue Fund.	Business Undertakings.				Total Budget. *	
		Railways.	Trams and Buses.	Sydney Harbour.	Total.		
£thousand.							
REVENUE.							
1946	32,559	32,113	5,936	1,420	39,469	71,228
1947	36,001	31,153	6,105	1,380	38,638	73,839
1948	41,085	37,706	7,854	1,447	47,007	87,292
1949	47,888	40,464	8,741	1,569	50,774	97,862
1950	57,525	43,922	9,299	1,658	54,879	108,404
EXPENDITURE.							
Expenses (excluding Debt Charges).							
1946	24,885	24,708	5,983	641	31,332	55,417
1947	29,214	25,406	6,378	705	32,489	60,903
1948	33,923	30,471	8,155	795	39,421	72,544
1949	38,180	35,393	8,734	926	45,053	82,433
1950	48,068	38,913	9,755	961	49,629	93,697
Interest and Exchange on Interest.							
1946	6,053	5,961	273	454	6,688	12,741
1947	5,612	5,825	268	442	6,535	12,147
1948	5,564	5,793	314	430	6,537	12,101
1949	6,071	5,586	265	414	6,265	12,336
1950	6,250	5,953	291	417	6,661	12,911
Contributions to National Debt Sinking Fund.							
1946	1,250	1,295	58	97	1,450	2,700
1947	1,003	1,480	60	96	1,636	2,639
1948	1,279	1,330	61	99	1,490	2,769
1949	1,376	1,400	51	102	1,553	2,929
1950	1,260	1,550	57	106	1,713	2,973
Total Expenditure.							
1946	32,188	31,964	6,314	1,192	39,470	70,858
1947	35,829	32,711	6,706	1,243	40,660	75,689
1948	40,766	37,594	8,530	1,324	47,448	87,414
1949	45,627	42,379	9,050	1,442	52,871	97,698
1950	55,578	46,416	10,103	1,484	58,003	109,581

* Excludes interfund transfers—see text preceding table.

In the period reviewed payments which, as explained above, have been omitted from the Consolidated Revenue Fund as representing debt charges attributable to the business undertakings, were small until amounting to £205,000 in 1947-48, £2,170,000 in 1948-49 and £4,850,363 in 1949-50. Inter-fund items omitted from total "revenue" and "working expenses" comprise payments from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of £800,000 yearly to the Railways towards offsetting losses on developmental country services, and of £3,200,000 in 1949-50 (£3,000,000 to Railways and £200,000 to Trams and Buses) towards offsetting losses incurred during the general coal strike.

The finances of the transport services exercise an important influence on the budgetary results of the State. Railway earnings were high, and other receipts were buoyant, and revenue surpluses were realised annually from 1941-42 to 1945-46 after reserving large sums for deferred maintenance and other purposes. Increasing costs, coupled with some decline in railway earnings, resulted in a substantial deficit in 1946-47. Rail, tram and omnibus fares and freight rates were increased at the beginning of 1947-48, and in 1948-49 further action was taken to assist the tram and omnibus services, including an increase in certain fares, writing-off capital debt represented by obsolete assets, and transfer to Consolidated Revenue Fund of the cost of fare concessions to age and invalid pensioners and children. There was an improvement in the railway finances in 1947-48, but these measures were more than offset by steeply rising costs, and in the last two years substantial surpluses in the Consolidated Revenue Fund were absorbed by deficiencies in the transport services.

More detailed statements of the receipts and payments of the Consolidated Revenue Fund are shown in the following pages and of the transport services and Sydney Harbour Works in Part V.—"Trade, Transport and Communication."

The surpluses and deficiencies in the last five years of the several accounts forming the State revenue budget were as follows:—

Table 676.—State Revenue Accounts, Surplus or Deficit.

Year ended 30th June.	Con- solidated Revenue Fund.	Business Undertakings.				Total Budget.
		Railways.	Trams and Buses.	Sydney Harbour.	Total.	
£thousand.						
1946 ...	... + 371	+ 149	- 378	+ 228	- 1	+ 370
1947 ...	... + 172	- 1,558	- 601	+ 137	- 2,022	- 1,850
1948 ...	... + 319	+ 112	- 676	+ 123	- 441	- 122
1949 ...	... + 2,261	- 1,915	- 309	+ 127	- 2,097	+ 164
1950 ...	... + 1,947	- 2,494	- 804	+ 174	- 3,124	- 1,177

Contributions to the National Debt Sinking Fund charged to the several accounts before striking the balances shown amounted to £2,929,180 in 1948-49, and £2,973,557 in 1949-50, and in the ten years ended 1949-50 aggregated £25,360,445.

GOVERNMENTAL RECEIPTS.

The following table provides a summary of the main items of Governmental receipts during the last five years, together with the amounts per head of population.

Table 677:—Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Classification.	Year ended 30th June.				
	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.
AMOUNT (£).					
Receipts from Commonwealth for—					
Interest on Public Debt	2,917,411	2,917,411	2,917,411	2,917,411	2,917,411.
Reimbursement—Uniform Taxes ...	15,045,039	16,127,942	18,302,325	21,878,947	25,331,151
Losses in General Coal Strike ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,260,757
Hospital Benefits ... ..	.....	1,058,000	1,210,000	1,780,000	1,900,000
Mental Institutions Benefits ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	97,036
Tuberculosis Campaign ... ..	.....	.....	.....	8,556	8,009
Price Control, etc. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	218,000	244,739
Cattle Tick Eradication	*	*	*	*	253,325
Herd Recording ... ..	.....	2,957	4,573	5,231	10,414
Taxes	7,145,864	8,041,139	9,533,267	10,453,683	11,936,227
Land Revenue	1,648,704	1,862,400	2,658,181	2,886,952	3,270,175
Receipts for Services Rendered	1,822,235	1,974,688	2,265,914	2,869,095	2,877,029
General Miscellaneous	3,980,176	4,016,854	4,193,677	4,870,447	5,409,421
Total	32,559,429	36,001,391	41,085,348	47,888,322	57,524,694

PER HEAD OF POPULATION (£ s. d.).

Receipts from Commonwealth for—					
Interest on Public Debt	0 19 11	0 19 8	0 19 5	0 19 0	0 18 5
Reimbursement—Uniform Taxes ...	5 2 7	5 8 10	6 1 9	7 2 10	7 19 9
Losses in General Coal Strike ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 0 7
Hospital Benefits ... ..	.....	0 7 2	0 8 1	0 11 7	0 12 0
Mental Institutions Benefits ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 0 7
Tuberculosis Campaign ... ..	.....	.....	.....	0 0 1	0 0 1
Price Control, etc. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	0 1 5	0 1 6
Cattle Tick Eradication ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 1 7
Herd Recording ... ..	.....	.....	.....	0 0 1	0 0 1
Taxes	2 8 9	2 14 3	3 3 5	3 8 3	3 15 3
Land Revenue	0 11 3	0 12 7	0 17 8	0 18 10	1 0 8
Receipts for Services Rendered	0 12 5	0 13 4	0 15 1	0 18 9	0 18 2
General Miscellaneous	1 7 2	1 7 2	1 7 11	1 11 9	1 14 1
Total	11 2 1	12 3 0	13 13 4	15 12 7	18 2 9

* Grant of £53,000 set-off against expenditure.

Commonwealth grants constitute the principal source of governmental receipts. Those shown in the table amounted to £34,022,842 or 59 per cent. of the total receipts in 1950, whilst State taxes represented 21 per cent., land revenue nearly 6 per cent. and other receipts 14 per cent.

Certain Commonwealth grants are paid into special funds, the principal being grants for roads and contributions to sinking fund for repayment of the State debt, and other amounts are received for services rendered as shown in Table 679. The system of Federal aid for roads is described in the chapter "Roads and Bridges" of this Year Book.

To an increase in the receipts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund amounting to £9,636,372 in 1949-50, reimbursements under the uniform tax scheme contributed £3,452,204, the special Commonwealth grant for losses due to the general coal strike £3,260,757, and State taxes £1,482,544, including £1,169,898 from stamp duty. From the special Commonwealth grant, allocations were made to the railways of £3,000,000, and trams and buses of £200,000, and the balance, £60,757, was retained in the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Land, Forestry, and Mining Revenue.

At the establishment of responsible government in 1856, the control of lands was vested exclusively in the Parliament of New South Wales. At that date only 7,000,000 acres had been alienated, and approximately 191,000,000 acres of land were owned by the Crown. Nearly all these lands have been made available for settlement. Large areas are occupied under various leasehold tenures and are in course of sale on terms.

In a considerable area the State has reserved to itself mineral rights, which produce a substantial income from royalties. In addition, State forests and timber reserves and land within irrigation areas return revenue to the Government.

The receipts from lands, mineral resources, and forests credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund during the last five years are shown below:—

Table 678.—Governmental Revenue from Land, Minerals, and Forests.

Particulars.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.
	£	£	£	£	£
Alienations	522,614	572,071	544,709	662,666	629,623
Leases	424,994	428,096	501,085	626,556	676,394
Western Lands (Leases, etc.)	114,852	125,313	125,516	132,236	189,884
Mining Occupation	332,844	478,547	1,155,768	1,109,674	1,329,472
Forestry	229,546	236,102	302,228	326,236	420,927
Miscellaneous	23,854	26,371	28,875	29,584	32,875
Total, Land Revenue ...	1,648,704	1,862,400	2,658,181	2,886,952	3,279,175

Royalties on minerals and one-half of the royalties from timber and other forestry receipts are payable to Consolidated Revenue Fund. The balance of the forestry receipts is not included in the accounts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, but is paid to a special fund and set apart for afforestation. Payments to the special fund amounted to £323,161 in 1948-49 and £374,286 in 1949-50.

Royalties on minerals which constitute the principal item of mining revenue amounted to £1,084,011 in 1948-49 and £1,306,667 in 1949-50. These are net receipts after paying small refunds of £9,914 and £11,156 in the respective years. The gross collections comprised royalty on coal £262,708 and £258,251, on silver, lead, zinc, £818,586 and £1,048,167 and on gold and other minerals £12,631 and £11,405. The royalty on silver, lead and zinc from the Broken Hill field is based on a graduated profits scale. With export prices rising steeply, there was a large increase in the amount of royalty in 1947-48 and the higher level of receipts was maintained in later years.

Receipts for Services Rendered.

Fees charged in respect of services rendered by the administrative departments which are within the ambit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund amount to a considerable sum. The principal items are shown below:—

Table 679.—Governmental Revenue, Receipts for Services Rendered.

Particulars.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.
	£	£	£	£	£
Harbour Rates and Fees, Pilotage, etc.	319,763	367,537	381,229	420,084	533,232
Fees—					
Registrar-General	185,729	263,167	267,647	349,779	407,082
Public Trustee	71,911	84,828	68,563	135,648	120,395
Law Courts	131,745	157,487	163,449	187,383	215,787
Valuation of Land	62,403	66,376	66,731	74,699	72,595
Department of Education ...	181,580	206,547	324,916	277,385	260,929
Grain Elevators—Handling Fees, etc....	333,787	378,851	349,322	510,241	486,801
Maintenance of Inmates of Public Institutions	59,128	40,966	49,422	54,983	59,406
Maintenance of Patients in Mental Hospitals	165,509	164,923	176,737	205,535	174,581
Commonwealth Contributions—					
Maintenance of Pensioners in Institutions	85,365	36,359	31,748	37,861	21,645
Reconstruction Training Scheme ...	.....	.....	115,662	250,139	92,281
Other Services	26,832	13,737	9,273	17,180	39,685
Other	198,483	193,910	261,215	348,178	337,610
Total	1,822,235	1,974,688	2,265,914	2,869,095	2,877,029

Receipts from pilotage, harbour and light dues in all ports, and from tonnage and wharfage rates, rents, etc., in ports other than Sydney and Port Kembla, are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The tonnage and wharfage rates, rents, etc., collected in the port of Sydney are paid into the Sydney Harbour Trust (Maritime Services Board) Fund, and those collected at Port Kembla are paid into the Port Kembla Haulage and Shipment Account. Both of these accounts are operated as separate business undertakings.

General Miscellaneous Receipts.

All items not placed under headings already shown are included in the general miscellaneous group:—

Table 680.—Governmental Revenue, General Miscellaneous Receipts.

Particulars.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.
Miscellaneous Interest Collections—	£	£	£	£	£
Metropolitan Water Board Advances ...	165,127	162,391	159,558	155,879	152,834
Country Water Supply and Sewerage Works ...	20,427	24,607	22,498	24,550	23,512
Rural Bank Agencies	107,262	109,356	137,045	140,042	128,810
Daily Credit Balances with Banks ...	66,438	36,456	60,493	83,735	111,139
Advances—Shallow Bores, Wire Netting ...	16,151	15,115	19,987	23,874	12,988
Other Interest	125,392	63,875	93,282	132,769	174,415
Rents of Premises	39,230	45,354	63,347	74,687	79,295
Rents Darling Harbour Resumed Area ...	47,713	49,224	49,953	53,173	58,402
Fines and Forfeitures	134,524	183,326	199,342	227,852	258,739
Repayments—Advances for Unemployment Relief	18,063	15,338	15,423	114,614	12,528
Repayment—Balances not required	25,841	22,496	23,862	27,752	28,522
Repayments to Credit of Votes, previous years	918,775	845,858	548,203	684,647	943,373
State Lotteries (Gross Profit)	1,462,700	1,611,900	2,042,750	2,287,945	2,533,495
State Superannuation Board—Repayment of part Employers' contributions and Interest thereon	250,032	215,436	181,776	149,088	117,360
Tourist Bureau Collections	145,536	176,091	190,547	233,213	240,988
Prison Industries	93,895	92,919	109,717	137,718	146,832
Sale of Products, etc., of Departments ...	103,782	141,466	141,534	137,682	169,134
Water Conservation and Irrigation—Rents, Rates, etc.	13,035	9,780	29,258	13,346	16,693
Commonwealth—Special Contributions ...	115,773	41,740	.....	.....	.....
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	120,480	154,126	105,102	167,881	200,362
Total	3,980,176	4,016,854	4,193,677	4,870,447	5,409,421

Recoveries of amounts expended in previous years are usually taken to account as revenue in the item "Repayments to Credit of Votes, Previous Years." Such recoveries included recoups to the Governmental account of public debt charges due but not paid in earlier years by activities not within the scope of the revenue budget, *viz.*, £563,439 in 1945-46, £130,097 in 1946-47, £30,098 in 1947-48 and £216,548 in 1948-49. Commencing in 1949-50 recoupments of debt charges relating to earlier years are treated as an offset to the current year's expenditure of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and not taken to account as receipts for the year.

Special contributions by the Commonwealth were made in respect of free rail passes to members of the defence forces and emergency war expenditure, including air raid precautions. The contribution towards the cost of free rail passes amounted to £109,200 in 1945-46 and £41,740 in 1946-47.

GOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE.

The Governmental expenditure from revenue during the last five years and the amount per head of population are shown in the following table. The ordinary departmental expenditure is classified according to functions.

Table 681.—Consolidated Revenue Fund, Expenditure.

Classification.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.
AMOUNT, £.					
Ordinary Departmental—					
Legislature and General Administration (exclusive of interest, etc., shown below)...	2,045,345	2,219,957	3,288,425	3,348,871	3,722,271
Maintenance of Law, Order, and Public Safety ...	3,335,050	3,768,153	4,405,789	4,076,028	5,532,733
Regulation of Trade and Industry ...	107,250	214,959	295,014	553,560	572,089
Education ...	7,054,760	8,590,271	9,641,769	11,206,662	13,170,263
Science, Art and Research ...	122,939	169,612	188,583	218,127	243,204
Public Health and Recreation ...	4,475,209	5,891,995	7,018,572	9,601,796	11,689,050
Social Amelioration ...	1,381,803	1,491,647	1,619,875	1,806,707	2,003,576
Development and Maintenance of State Resources ...	4,523,309	5,362,431	5,160,558	5,698,012	9,565,904
Local Government ...	490,253	513,180	496,392	550,921	849,735
War Obligations—					
National Emergency Services, etc. ...	112,768	96,474	39,617	7,647	11,914
Other ...	511,158	486,403	168,222	160,964	166,506
Adjustment of Old Accounts ...	605,427	400,000	700,000	50,000	540,000
Total Ordinary Departmental ...	24,885,423	29,214,082	33,922,771	38,180,195	48,068,145
Public Debt Charges—					
Interest ...	5,327,503	4,941,081	5,009,815	5,476,497	5,664,191
Exchange on Interest ...	725,007	670,782	554,495	594,793	585,919
Sinking Fund ...	1,249,955	1,003,306	1,279,162	1,375,059	1,259,809
Total Public Debt Charges* ...	7,302,525	6,615,169	6,843,472	7,446,949	7,509,919
Total Governmental ...	32,187,948	35,829,251	40,766,243	45,627,144	55,578,064

PER HEAD OF POPULATION. (£ s. d.)

Ordinary Departmental—					
Legislature and General Administration ...	0 14 0	0 15 0	1 1 10	1 1 10	1 3 6
Maintenance of Law, Order, and Public Safety ...	1 2 9	1 5 5	1 0 8	1 12 6	1 14 11
Regulation of Trade and Industry ...	0 1 2	0 1 6	0 2 0	0 3 8	0 3 7
Education ...	2 8 1	2 18 0	3 4 2	3 13 2	4 3 1
Science, Art and Research ...	0 0 10	0 1 2	0 1 3	0 1 5	0 1 6
Public Health and Recreation ...	1 10 6	1 10 9	2 12 8	3 2 8	3 13 8
Social Amelioration ...	0 9 5	0 10 1	0 10 9	0 11 10	0 12 8
Development and Maintenance of State Resources ...	1 10 10	1 16 2	1 14 4	1 17 2	3 0 4
Local Government ...	0 3 4	0 3 6	0 3 4	0 3 7	0 5 4
War Obligations ...	0 4 3	0 3 11	0 1 0	0 1 1	0 1 1
Adjustment of Old Accounts ...	0 4 6	0 2 8	0 4 8	0 0 4	0 3 5
Total Ordinary Departmental ...	8 0 8	9 17 2	11 5 8	12 9 3	15 3 1
Public Debt Charges—					
Interest ...	1 16 4	1 13 4	1 13 4	1 15 9	1 15 9
Exchange on Interest ...	0 5 0	0 4 6	0 3 8	0 3 10	0 3 8
Sinking Fund ...	0 8 6	0 6 10	0 8 6	0 9 0	0 7 11
Total Public Debt Charges* ...	2 9 10	2 4 8	2 5 6	2 8 7	2 7 4
Total Governmental ...	10 19 6	12 1 10	13 11 2	14 17 10	17 10 5

* Excludes payments by Consolidated Revenue Fund of debt charges due by business undertakings, but unpaid by them, see page 801.

Expenditure other than debt charges rose by more than £4,000,000 in each of the years 1946-47 to 1948-49; approximately half of the increases consisting of payments for salaries. In 1949-50 an increase of £9,887,950 was inflated by the inclusion of £3,200,000 transferred to the Railway and Road Transport Departments from the proceeds of a Commonwealth grant towards offsetting losses suffered as a result of the general coal strike. Payments of salaries and items in the nature of salary totalled £21,135,907 in 1949-50, or £2,977,682 more than in 1948-49.

Education and public health form the largest items of expenditure in the governmental account. Expenditure on these, with the functions of law and order, and science, art and research, amounted to £30,635,250, or 55 per cent. of the total governmental expenditure in 1949-50. Details of such expenditures are given in the relevant chapters of this Year Book.

The operation of the Commonwealth Hospital Benefits Act, from 1st July, 1946, was largely responsible for the increase in expenditure on public health of £1,459,696 in 1946-47. State payments towards the upkeep of hospitals were thereby enlarged, as hospital revenues were reduced by the abolition of charges for patients in public wards and the allowance of a deduction from charges for non-public ward patients. By way of contrast the State receives annual grants from the Commonwealth of which £1,058,000 in 1946-47, £1,210,000 in 1947-48, £1,780,000 in 1948-49 and £1,900,000 in 1949-50 were credited to Consolidated Revenue Fund as shown in Table 677.

Costs of administration, in the foregoing table, include sums reserved for the construction and reconstruction of Government offices, *viz.*, £100,000 in 1945-46 and £300,000 in 1947-48. The total amount reserved from 1942-43 to 1949-50 was £1,200,000, and expenditure therefrom totalled £61,450 to 30th June, 1950.

The State bore considerable costs in connection with air raid precautions, other war emergency services and travel concessions to members of the defence services. However, contributions by the Commonwealth and proceeds from realisation of assets, taken to account as receipts, provided partial offset to expenditure designated war obligations.

Entries giving rise to the item "Adjustment of Old Accounts" were in the nature of book-keeping adjustments. Their effect was to transfer to Consolidated Revenue Fund part of long standing overdraft balances of other Treasury Accounts to which certain expenditures incurred in earlier years had been charged. The amount in 1945-46 included an advance to the Sydney Harbour Bridge Account of £400,427, equal to the accumulated deficiency of the account at 30th June, 1944, and the amount of £540,000 in 1949-50 was granted to the tramway and omnibus services in respect of losses accumulated to 30th June, 1949.

The total amount of public debt charges paid in respect of all State activities is shown in Table 700 which relates to interest and exchange, and Table 703, which relates to sinking fund.

ROAD AND TRAFFIC FUNDS.

Revenues derived by the State from the taxation and registration of road transport vehicles, licensing of drivers, etc., are paid into separate funds and devoted to road and traffic purposes. Particulars of the funds, (*viz.*, Road Transport and Traffic, Public Vehicles, State Transport Co-ordination and Main Roads) are shown in the chapters, "Motor and Other Licensed Vehicles" and "Roads and Bridges."

The following table shows a brief classification of the receipts and payments of these funds in the years ended 30th June, 1948 to 1950.

Table 682.—Motor Taxes, Fees, etc., Receipts and Disbursements.

Receipts.	Year ended June.			Disbursements.	Year ended June.		
	1948.	1949.	1950.		1948.	1949.	1950.
ROAD TRANSPORT AND TRAFFIC FUND (£).							
Registration, Drivers' Licences, etc. ...	718,104	784,442	1,059,448	Administration and Control ...	697,039	772,774	1,058,787
Miscellaneous ...	15,639	19,224	27,484	Traffic Facilities ...	12,004	1,483	2,441
				Paid to Road Making Authorities ...	24,700	29,409	23,802
Total ...	733,743	803,666	1,086,932	Total ...	733,743	803,666	1,085,030
PUBLIC VEHICLES FUND (SPECIAL DEPOSITS ACCOUNT) (£).							
Motor Tax, Public Vehicles ...	81,404	92,489	108,708	Traffic Facilities ...	7,954	47,889	42,703
Omnibus Service Licences ...	14,244	16,875	21,701	Paid to Road Making Authorities ...	56,605	64,773	78,477
				Paid to Tramways	7,493	8,014	10,725
Total ...	95,708	109,364	130,409	Total ...	72,052	120,676	131,905
STATE TRANSPORT CO-ORDINATION FUND (£).							
Licences ...	37,165	40,241	43,112	Administration and Transport Control	44,537	47,453	56,626
Commercial Motor Transport Charges—				Paid to Railways	406,318	525,191	591,729
Passenger ...	56,831	64,077	68,563	Paid to Tramways	269	60	503
Goods ...	275,191	471,158	586,859				
Permits, etc. ...	3,748	4,813	6,292				
Miscellaneous ...	4,853	9,397	11,076				
Total ...	377,788	589,686	715,902	Total...	451,124	572,704	648,858
MAIN ROADS SPECIAL DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS (£).							
Motor Tax (except Public Vehicles)	2,282,256	2,483,793	2,752,902	Paid to Road Making Authorities ...	2,282,256	2,483,793	2,752,902
TOTAL ALL FUNDS (£).							
Motor Tax ...	2,363,720	2,576,282	2,861,670	Administration and Control ...	741,576	820,227	1,115,413
Registration, Drivers' Licences, etc. ...	718,104	784,442	1,059,448	Traffic Facilities ...	10,958	49,372	45,144
Special Licences, Charges, Commercial Motor Vehicles...	387,179	597,164	726,527	Paid to Road Making Authorities ...	2,363,561	2,577,975	2,855,241
Miscellaneous ...	20,492	28,621	38,560	Paid to Railways and Tramways...	414,080	533,265	602,957
Total Receipts...	3,489,495	3,986,509	4,686,205	Total Payments	3,539,175	3,980,839	4,618,755

The funds distributed amongst road-making authorities are paid for the most part to the Main Roads Department, and only small amounts to municipal and shire councils. Contributions by the Commonwealth Government towards the activities of the Road Safety Council of £16,800 in 1947-48, £20,080 in 1948-49 and £19,480 in 1949-50, have been deducted from the revenue and expenditure of the Road Transport and Traffic Fund.

STATE ENTERPRISES.

The principal State enterprises are those usually known as business undertakings, *viz.*, railways, tramways and motor omnibus services, and Sydney Harbour Works. The capital of these enterprises has been

provided by the State Treasury, mostly from loan funds. Their financial operations are kept in a separate account in the State Treasury and these combined with the Consolidated Revenue Fund form the State revenue budget as shown on page 802.

In addition to the business undertakings there is a number of State-owned utilities and trading concerns. The capital of such enterprises has been provided from State loan and revenue funds and, in some cases, from surplus earnings. Their revenue accounts, however, have not been brought within the scope of the State Revenue Budget, although they are part of the Special Deposits Accounts in the Treasury. The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of the major State enterprises (other than the business undertakings) which were in operation during the last two years:—

Table 683.—State Enterprises, Revenue and Expenditure.

Enterprise.	Revenue.	Expenditure.				Surplus or Deficit (—).
		Working Expenses.	Interest and Exchange.	Depreciation.*	Total.	
YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1949 (£).						
Southern Electricity Supply ...	806,997	480,014	110,442	114,425	704,881	102,116
State Coal Mine, Lithgow... ..	452,121	437,511	12,822	2,525	452,858	(—) 737
New South Wales Government Engineering and Shipbuilding† ...	960,789	859,626	25,837	38,001	924,064	36,725
State Brickworks† ...	276,366	273,739	11,227	8,526	293,492	(—) 17,126
Metropolitan Meat Industry ...	972,613	1,018,103	28,091	45,214	1,091,408	(—)118,795
Water Supply—						
South-West Tablelands‡ ...	46,888	31,991	28,391	13,807	74,189	(—) 27,301
Juncet	10,099	6,494	7,898	3,809	18,201	(—) 8,102
Fish River†	5,257	5,680	...	...	5,680	(—) 423
New South Wales Housing Commission	1,038,244	627,823	404,393	232,501	1,264,717	(—)226,473
Government Insurance Office§ ...	1,354,081	1,122,578	...	...	1,122,678	231,503
YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1950 (£).						
Southern Electricity Supply ...	1,026,959	673,420	120,060	124,200	917,740	109,219
State Coal Mine, Lithgow... ..	430,227	417,532	13,813	2,748	434,093	(—) 3,866
" Awaba¶	152,800	127,523	4,904	13,922	146,349	6,451
New South Wales Government Engineering and Shipbuilding† ...	1,015,524	909,707	24,841	40,658	975,206	40,318
State Brickworks† ...	308,692	288,040	15,077	11,762	314,885	(—) 6,193
Metropolitan Meat Industry ...	1,170,781	1,121,051	27,375	44,941	1,193,367	(—) 22,586
Water Supply—						
South-West Tablelands‡ ...	45,287	34,845	28,316	14,402	77,563	(—) 32,276
Juncet	9,171	6,162	7,639	3,939	17,740	(—) 8,569
Fish River†	8,004	6,767	...	...	6,767	1,237
New South Wales Housing Commission	1,402,838	715,168	608,138	289,994	1,613,300	(—)210,462
Government Insurance Office§ ...	1,745,233	1,488,830	...	...	1,488,830	256,403

* Includes repayment of capital in some undertakings. † Year ended 31st March preceding. ‡ Year ended 31st December preceding. § Fire, Marine and General business; excludes Life Assurance. ¶ Trading commenced on 1st July, 1949.

The expenditure of the Southern Electricity undertaking includes £30,231 in 1948-49 and £65,320 in 1949-50 reserved to provide against higher costs as they arise as a result of fluctuations in the generation of electricity by water power.

The deficiency of the Housing Commission included £122,173 in 1948-49 and £108,964 in 1949-50 attributable to emergency housing facilities provided by the conversion of military hutments.

The State Government controlled the Newcastle fish markets from December, 1943 to October, 1947, and, since December, 1948, has supervised sales and distribution at that centre; the Sydney fish markets have been controlled since September, 1945, and a branch market at Wollongong, since January, 1948. Revenue from the markets amounted to £65,866 in 1948-49 and £74,834 in 1949-50, returning surpluses of £3,642 and £10,211, respectively.

The activities of the Rural Bank of New South Wales are reviewed on page 848 and of the Government Insurance Office of New South Wales on page 881.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT ACCOUNT.

The Closer Settlement Fund is maintained as a separate account, and its transactions are not included in the ordinary revenue budget of the State.

It was established under an Act passed in 1906 and in 1928 its scope was widened to embrace the accounts of returned soldier settlers.

The operations of the fund are confined to settlement projects instituted prior to the adoption of new schemes for the settlement on the land of ex-servicemen of the 1939-1945 war. In respect of these latter projects financial transactions pass through the General Loan Account and Consolidated Revenue Fund.

A large measure of relief has been granted to debtors of the fund in the form of reduction of capital value of the lands, and debts have been written off and interest charges, etc., reduced or suspended because of financial difficulties of settlers. As a result the fund disclosed a deficiency of £3,161,748 at 30th June, 1950. Particulars of the operations of the fund on an income and expenditure basis in each year since 1940-41 are summarised below:—

Table 684.—Closer Settlement Fund, Income and Expenditure.

Year ended 30th June.	Income.				Expenditure.					Deficiency.
	Interest.	Rentals.	Other Income.	Total.	Interest.	Adminis- tration, etc.	Debts Written Off.	Forfeitures, etc.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1941	391,311	17,734	1,146	410,191	422,594	22,079	57,335	23,317	525,325	115,134
1942	382,266	16,304	852	399,422	420,055	21,215	376,239	60,375	877,884	478,462
1943	376,906	20,911	9,556	407,373	420,001	25,560	334,547	58,775	838,883	431,510
1944	360,147	19,431	5,317	384,895	412,582	19,806	273,479	14,292	720,159	335,264
1945	336,722	32,851	12,493	382,066	235,319	22,431	362,818	24,504	645,072	263,006
1946	212,434	86,130	6,725	305,289	233,620	24,706	240,708	10,090	509,124	203,835
1947	215,379	105,640	2,099	323,118	231,840	37,530	124,960	25,616	419,946	96,828
1948	175,725	121,541	1,650	298,916	230,015	36,757	77,539	14,660	358,971	60,055
1949	161,402	128,492	2,400	292,294	228,115	39,100	50,030	33,977	351,222	58,928
1950	138,827	131,345	10,679	280,851	226,074	38,807	27,532	3,419	295,832	14,981

Interest earnings declined and rentals rose as a result of an enactment in March, 1944, which gave to settlers acquiring holdings by instalment purchase the right to apply for conversion to leases in perpetuity at an annual rental equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of outstanding indebtedness or, if less, of appraised value.

The fund is required to pay interest on its loan debt and contribute to the National Debt Sinking Fund, but since 1932 has not been charged with a share of the exchange on interest paid on the State overseas debt. The charge for interest was reduced from $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 2 per cent. from 1st July, 1944.

At 30th June, 1950 liabilities of the fund consisted of creditors for rentals charged in advance, £51,519, and capital items, *viz.*, loan liability, £11,251,189, grants from State revenue, £1,635,000, Crown lands, £370,837, and assurance fees received under the Real Property Act, £787,574. Assets totalling £10,934,371 were represented by debtors for land, advances and interest, £3,687,925; land, £5,426,859 (including £5,250,186 let under leasehold), buildings, plant, etc., £1,069 and bank balance, £1,818,518.

LEDGER BALANCES.

The Audit Act provides that the Treasurer may arrange with any bank for the transaction of the general banking business of the State. The various accounts open at 30th June, 1949 and 1950, are shown below. All amounts paid into any of the accounts mentioned are deemed to be "public moneys."

Table 685.—State Accounts, Balance at 30th June.

Account.	Balance.		Account.	Balance.	
	1949.	1950.		1949.	1950.
Credit Balances (£thousand.)			Debit Balances (£thousand.)		
Consolidated Revenue	1,851	...	Consolidated Revenue ... ..	...	1,052
Government Railways	413	1,532	Advances for Departmental Working Accounts and Other Purposes and Advances to be recovered	7,708	7,984
Metropolitan Transport Trust	23	266	Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board—Advance	4,389	4,300
Newcastle and District Transport Trust	23	60	Debenture Deposit Account	7,800	10,000
Sydney Harbour Trust	1,603	1,593	Debits not Transferred to Treasurer's Public Accounts	259	257
Road Transport and Traffic	4	5			
State Transport (Co-ordination)	43	110			
General Loan	298	4,735			
Special Deposits	29,309	32,337			
Special Accounts—Supreme Court	250	585			
Miners' Accident Relief	77	77			
Closer Settlement	1,339	1,818			
Total Credit Balances	35,228	43,118	Total Debit Balances	20,156	23,593

All the accounts are combined to form the "Treasurer's General Banking Account" in which the balances of the accounts in credit offset the over-drafts on others.

The account "Advances for Departmental Working Accounts and Other Purposes, and Advances to be Recovered" embraces a number of individual accounts which have been opened for the purpose of drawing against the Treasurer's General Banking Account to provide capital for Departmental Working Accounts and certain advances of a recoverable nature. The debit balances at 30th June, 1950, consisted largely of sums advanced to Government accounts, the chief being the Railways Fund £5,350,000 and Family Endowment Fund £1,698,984. The advances as stated for Railways and Family Endowment Funds were made prior to 1932-33 and represent balances outstanding after repayments since 1940-41 of £1,700,000 and £800,000, respectively, from votes of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board Advance Account represents the outstanding balance of repayable advances from the Treasurer's General Banking Account. These advances, amounting to £6,495,000, were made to the Board between April, 1925 and June, 1929, and are being paid by annual instalments of £243,314, including principal and interest, spread over a period of forty years.

The Debenture Deposit Account is a medium for the withdrawal, for investment in the Commonwealth Bank, of the net amount of cash held in other accounts which is not required for immediate use. The account was opened in December, 1945, when short-dated Treasury Bills, until then used for financing cash deficiencies, were funded into long-term debentures. Under the funding arrangements surplus cash, which formerly was applied to the temporary retirement of Treasury Bills, is deposited with the Commonwealth Bank, where it earns interest at the rate of 1 per cent., and may be withdrawn as required. The investment in the Commonwealth Bank, also designated "Debenture Deposit Account" is included in the Special Deposits Accounts.

The net ledger balances at 30th June in each of the last five years were represented by the following assets:—

Table 686.—State Accounts, Net Credit Balances at 30th June.

Balances held in—	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.
Sydney—	£	£	£	£	£
General Cash Balance	1,897,821	981,385	278,014	114,031	1,489,299
Deposit with Commonwealth Bank ...	5,500,000	3,800,000	13,200,000	7,800,000	10,000,000
	7,397,821	4,781,385	13,478,014	7,914,031	11,489,299
London—					
Cash Balance	6,377	8,396	824	29,086	39,097
Remittances in Transit	1,660,968	1,752,382	2,030,736	1,468,809	1,462,320
Securities	3,348,431	4,061,640	5,212,556	5,660,014	6,533,787
Total	12,413,597	10,553,803	20,722,130	15,072,600	19,525,103

SPECIAL DEPOSITS AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS.

The Special Deposits and Special Accounts form a very important division of the public finances, not only from the nature and volume of the transactions, but also by reason of the manner in which they are used in connection with the general finances of the State.

These funds assist in the banking operations of the Government. Although the Audit Act provides that the funds cannot be used except for the specific purpose for which they were deposited, it is the custom to merge balances into the "Treasurer's General Banking Account." By this means they provide a substantial reserve against which the Treasurer may draw to meet temporary requirements and to finance the overdrafts of other accounts. The great bulk of the funds bear interest, whether invested or not, and the power to use them enables the Government to effect a large saving in the interest which might otherwise be charged for loan accommodation.

The following table dissects the cash balances of the Special Deposits and Special Accounts as between those consisting of Government funds, such as departmental working accounts, and trust moneys representing Treasury liabilities. Balances held in the Debenture Deposit Account (see page 813) are excluded.

Table 687.—Special Deposits and Special Accounts at 30th June.

Balance.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.
Cash—	£	£	£	£	£
Trust Funds ...	9,771,208	8,030,792	8,337,965	7,983,317	8,131,289
Government Funds {	7,844,731	7,937,706	8,623,236	8,192,961	8,334,086
Securities ...	3,271,431	3,984,640	5,135,556	5,583,014	6,456,787
Total ...	20,887,370	19,953,138	22,096,757	21,759,292	22,922,162

STATE LOAN FUNDS.

Moneys raised on loan by the State are credited to the General Loan Account, with the exception of loans used in funding revenue deficiencies, and small amounts credited to the Closer Settlement Fund for the conversion, at maturity, of portion of the fund's loan debt.

The loans credited to the General Loan Account comprise both new loans to be expended on works and services, and conversion or renewal loans for repayment of maturing loans. Additional credits are obtained from repayments to the account of loan moneys expended in earlier years. These repayments are derived mainly from the sale of land, works, materials, etc., acquired by means of loan funds, and the repayment of loan capital advanced to settlers and local governing and statutory bodies. Normally they constitute an important contribution towards the funds available for expenditure on new loan works.

The expenditure from the General Loan Account is subject to Parliamentary appropriation and consists of amounts expended on works and services, repayment of maturing loans—mostly from the proceeds of conversion loans—and the payment of flotation expenses and stamp duty on the transfer of stocks issued in London.

ANNUAL LOAN EXPENDITURE ON WORKS AND SERVICES.

Particulars of the loan expenditure on works and services by the State Government since 1901 are shown in the following table. The average annual amounts at intervals of five years are stated from 1901 to 1950 and the annual amounts during the last ten years. Gross loan expenditure represents the new expenditure in each period; from this repayments to the loan account are deducted to obtain the net loan expenditure or net amount added to the accumulated loan expenditure outstanding.

Table 688.—Annual Loan Expenditure on Works and Services.

Year ended 30th June.	Gross Loan Expendi- ture.	Repay- ments of Amounts Spent in Previous Years.	Net Loan Expendi- ture.	Year ended 30th June.	Gross Loan Expendi- ture.	Repay- ments of Amounts Spent in Previous Years.	Net Loan Expendi- ture.
Annual Average—	£	£	£		£	£	£
1901-05	3,441,600.	226,920	3,214,740.	1941	5,361,838	1,019,258.	4,342,580.
1906-10	2,248,947	157,127	2,091,820.	1942	4,618,419	1,460,388.	3,158,031
1911-15	7,032,586	357,577	6,675,009	1943	2,789,311	887,789	1,901,522
1916-20	6,996,935	479,126	6,517,809	1944	3,029,172	1,617,633	1,411,539
1921-25	11,829,369.	1,220,688	10,608,681	1945	3,138,747	1,415,934	1,722,813.
1926-30	12,594,670	1,183,143.	11,411,527	1946	4,554,301	1,291,173	3,263,128
1931-35	6,700,108.	712,895	5,987,213.	1947	9,102,014	462,251	8,639,763.
1936-40	8,103,669	1,961,692	6,141,977	1948	16,241,077	1,111,961	15,129,116
1941-45	3,787,497	1,280,200	2,507,297	1949	22,959,550	904,004	22,055,546
1946-50	16,015,111	1,227,544	14,787,567	1950	27,218,611	2,368,332	24,850,279

The expenditures shown in the table do not include flotation expenses and stamp duty on transfers of stock issued in London, which are paid from the proceeds of loans. Such expenses amounted to £384,448 in 1948-49 and £174,066 in 1949-50, and additional charges of £161,860 and £1,010,193, respectively, were made to pay the exchange on the repatriation of London debt to Australia.

Transactions relating to Closer Settlement Debentures, £5,041,500, issued between 1914-15 and 1929-30 in part payment of large estates acquired for closer settlement, and Commonwealth advances for the construction of the Grafton-Kyogle-South Brisbane railway line, £1,419,593, expended between 1925-26 and 1930-31, are omitted from Table 688. Liability in respect of both items is reflected in the public debt of the State, but the transactions were not passed through the General Loan Account although they provided works and services of a type usually acquired from loans.

DISTRIBUTION OF ANNUAL LOAN EXPENDITURE.

The principal items of the gross loan expenditure by the State Government on works and services, and of repayments to the loan account, during each of the past five years are as follows:—

Table 689.—Distribution of Annual Loan Expenditure.

Work or Service.	Year ended 30th June.				
	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.
GROSS LOAN EXPENDITURE. (£)					
Railways...	2,356,517	3,200,000	5,625,000	8,190,000	10,810,000
Tramways	9,900	12,250	24,000	112,023	258,566
Omnbuses ... ..	...	487,000	1,056,000	1,304,700	597,500
Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage	79,350	71,516	131,731	200,285	320,169
Water Conservation and Irrigation—					
Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area ...	131,361	295,559	310,078	335,185	384,006
Glenbawn Dam ... ..	...	91,287	267,310	455,498	564,133
Burrendong Dam ... ..	...	17,888	117,022	237,215	619,125
Water and Drainage Trusts, etc. ...	127,530	235,083	239,703	255,087	268,923
Keppit Storage Reservoir	61,301	210,584	236,063	359,023	414,654
Other	88,813	160,654	263,559	520,356	662,579
Harbours, Rivers, Wharves, etc.—					
Sydney Harbour	98,400	161,000	205,000	224,500	290,500
Other	147,115	305,125	410,796	425,035	459,799
Roads, Bridges and Punts	338,074	400,500	305,032	7,431	700
Circular Quay Improvements	11,738	34,489	19,449	16,093	27,558
Industrial Undertakings, etc.—					
Electricity	315,518	145,676	120,741	247,188	590,155
Abattoirs, Tourist Resorts, Shipbuilding	...	...	...	...	...
Brickworks, etc.	44,562	482,797	184,963	424,293	594,810
Land and Agriculture—					
War (1936-45) Service Settlement ...	248,484	1,261,067	3,251,534	4,530,486	4,377,947
Forests ... ..	...	351,633	562,501	750,546	703,194
Soil Conservation	1,468	53,583	79,230	87,838	100,580
Other ... ..	...	105,000	50,007	306	46,936
Housing ... ..	...	7,513	915,325	1,471,199	1,164,085
Public Buildings, Sites, etc.—					
Courts, Police Stations and Gaols ...	13,373	40,986	81,010	107,349	106,937
Educational and Scientific	215,369	291,989	576,829	1,005,165	1,491,231
Hospitals and Charitable	220,132	581,002	792,371	1,236,747	1,678,762
Recreation Reserves, Parks, Baths, etc.	2,163	29,010	10,231	6,625	2,255
Administrative	1,425	26,364	36,404	109,808	211,088
Miscellaneous	13,213	105,097	393,258	196,842	271,278
Miscellaneous Works in Shires and Municipalities	28,515	6,012	65,880	142,727	199,572
Total Gross Loan Expenditure on Works and Services	4,554,301	9,102,014	16,241,077	22,959,550	27,218,611

REPAYMENTS TO LOAN ACCOUNT. (£)

Railways...	81,563	96,687	81,759	90,983	352,581
Tramways	6,852	6,554	7,859	9,951	11,017
Omnbuses	2,260	2,595	5,732	33,431	37,695
Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage	11,244	15,916	29,640	77,390	31,258
Water Conservation and Irrigation ...	104,860	94,640	69,815	86,235	138,261
Harbours, Rivers, Wharves, etc. ...	52,876	32,242	39,792	7,175	21,466
Roads, Bridges and Punts	53,889	52,822	730,657	35,928	69,397
Industrial Undertakings, etc.	103,037	55,794	45,326	50,069	81,833
Land and Agriculture	25,057	706	6,824	331,814	1,207,624
Housing	640,032	10,767	8,558	77,136	344,978
Public Buildings, Sites, etc.	6,051	6,030	2,768	44,109	14,009
Miscellaneous Works in Shires and Municipalities	2,463	5,655	6,240	1,373	626
Unemployment Relief Works, etc. ...	198,989	81,823	76,982	58,360	57,569
Total Repayments	1,291,173	462,251	1,111,961	904,004	2,368,332
Net Loan Expenditure on Works and Services	3,263,128	8,639,763	15,129,116	22,055,546	24,850,279

TOTAL LOAN EXPENDITURE.

A broad view of the field of State capital investment is provided by the following table, which shows the aggregate loan expenditure on principal works and services from 1853 to 1950. It is apparent from the table that a large proportion of the loan expenditure has been devoted to the establishment of assets which provide essential aids to industry and community services, and constitute valuable assets. Normally, these assets return sufficient revenue to pay a large proportion of the interest, sinking fund, etc., on the Public Debt. Some, however, are of a developmental character, and promote the growth of settlement and industry without earning any part of the capital debt charges on money spent in their construction. Transport services (*i.e.*, railways, tramways and omnibuses) are the most important object of investment and account for 48.3 per cent. of the total loan expenditure; water, sewerage and drainage works represent 10 per cent., harbours and rivers 6 per cent., roads and bridges 5 per cent., and water conservation and irrigation, 6.5 per cent.

Table 690.—Accumulated Loan Expenditure on Works and Services, 1853 to 1950.

Work or Service.	Amount (£).	Work or Service.	Amount (£)
Railways	189,159,981	Grain Elevators	5,348,408
Tramways	7,854,641	Land and Agriculture—	
Omnibuses	3,929,955	Closer Settlement	11,678,689
Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage—		War (1939–1945) Service Settlement	12,173,400
Metropolitan	28,594,805	Forestry	2,321,610
Hunter District	7,398,772	Soil Conservation	318,880
Country Towns	5,683,198	Other	2,038,789
Water Conservation and Irrigation—		Housing—	
Water and Drainage Trusts, etc. ...	5,582,223	Observatory Hill Resumed Area ...	945,648
Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area ...	11,420,635	Military Hutments	827,050
River Murray Commission ...	3,017,745	Other	3,132,729
Wyangala Storage Reservoir ...	1,209,975	Public Buildings, Sites, etc.—	
Keppit Storage Reservoir ...	1,530,988	Courts, Gaols, and Police Stations	1,793,592
Glenbawn Dam	1,365,896	Educational and Scientific ...	12,376,012
Burrendong Dam	988,589	Hospitals and Charitable	9,671,449
Other	1,860,645	Recreation Reserves, Parks, Baths, etc.	1,009,073
Harbours, Rivers, Wharves, etc.—		Administrative	1,258,622
Sydney Harbour	13,212,392	Other	2,071,104
Other	11,808,742	Miscellaneous Works in Shires and Municipalities	2,174,719
Roads, Bridges and Punts (Harbour Bridge £8,067,140)	20,922,055	Unemployment Relief (including Grants and Repayable Advances to Shires and Municipalities) ...	16,164,519
Circular Quay Improvements ...	256,995	Immigration	569,930
Industrial Undertakings—		Works transferred to Commonwealth and Other Services	4,103,595
Newcastle Dockyard, Dredge Repairs, etc.	1,711,367	Total Loan Expenditure on Works and Services to 30th June, 1950 ...	415,851,041
Tourist Bureau and Resorts ...	226,354		
Abattoirs and Meat Distributing ...	1,766,837		
Electricity	3,799,618		
Coal Mines	1,013,199		
Brick and Tile Works	650,900		
Other	307,016		

At 30th June, 1950 the accumulated loan expenditure on works and services amounted to £415,851,041, and the public debt of the State was £425,288,941. The difference between the two amounts is due to a

number of factors, such as the inclusion in the public debt of certain items which are not recorded in the General Loan Account and the redemption of public debt from the sinking fund. The following statement furnishes a reconciliation:—

Table 691.—Reconciliation of Accumulated Loan Expenditure with Public Debt of State, 30th June, 1950.

	£	£
Accumulated Loan Expenditure from General Loan Account on Works and Services (Table 690)...	.....	415,851,041
<i>Add</i> —Loan Expenditure not shown in General Loan Account—		
Commonwealth Advance—Grafton—South Brisbane		
Railway	1,443,576	
Closer Settlement Debentures	1,144,750	
Advances to Settlers	120,050	
Immigration Debentures... ..	329,700	
Revenue Deficiencies—		
To 1927-28	9,693,378	
After 1927-28	37,864,373	
Flotation and Negotiation Expenses	23,655,828	74,251,655
Unexpended Loan Funds ... ..	.....	4,735,201
		494,837,897
<i>Less</i> —Redemptions of Public Debt from—		
National Debt Sinking Fund	49,858,000	
Previous Sinking Fund	4,738,084	
Revenue Accounts	10,164,867	
Debt cancelled by Commonwealth in respect of Properties transferred from State to Commonwealth	4,788,005	69,548,956
Public Debt at 30th June, 1950 (Tables 693 to 697) ... ..	.....	425,288,941

Thus, the aggregate State loan expenditure to 30th June, 1950 consists of £418,889,117 expended on works and services of various kinds, £47,557,751 expended to meet revenue deficiencies and £23,655,828 being discounts allowed to lenders and other loan expenses. The total liability in respect of this expenditure, with £4,735,201 unexpended loan money on hand, was covered by loans which have been offset to the extent of £69,548,956 by redemptions of debt from revenue and sinking fund and transfer of certain properties to the Commonwealth.

LOAN RAISINGS AND COST OF MANAGEMENT, ETC.

Matters relating to the raising of loans by Australian Governments, with certain exceptions, are determined by the Australian Loan Council in terms of the Financial Agreement of 1927, to which reference is made on page 830. Operations incidental to the flotation of loans are conducted by the Commonwealth Government and the loans are secured by the issue of Commonwealth stock, debentures, bonds, etc. Each State is liable to the Commonwealth for the loans raised on its behalf.

At 30th June, 1950 the loans outstanding on account of the State of New South Wales amounted to £425,288,941, of which £279,390,223 was owing in Australia, £134,825,462 in London and £11,073,256 in New York.

These loans are represented by Commonwealth securities, except for £11,708,278 owing in London, which is secured by New South Wales securities issued prior to adoption of the Financial Agreement in 1927.

Inscription and management of the Commonwealth securities are conducted by the Commonwealth Government, but the State is required to pay expenses allocated to its share of the total securities issued. Similar services in respect of New South Wales securities are performed by the Westminster Bank Ltd., in London. Commission and other expenses of management are charged to revenue; the amount was £77,739 in 1948-49 and £82,887 in 1949-50.

Expenses incidental to the issue of loans, such as underwriting commission, brokerage, advertising, printing, etc., are paid from the proceeds of loans. The amount in 1949-50 is shown on page 816.

The following table shows particulars of loans placed on the market by the Commonwealth Government since 1946 for public subscription in Australia, and the amounts allotted therefrom to New South Wales and other State Governments. These do not include a number of smaller loans raised by direct negotiation with financial institutions and Government instrumentalities. The total amount of loans raised by or on behalf of the State in the last five years is shown in Table 698.

Table 692.—Commonwealth Loans Raised by Public Subscription in Australia.

Date of flotation.	Floated by Commonwealth on Account of all Australian Governments.					Share of New Raising Allocated to—	
	Interest Rate.	Issue Price.	Year of Maturity.	Amount of Loan.		New South Wales.	Other States.
				Conver- sion.	New Raising.		
	per cent.	£			£thousand.		
1946—March ...	2 3½	100 100	1949 1955-58	... ...	17,208 61,259	......	......
August ...	2 3½	100 100	1949 1955-58	4,593 7,879	......	......	......
October ...	2 3½	100 100	1949 1955-58	5,253 9,576	4,824 64,944	207 2,793	880 5,120
1947—April ...	2 3½	100 100	1950 1956-59	... ...	1,457 28,366	433 8,417	395 7,680
August ...	3½	100	1956-59	27,903	...	...	...
October ...	3½	100	1956-59	17,721	61,222	15,000	11,600
1948—April ...	3½	100	1957-60	...	43,295	12,855	16,173
October ...	3½	100	1962	48,920	50,968	3,635	11,365
1949—March-April ...	2 3½	100 100	1952 1960-63	29,502 31,263	14,875 61,762	1,996 8,287	2,691 11,171
Sept.-Oct. ...	2 3½	100 100	1953 1960-63	25,404 45,552	10,939 50,782	3,558 16,442	4,477 20,690
1950—March ...	2 3½	100 100	1953 1961-64	1,963 199	8,705 53,933	1,316 9,210	2,377 18,673

The new loans raised publicly from October, 1941 to March, 1946, were used by the Commonwealth for war and rehabilitation purposes. In this period works programmes of the State on a restricted scale were financed from Treasury cash resources. Borrowing for State works was resumed in October, 1946.

No new loan money has been raised overseas by the State since 1931, and in a number of conversions of London loans maturing since 1944-45 portion of the liability has been repatriated to Australia.

War Savings and Savings Certificates.

Moneys obtained by the Commonwealth by the sale of War Savings Certificates (Savings Certificates from June, 1946), are not included in Table 692. The issue of these certificates, begun in March, 1940, was discontinued on 1st February, 1949. The certificates may be cashed on demand and bear tax-free interest which is payable on redemption. On issues prior to 1st March, 1947, the interest rate is $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum if held for the maximum term of seven years; subsequent issues bear interest at $2\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. for a maximum term of five years. At maturity after seven years the earlier issues may be held for a further five years at the reduced interest rate of $2\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. The maximum permissible investment in certificates is £450 at purchase price. The net amount raised in Australia (*i.e.*, sales less repayments) was £4,848,823 in 1946-47 and £4,956,787 in 1947-48; whilst net repayments amounted to £2,284,792 in 1948-49 and £7,172,891 in 1949-50. At 30th June, 1950, net raisings totalled £55,025,015.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt of New South Wales had its origin in 1841, when, on 28th December, the first loan amounting to £49,000 was offered locally. The first overseas loan was raised in London in 1854.

The growth of the debt to 1895 is described in earlier issues of the Year Book and subsequent movements are shown in the following table:—

Table 693.—Public Debt of New South Wales.*

At 30th June.	Long Term Debt.	Short Term Debt.	Total Public Debt.	Per Head of Population.
	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1901	67,361,246	...	67,361,246	49 6 11
1906	85,641,734	...	85,641,734	57 13 10
1911	95,523,926	...	95,523,926	57 9 9
1916	130,544,040	...	130,544,040	68 19 9
1921	175,084,911	...	175,084,911	83 4 9
1926	222,148,707	...	222,148,707	94 15 9
1931	268,268,698	19,037,033	287,305,731	112 9 5
1936	306,137,718	40,570,276	346,707,994	130 0 10
1939	316,983,114	42,895,276	359,878,390	130 18 5
1940	322,230,262	42,095,276	364,325,538	131 3 6
1941	327,084,672	41,890,276	368,974,948	131 16 10
1942	322,884,037	43,618,776	366,502,813	129 11 0
1943	321,083,514	39,169,776	360,253,290	126 11 0
1944	320,045,148	31,925,876	351,971,024	121 18 4
1945	345,265,104	9,795,876	355,060,980	121 12 10
1946	343,444,060	9,795,876	353,239,936	119 18 9
1947	352,231,754	9,795,876	362,027,630	121 5 3
1948	374,284,123	9,795,876	384,079,999	126 19 1
1949	386,697,478†	9,795,876	396,493,354†	127 6 10
1950	415,493,065	9,795,876	425,288,941	131 17 2

* Includes overseas debt at book values, unadjusted for changes in relationship between Australian and overseas currencies, see page 823. † Excludes £1,145,217 not repaid until 1st July, 1950, as the relevant conversion loan, raised in 1948-49, is included in the debt outstanding.

The decrease in the public debt after 1941 was due to redemptions from Sinking Fund, the temporary retirement of short term debt, in the form of Treasury Bills (permitted by a substantial growth of Treasury cash balances) and the cessation, owing to war conditions, of borrowing for public works. The increase in 1944-45 resulted from the re-issue of temporarily retired Treasury Bills under a funding arrangement by which Treasury Bills totalling £26,120,000 were converted into long-term debentures, these being taken up by the Commonwealth Bank. Then it became the practice to deposit surplus Treasury cash balances with the Commonwealth Bank, instead of retiring Treasury Bills as formerly, and the amount so deposited was £7,960,000 at 30th June, 1945. Borrowing for public works was resumed in 1946-47, and in 1947-48 approximately £9,000,000 of new debt was incurred to replace general cash balances which had been used in financing normal loan works during the war years.

The nominal amount of debt, as quoted in these tables, has been increased on several occasions by change in the currency unit at which liability is taken to account. This occurs when London maturities (expressed in sterling) are repaid from loans raised in Australia (expressed in Australian currency). Nominal increases in the debt from this cause in the last three years amounted to £761,199 in 1947-48, £161,860 in 1948-49 and £1,010,193 in 1949-50.

In considering the rate of growth of the debt, attention should be paid to variations in the purchasing power of the money expended, the steady growth of population throughout the period, the economic development of the State, as measured by the growth of its wealth, income and productivity, and the earning power of the works constructed from loans.

Furthermore, comparisons of the rate of growth of the State debt with that of other States of Australia should take into account the differences in the distribution of governmental functions as between the central and local governments and the inclusion or non-inclusion of the capital debts of public utilities controlled by governmental authority.

Similarly, in making international comparisons care should be taken to allow for differences in the distribution of debt as between central, provincial and local governments and the existence or otherwise of reproductive assets acquired from loan funds.

DOMICILE OF PUBLIC DEBT.

For many years the London money market was the principal source of New South Wales loan moneys. Loan funds amounting to approximately £14,000,000 were obtained in New York in 1926-27 and 1927-28.

Since 1931 the State's requirements for new loan capital have been met from local resources. The total of oversea debt has therefore declined as a result of redemptions through the sinking fund and of repayment from locally raised loans of maturing London loans.

The following table shows the amount of State public debt outstanding in Australia, London and New York at quinquennial intervals from 1901 to 1936 and annually from 1939.

Table 694.—Public Debt of New South Wales, Place of Domicile.

At 30th June.	Public Debt Outstanding—				Proportion.	
	Australia.	Oversea.		Total Public Debt.	Australia.	Oversea.
		London.	New York.			
	£ (Aust.)	£ (Stg.)	£*	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
1901	12,690,796	54,670,450	...	67,361,246	18·84	81·16
1906	19,726,884	65,914,850	...	85,641,734	23·03	76·97
1911	29,968,321	65,555,605	...	95,523,926	31·37	68·63
1916	43,390,452	87,153,588	...	130,544,040	33·24	66·76
1921	66,667,308	108,417,603	...	175,084,911	38·08	61·92
1926	81,826,091	140,322,616	...	222,148,707	36·83	63·17
1931	107,501,666	165,978,441	13,825,624	287,305,731	37·42	62·58
1936	172,099,601	161,437,120	13,171,273	346,707,994	49·64	50·36
1939	188,413,400	158,751,952	12,713,038	359,878,390	52·35	47·65
1940	193,088,910	158,697,020	12,539,608	364,325,538	53·00	47·00
1941	197,961,784	158,696,920	12,316,244	368,974,948	53·65	46·35
1942	198,914,999	155,517,949	12,069,865	366,502,813	54·27	45·73
1943	194,047,014	154,342,616	11,863,660	360,253,290	53·86	46·14
1944	186,888,244	153,413,716	11,669,034	351,971,024	53·10	46·90
1945	197,566,662	145,922,107	11,562,211	355,050,980	55·64	44·36
1946	197,198,139	144,675,312	11,366,485	353,239,936	55·83	44·17
1947	205,914,118	144,675,312	11,438,200	362,027,630	56·88	43·12
1948	233,098,932	139,671,912	11,309,155	384,079,999	60·69	39·31
1949	246,432,916	138,864,712†	11,195,726	396,493,354†	62·15	37·85
1950	279,390,223	134,825,462	11,073,256	425,288,941	65·69	34·31

* Repayable in "Dollars"—converted at rate of 4·8665 dollars to £1.

† See note † Table 693.

The public debt as shown in Tables 693 to 697 represents the amounts used for book-keeping purposes, without adjustment for changes in the value of Australian currency relatively to English and American currencies which have been considerable since 1929. The London debt, therefore, represents the amount repayable in sterling, and the New York debt represents the amount repayable in dollars converted at the rate of 4·8665 dollars to £1.

DOMICILE AND RATES OF INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT.

The following tables show the amount of New South Wales public debt in the various registers and the rates of interest as at 30th June, 1950:—

Table 695.—Public Debt of New South Wales at 30th June, 1950.
Domicile and Rates of Interest.

Rate per cent.	Public Debt Outstanding.			Total Public Debt.	Annual Interest.
	Australia.	London.	New York.		
	£(Aust.)	£ (Stg.)	£*	£	£
Short Term Securities—					
£ s. d.					
2 5 0 ... ..	...	9,795,876	...	9,795,876	220,407
Long Term Securities—					
5 0 0 ... ..	...	1,000	...	1,000	50
4 0 0	26,758,739	9,273,446	...	36,032,185	1,441,287
3 17 6	19,996,170	...	...	19,996,170	774,852
3 15 0	12,351,260	...	...	12,351,260	463,172
3 12 6	1,931,000	...	...	1,931,000	69,999
3 10 0 ... ..	...	33,477,901	3,344,293	36,822,194	1,288,777
Total £3 10s. and under £4	34,278,430	33,477,901	3,344,293	71,100,624	2,596,800
3 9 9	13,000	...	...	13,000	453
3 7 6 ... ..	...	...	3,771,293	3,771,293	127,281
3 5 0	53,167,086	1,858,300	3,957,670	58,983,056	1,916,949
3 2 6	122,051,920	...	...	122,051,920	3,814,123
3 2 0	470,410	...	...	470,410	14,583
3 0 0	5,139,722	60,120,300	...	65,260,022	1,957,801
Total, £3 and under £3 10s.	180,842,138	61,978,600	7,728,963	250,549,701	7,831,190
2 15 0 ... ..	...	10,864,600	...	10,864,600	298,777
2 14 3	291,421	...	...	291,421	7,905
2 10 0 ... ..	...	9,432,089	...	9,432,089	235,802
2 6 6	645,653	...	...	645,653	15,011
2 0 0	12,208,220	...	...	12,208,220	244,164
Total, £2 and under £3	13,145,294	20,296,689	...	33,441,983	801,659
1 0 0	24,365,547	...	...	24,365,547	243,655
Matured	75	1,950	...	2,025	...
Total Long Term	279,390,223	125,029,586	11,073,256	415,493,065	12,914,641
Total Public Debt	279,390,223	134,825,462	11,073,256	425,288,941	13,135,048

* Repayable in "Dollars"—converted at the rate of 4·8665 dollars to £1.

The debt of £24,365,547 at 1 per cent. interest consists of debentures issued to the Commonwealth Bank in 1944-45 for the funding of deficiency Treasury Bills which bore the same interest rate. The initial debenture issue, £26,120,000, has been reduced by annual redemptions through the Sinking Fund totalling £1,754,453.

The amount of annual interest as shown in the table represented an average rate of 3.09 per cent. on the face value of the debt at 30th June, 1950, and the corresponding rates on the debt on the several registers were Australia 3.09 per cent., London 3.06 per cent. and New York 3.37 per cent.

Rates thus calculated take no account of the fact that portion of the debt has been issued at a discount; consequently they understate the actual interest charge on cash proceeds of the debt. Nevertheless, a comparison of the average nominal rates of interest gives some indication of the benefits to the State finances of the general decline in interest rates since 1931.

Table 696.—Public Debt of New South Wales, Annual Interest and Average Nominal Interest Rates.

Debt Outstanding.	1931.	1932.	1939.	1948.	1949.	1950.
Australia—						
Debt £ thous.	107,502	127,143	188,413	233,099	246,433	279,390
Annual Interest £ thous.	5,741	5,043	6,418	7,280	7,700	8,637
Average Rate ... per cent.	5.34	3.97	3.41	3.12	3.12	3.09
London—						
Debt £ thous.	165,978	164,972	158,752	139,672	138,865	134,826
Annual Interest £ thous.	7,841	7,837	5,901	4,430	4,311	4,125
Average Rate ... per cent.	4.72	4.75	3.72	3.17	3.10	3.06
New York—						
Debt £ thous.	13,826	13,608	12,713	11,309	11,196	11,073
Annual Interest £ thous.	672	661	616	381	377	373
Average Rate ... per cent.	4.86	4.86	4.85	3.37	3.37	3.37
Total—						
Debt £ thous.	287,306	305,723	359,878	384,080	396,494	425,289
Annual Interest £ thous.	14,254	13,541	12,935	12,091	12,388	13,135
Average Rate ... per cent.	4.96	4.43	3.59	3.15	3.12	3.09

Though the public debt increased by 48 per cent. between 1931 and 1950, annual interest thereon decreased by 8 per cent. with the decline in the average interest rate from 4.96 per cent. to 3.09 per cent.

Ordinarily the interest bill of the State is slow to reflect changes in the level of market rates, which take effect gradually as new loans and conversions of maturing loans to which they apply, increase in ratio to the total debt. The substantial decline in the average rate in 1931-32 was a result of the general conversion of debt registered in Australia in accordance with plans adopted in the depression to achieve a reduction of 22½ per cent. in interest rates generally. Subsequent decreases were due in part to the growth of short-term debt to finance revenue deficiencies, on which the rate of interest was reduced in stages from 4 per cent. in 1932 to 1 per cent. in 1945. The yields on Government securities sold on the Stock Exchange in Australia and the rates of discount on Treasury Bills are shown on pages 857 and 858 of this volume.

DOMICILE AND TERM OF PUBLIC DEBT.

The dates of repayment of the debt extend to 1983 and the amounts falling due for redemption in successive years vary considerably. This is

seen from the following table, which shows the amount outstanding as at 30th June, 1950, in Australia, in London and in New York, according to the latest due dates for repayment:—

Table 697.—Public Debt of New South Wales, at 30th June, 1950, Domicile and Dates of Maturity.

Year of Maturity (ended 30th June).	Public Debt Outstanding—			Total Public Debt.
	Australia.	London.	New York.	
	£thous. (Aust.)	£thous. (stg.).	£thous.*	£thous.
Short Term Debt ...	...	9,796	...	9,796
Long Term Debt—				
1951 ...	5,013	11,707	...	16,720
1952 ...	15,310	...	...	15,310
1953 ...	7,557	11,790	...	19,347
1954 ...	4,900	6,152	...	11,052
1955 ...	13,373	...	...	13,373
1956 ...	14,353	...	...	14,353
1957 ...	12,178	...	3,958	16,136
1958 ...	21,349	20,141	...	41,490
1959 ...	18,719	3,829	...	22,548
1960 ...	36,522	...	...	36,522
1961 ...	21,927	14,055	...	35,982
1962 ...	5,945	...	3,771	9,716
1963 ...	21,344	...	...	21,344
1964 ...	48,189	...	...	48,189
1965 ...	8,980	12,871	...	21,851
1966–1970 ...	3,601	3,793	3,344	10,738
1971–1975 ...	4,488	36,966	...	41,454
1976–1980 ...	5,593	3,723	...	9,316
1981–1983 ...	3,614	...	...	3,614
Interminable ...	363	...	...	363
Permanent ...	1	1	...	2
Government Option ...	6,071	...	...	6,071
Overdue ...	...	2	...	2
Total, Long Term	279,390	125,030	11,073	415,493
Total Public Debt	279,390	134,826	11,073	425,289

* Repayable in "Dollars"—converted at rate of 4·8665 dollars to £1.

The loans have been classified according to the latest date of maturity, but some of them are redeemable earlier at the Government's option, subject to notice ranging up to twelve months being given. The loans outstanding at 30th June, 1950 included £22,906,410 which had passed the earliest maturity date and £6,070,723 issued on terms placing redemption within the option of the Government. These loans comprise £6,196,599 in Australia, £11,707,278 in London and £11,073,256 in New York.

The following table indicates the movements which have taken place in the public debt of New South Wales during the last five years. It shows the conversion loans and new loans raised, including those arranged privately as well as those publicly subscribed shown in Table 692, also redemptions from conversions, sinking fund and the loan account.

Table 698.—Transactions on Public Debt of New South Wales.

Particulars.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.
LONG TERM LOANS RAISED (£).					
Conversion or Renewal Loans—					
Overseas—					
Cash subscribed and					
Converted Stocks ...	15,644,922	31,678,897†	12,677,442	9,465,328	3,635,472
Discounts ...	281,100	90,946	193,058	...	...
Australia—					
Cash Subscribed and					
Converted Stocks* ...	3,395,360 _a	1,868,000	9,204,100 _b	26,531,770 _c	18,888,490 _d
Total Conversions ...	19,321,382	33,637,843	22,074,600	35,997,098	22,523,962
New Loans—					
Australia—					
Cash Subscribed ...	...	11,850,000	25,490,000	16,283,000	29,467,000
Total New Loans ...	...	11,850,000	25,490,000	16,283,000	29,467,000
Total Long Term Loans Raised	19,321,382	45,487,843	47,564,600	52,280,098	51,990,962
LONG TERM LOANS REPAYD (£).					
From Conversion and Renewal					
Loans—					
Overseas ...	16,731,709	31,515,385	15,677,243	10,103,199†	7,616,529
Australia ...	2,032,800	1,868,000	5,443,100	25,732,040	13,897,240
From Sinking Fund—					
Overseas ...	636,833	182,743	2,325,703	282,758	180,663
Australia ...	1,731,084	3,134,021	2,066,180	3,748,746	1,500,943
From Loan Accounts ...	...	...	5	...	...
Total Long Term Loans					
Repayd ...	21,132,426	36,700,149	25,512,231	39,866,743	23,195,375
NET INCREASE (£).					
In Long Term Debt ...	(—) 1,811,044	8,787,694	22,052,369	12,413,355	28,795,587
In Short Term Debt ...	...	...	...	...	...
In Public Debt ...	(—) 1,811,044	8,787,694	22,052,369	12,413,355	28,795,587

* Includes loans raised in Australia: (a) £1,362,560, (b) £3,761,000, (c) £779,730 and (d) £4,991,250, for conversion of London loans, viz. £ Stg. 1,086,787, £ Stg. 2,999,801, £ Stg. 637,870 and £ Stg. 3,981,057.

† Includes new money, £163,512, towards expenses of conversion in New York.

‡ Includes a repayment of £1,454,217 due on 1st July, 1950, from proceeds of a conversion loan raised in 1948–49, which is included in "cash subscribed and converted stocks" shown above.

LOANS GUARANTEED BY THE STATE.

In addition to liability for its own loans, the State has guaranteed, in terms of various Acts, the loans and overdrafts of certain corporate bodies and institutions, etc., engaged, as a rule, in the promotion of public welfare and development. The guarantees extend to all loans issued by certain corporate bodies, the issue of the loans being subject to the Governor's approval. In other cases, with minor exceptions, the guarantee is given by the Treasurer with the Governor's approval and on the recommendation of the appropriate administrative authority.

The loans and overdrafts under State guarantee as at 30th June, 1950, are summarised in the following statement. The amounts shown do not indicate the net amount of the contingent liability of the State, because sinking funds for repayment have been accumulated in respect of some

of the loans. Furthermore, the amounts shown under the Government Guarantees Act, 1934-1948, represent the limit of overdrafts and not the amount outstanding.

Table 699.—Loans Guaranteed by State, 30th June, 1950.

Loans Issued by—	£	£
Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board ...	42,208,555	
Hunter District Water Board.	4,605,000	
Broken Hill Water Board	812,855	
Rural Bank of New South Wales	19,020,278	
Public Hospitals	1,665,346	
Municipal, Shire, and County Councils	892,148	
Fire Commissioners	20,000	
		69,224,202
Overdrafts and Advances (under Government Guarantees Act, 1934-1948—Limit of Guarantee)—		
Co-operative Building Societies	62,237,575	
Other Co-operative Societies, Marketing Boards, etc. ...	821,810	
Other	7,750	
		63,067,135
Advances to Settlers (Government Guarantee) Act, 1929-1934—		
Rural Bank Borrowers ... ..	.....	23,617

The loans shown for the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board include £stg.2,000,000 repayable in London.

THE INTEREST BILL OF THE STATE.

The amount of *annual interest* on the public debt of New South Wales as at 30th June, 1950 is shown in Table 695 as £13,135,048. This amount is calculated to represent a full year's interest at the rates applicable to the various loans outstanding at that date. It differs, therefore, from the amount of interest *actually* paid which embodies the effects of changes in the composition of the loan debt during the year, and includes interest paid on temporary deposits lodged with the Government.

The amount of interest *actually paid* during the year ended 30th June, 1950 was £12,996,168, *viz.*, £12,603,048 on Debentures and Funded Stocks, £220,407 on Treasury Bills, £172,713 on moneys held temporarily by the Government. The amount paid overseas was £4,621,314, *viz.*, £4,244,292 in London and £377,022 in New York; and £8,374,854 was paid in Australia.

The amounts of overseas interest payments are recorded for book-keeping purposes in the same terms as the amounts of overseas debt, as explained on page 823. An additional charge, therefore, is incurred in acquiring, at current rates, the sterling and dollar funds with which to pay interest in London and New York. The additional charge is taken into account as exchange and amounted to £1,374,409 in the year ended, 30th June, 1950.

The following table shows the amount of interest *actually paid* on the public debt in Australia, London and New York at intervals since 1901; also the interest paid on moneys temporarily held by the Government (*i.e.*, bank overdrafts and Special Deposits accounts) and, since 1931, the cost of exchange on overseas interest payments.

Table 700.—Interest and Exchange on Public Debt and Temporary Advances, Amount Paid.

Year ended 30th June.	Interest Paid on—				Total Interest Paid.	Exchange on Overseas Interest Payments.	Total Interest and Exchange.
	Public Debt.			Moneys in Temporary Possession of Government.			
	Australia.	London.	New York.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1901	355,354	1,991,499	...	151,804	2,498,457	...	2,498,457
1911	914,967	2,321,489	...	81,001	3,317,467	...	3,317,467
1921	2,690,626	4,422,115	...	416,691	7,529,432	...	7,629,432
1931.	5,517,620	7,256,883	583,567	768,051	14,126,721	536,645	14,663,366
1936	5,594,412	6,643,050	640,785	278,511	13,156,758	1,846,921	15,003,679
1939	6,279,867	5,884,254	621,922	318,921	13,104,954	1,666,828	14,771,782
1940	6,591,090	5,863,608	614,016	349,582	13,418,296	1,781,816	15,200,112
1941	6,588,214	5,875,452	604,389	346,566	13,414,621	1,801,558	15,216,179
1942	6,594,663	5,840,851	592,622	299,140	13,327,276	1,785,609	15,112,885
1943	6,415,918	5,712,759	581,354	321,404	13,081,435	1,747,334	14,778,769
1944	6,221,591	5,767,198	578,314	287,376	12,849,479	1,756,858	14,606,337
1945	6,117,148	5,637,150	560,954	264,774	12,580,026	1,718,235	14,298,261
1946	6,203,777	5,483,327	557,387	257,187	12,501,678	1,640,060	14,141,738
1947	6,210,397	5,137,837	461,089	244,585	12,053,908	1,595,712	13,649,620
1948	6,614,538	4,983,079	367,814	194,167	12,159,598	1,414,113	13,573,711
1949	7,288,100	4,605,140	381,052	175,290	12,449,582	1,312,611	13,762,193
1950	8,202,141	4,244,292	377,022	172,713	12,996,168	1,374,409	14,370,577

A proportion of the interest and of the exchange on interest payments overseas is allocated to the various business undertakings and other activities that have been provided with capital from State loan funds and are conducted as separate enterprises or accounts, and the balance is paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Payments by the undertakings in respect of the current year's charges amounted in 1948-49 to £6,580,881 for interest and £142,532 for exchange, and in 1949-50 to £4,169,690 and £706,833, respectively. In addition a considerable amount of interest, etc., accrued to the Consolidated Revenue Fund as revenue from various other objects on which loan moneys have been expended. Payments of interest and exchange by the undertakings in the last two years included the following:—

Table 701.—Public Debt, Interest and Exchange Payments by State Undertakings.

Undertakings, etc.	1948-49.		1949-50.	
	Interest.	Exchange on Interest.	Interest.	Exchange on Interest.
	£	£	£	£
Railways.	4,886,000	...	2,452,000	548,000
Tramways and Motor Omnibuses ... ..	...	...	...	...
Closer Settlement Fund	228,115	...	...	...
Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board	439,465	45,056	435,442	49,595
Hunter District Water Board	108,659	11,215	107,365	12,005
Maritime Services Board. (Sydney Harbour)	372,388	38,486	374,824	41,949
Sydney Harbour Bridge	247,512	25,701	238,975	26,752
Main Roads Department	113,913	11,845	108,488	12,225
Southern Electricity Supply	98,397	8,977	106,108	11,933

A classification of the public debt of New South Wales as at 30th June, 1950, according to the nominal rates of interest payable, is shown in Table 695.

The average "effective rates of interest" quoted below are calculated on the basis of the amount of interest actually paid and take into account changes in the composition of the debt during each year by reason of the flotation of new loans, conversion of old loans and redemptions from sinking funds, etc. The rate was 3.66 per cent. in 1900-01, and prior to 1946-47 the lowest rate since that year was 3.489 per cent. in 1912-13. During the next ten years there was a gradual rise to 5.1606 per cent. in 1922-23 and the rate remained above 5 per cent. until 1931-32, the peak being 5.172 per cent. in 1929-30. Variations since 1929-30 are shown below:—

Table 702.—Interest on Public Debt of New South Wales, Average Effective Rates.

Year ended 30th June.	Rate per cent.	Year ended 30th June.	Rate per cent.	Year ended 30th June.	Rate per cent.
1930	5.17204	1937	3.70787	1944	3.61055
1931	5.14421	1938	3.66774	1945	3.60326
1932	4.85673	1939	3.67296	1946	3.50954
1933	4.37804	1940	3.67829	1947	3.44141
1934	4.12554	1941	3.66042	1948	3.36639
1935	3.92041	1942	3.62519	1949	3.27587
1936	3.81666	1943	3.59375	1950	3.19321

REDEMPTIONS AND SINKING FUNDS.

An account of the debt redemptions and sinking funds of New South Wales prior to the transfer to the National Debt Commission in terms of the Financial Agreement, was published on pages 170 and 171 of the Official Year Book for 1929-30. The present sinking fund is described below.

FINANCIAL RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN COMMONWEALTH AND STATES.

The history of the financial relationships existing between the Commonwealth and States since federation in 1901 has been sketched in earlier issues of this Year Book.

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT, 1927.

The financial agreement between the Commonwealth and States was brought into operation as from 1st July, 1927. The provisions were outlined on page 682 of the 1930-31 Year Book, and full details are given in the Commonwealth Year Book, No. 31, on pages 21 to 33.

In terms of the agreement the Australian Loan Council was created to co-ordinate public borrowing. All borrowings by the States are arranged by the Commonwealth, in accordance with the decisions of the Council, which consists of a Minister of the Commonwealth and of each State. The Council determines the amount, rates and conditions of loans to be raised after consideration of the annual programmes submitted by the Commonwealth and by each State. In June, 1939, by common consent, the borrowings of local governing and semi-Governmental authorities were brought within the purview of the Loan Council.

On 1st July, 1929 the Commonwealth took over the debts of the States, and assumed, as between the Commonwealth and States, the liabilities of the States to bondholders. The Commonwealth also relieved the States of the liability of principal, interest and sinking fund on an amount of debt equal to the value of properties transferred to the Commonwealth after federation.

The Commonwealth, as agent for the States, has agreed to pay to bondholders interest due on the public debt of the States and, for a period of fifty-eight years from the 1st July, 1927, to contribute £7,584,912 per annum towards the interest, the States to pay the balance to the Commonwealth. After this period the States will pay to the Commonwealth the whole of the interest due. The contribution by the Commonwealth is equal to the amount paid by the Commonwealth to the States in 1926-27, at the rate of 25s. per head of population, and the contribution to New South Wales is £2,917,411 per annum.

NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND.

A national debt sinking fund was established in terms of the financial agreement, and is controlled by the National Debt Commission. The annual payments to the fund on account of State debts are contributed partly by the Commonwealth and partly by the States. The contributions in respect of New South Wales debt commenced as from 1st July, 1928, one year after the commencing date of other States.

Contributions in respect of the net debt outstanding on 1st July, 1927, are payable for a period of fifty-eight years at the rate of 7s. 6d. per cent. per annum, the Commonwealth contributing 2s. 6d. per cent. and the State 5s. per cent. The rate on new loans raised after 1st July, 1927, other than revenue deficiency loans, is 10s. per cent. for a period of fifty-three years, of which the Commonwealth pays 5s. and the State 5s. The State's contribution may be increased to shorten the period of repayment of loans expended on wasting assets. Contributions on special revenue deficiency loans incurred during the depression were at the rate of 10s. per cent. shared equally by the Commonwealth and State until 30th June, 1944, when the rate was increased to 20s. per cent. (Commonwealth 5s. and State 15s.) to provide for repayment in thirty-nine years. On other loans raised to meet revenue deficiencies, annual contributions at a rate not less than 4 per cent. are payable by the State. Loan securities redeemed and repurchased by the sinking fund are cancelled and the State is required to pay interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum on the cancelled securities, in addition to the contributions stated above. Additional contributions are paid by the State to recoup the sinking fund for appropriations from the fund to meet discounts on conversion loans; the contribution in respect of each conversion loan is spread over the currency of the loan.

The operations of the National Debt Sinking Fund in regard to the debts of the State of New South Wales during each of the last eleven years, and the aggregate since 1st July, 1928, are shown below:—

Table 703.—National Debt Sinking Fund, Transactions on Account of New South Wales.

Year ended 30th June.	RECEIPTS.						
	Contributions by—				Federal Aid Roads.	Interest.	Total Receipts.
	Common- wealth.	State of New South Wales.					
		On Loans Issued.	4½% on Cancelled Securities.	Total New South Wales.			
1940	£ 634,442	£ 1,171,075	£ 800,852	£ 1,971,927	£ 22,862	£ 15,241	£ 2,644,472
1941	641,786	1,247,525	896,118	2,143,643	22,863	13,768	2,822,060
1942	651,789	1,314,615	989,653	2,304,268	22,863	18,268	2,997,188
1943	655,441	1,340,663	1,124,258	2,464,921	22,862	14,087	3,157,261
1944	647,322	1,426,078	1,262,975	2,689,053	22,862	7,914	3,307,151
1945	670,824	1,582,241	1,361,772	2,944,013	22,863	4,062	3,641,762
1946	644,239	1,537,297	1,446,412	2,983,709	22,862	6,084	3,656,894
1947	648,184	1,438,610	1,499,305	2,937,915	22,863	18,584	3,627,546
1948	693,026	1,446,419	1,620,291	3,066,710	11,431	11,482	3,782,649
1949	745,501	1,502,434	1,753,239	3,255,673	...	18,925	4,020,099
1950	803,708	1,563,209	1,931,608	3,494,817	...	9,580	4,308,105
Total, 1929-1950	13,215,027	25,177,875	18,110,705	43,288,580	468,692	308,516	57,280,815

	PAYMENTS.				FACE VALUE OF SECURITIES REPURCHASED AND REDEEMED.		
	Net Cost of Securities Repurchased and Redeemed. (Australian Currency.)				Australia.	London.	New York.
	Australia.	London.	New York.	Total.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£ stg.	£*
1940	1,970,382	56,646	217,028	2,244,056	1,966,170	48,832	173,431
1941	541,220	...	214,905	756,125	541,045	...	223,364
1942	557,127	4,047,167	279,512	4,883,806	554,780	3,228,050	246,378
1943	1,567,955	1,747,335	272,706	3,587,996	1,567,980	1,394,125	206,206
1944	763,785	1,165,620	288,170	2,217,575	763,770	928,900	194,596
1945	2,673,906	2,000,204	161,121	4,835,231	2,673,982	1,595,378	106,853
1946	1,729,638	552,686	295,880	2,578,204	1,731,084	441,107	195,726
1947	3,143,714	...	276,958	3,420,672	3,134,021	...	182,743
1948	2,066,758	2,754,208	178,054	4,999,020	2,066,180	2,196,657	129,045
1949	3,766,736	212,297	157,826	4,130,859	3,748,746	169,330	113,428
1950	1,507,327	67,988	211,764	1,787,079	1,500,943	58,193	122,470
Total, 1929-1950	27,459,313	27,189,543		54,648,856	27,388,597	19,058,261	3,411,141

* Face value of securities in Dollars converted at \$4-8665 to £1.

The payments shown in the table for repurchases and redemptions of securities are expressed in terms of Australian currency, the exchange on overseas remittances being included in the net cost of securities acquired in London and New York.

The face value of securities repurchased and redeemed corresponds with the value at which the securities were included in the statement of public debt (Tables 693 to 697), as described on page 823. During the twenty-two years the sinking fund has been in operation the average price of Australian currency paid for £100 face value of securities repurchased and redeemed was £100 5s. 5d. in Australia, £121 0s. 2d. in London and New York, and £109 12s. 2d. in the three centres. In 1949-50 the average

price per £100 face value was £100 8s. 6d. in Australia, £116 16s. 8d. in London, £172 18s. 3d. in New York, and the general average was £106 5s. 5d. The balance at credit of the sinking fund as at 30th June, 1950 was £2,631,958. The following table indicates the source of contributions by New South Wales:—

Table 704.—National Debt Sinking Fund, Source of Contributions by New South Wales.

Source.	Contributions in respect of year—			Total, 1928-29 to 1949-50.
	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	
	£	£	£	£
Railways	1,330,000	...	...	10,083,864
Tramways and Omnibuses ... ..	...	...	...	778,347
State Coal Mines	2,117	2,500	3,145	30,877
Closer Settlement Fund	91,356	98,500	104,974	1,427,160
Metrop. Water, Sew'ge & Drainage Board	100,284	107,900	114,936	1,888,320
Hunter District Water Board	24,290	26,410	28,250	426,733
Country Towns Water Supply and Sewerage Works, etc.	4,850	5,098	5,971	201,197
Main Roads Department... ..	56,561	60,642	28,820	715,588
Sydney Harbour Bridge ... ..	...	...	210,274	726,683
Sydney Harbour Services	96,353	100,977	107,329	1,454,332
Southern Electricity Supply	16,039	18,000	20,331	202,952
South-West Tablelands Water Supply	...	5,224	...	37,748
Consolidated Revenue Fund	1,343,203	2,828,203	2,866,228	25,244,986
Other	1,657	2,219	4,559	69,793
Total	3,066,710	3,255,673	3,494,817	43,288,580

Over the twenty-two years, 58.3 per cent. of the State contributions were paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, 23.3 per cent. by the railways and 18.4 per cent. from other accounts.

PRIVATE FINANCE

WAR-TIME AND TRANSITIONAL CONTROLS.

During the war years, 1939 to 1945, and the early post-war years, far-reaching economic controls were effected by regulations made under the National Security Act, 1939. These were described in earlier editions of the Official Year Book (see No. 51, page 804).

CURRENCY.

Currency matters in Australia are under the supervision of the Commonwealth Government.

COINAGE.

The Commonwealth Coinage Act, 1909-1947, empowers the Commonwealth Treasurer to make and issue gold, silver and bronze coins of specified denominations. The denominations of silver coins are the two shillings, shilling, sixpence and threepence, and of bronze coins the penny and halfpenny. In 1937 a limited issue was made of an additional silver coin, the crown, equivalent in value to five shillings.

Gold coins, the sovereign and half-sovereign went out of circulation during the First World War (1914-18); they have been replaced as units of internal currency by the pound note (equivalent to 20 shillings or 240 pennies) and the ten shilling note.

Australian silver coins are legal tender in Australia up to forty shillings, and bronze coins up to one shilling. Australian notes are legal tender for any amount.

The standard fineness of silver coins was fixed at $\frac{37}{40}$ fine silver, $\frac{3}{40}$ alloy, until 8th July, 1947, when it was altered to one-half fine silver and one-half alloy. Bronze coins are of mixed metal—copper, tin and zinc, and since 1943 the issue of bronze coins containing copper and zinc only has been permitted.

The standard fineness of gold coins as fixed by the Coinage Act was $\frac{11}{12}$ fine gold, $\frac{1}{12}$ alloy; standard or sovereign gold thus having a fineness of 22 carats and the standard weight of a sovereign being 123.27447 grains.

Branches of the Royal Mint are in operation in Melbourne (Victoria) and in Perth (Western Australia).

PAPER CURRENCY.

Prior to 1910, the right to issue paper currency in New South Wales was vested in private banking institutions by virtue of Royal Charter or special Act of Parliament, and a tax of 2 per cent. per annum was imposed by the State on the bank notes current. In 1910 the Commonwealth Parliament authorised the issue of Australian notes, and to prevent the circulation of other notes, declared notes issued by any of the States not to be legal tender and imposed a tax of 10 per cent. per annum on the notes of the trading banks issued or re-issued after 1st July, 1911. The Commonwealth Bank Act, 1945 prohibits the issue of notes by any person, including a State.

The Australian note issue was controlled by the Commonwealth Treasury until 1920. Then it was transferred to the Note Issue Department of the Commonwealth Bank, under the management of a Board of Directors comprising the Governor of the Bank and three others. Since 1924 the Note Issue Department has been managed by the authority controlling the Commonwealth Bank; *viz.* a Board of Directors from 1924 to 21st August, 1945, and thereafter the Governor of the Bank assisted by an Advisory Council.

The notes are legal tender and are issued in denominations of 10s., £1, £5, £10, £20, £50, £100, and £1,000. A provision that the notes were to be redeemable in gold coin was withdrawn in 1932. The money derived from the issue may be invested in gold, on deposit with any bank, or in securities of the Government of the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth or a State. The requirement of a reserve in gold and/or English sterling amounting to not less than 25 per cent. of the notes on issue was abolished as from 21st August, 1945.

The average amount of Australian notes in circulation in New South Wales and elsewhere in each year, and in the month of June, since 1938-39 is shown in the following table.

Table 705.—Australian Note Issue, Averages of Weekly Figures.

Year ended June.	Notes held by—			Month of June.	Notes held by—		
	Public.	Banks.	Total.		Public.	Banks.	Total.
	£thousand.				£thousand.		
1939	32,874	15,738	48,612	1939	32,701	14,829	47,530
1940	37,924	14,095	52,019	1940	44,175	13,088	57,263
1941	49,312	14,057	63,369	1941	53,200	13,622	66,818
1942	67,816	14,044	82,480	1942	85,833	15,081	100,914
1943	106,299	15,774	122,073	1943	123,334	15,022	138,356
1944	147,735	15,907	163,642	1944	172,027	15,610	187,637
1945	176,997	16,732	193,729	1945	169,715	15,779	185,494
1946	175,391	16,760	192,151	1946	182,043	15,671	197,714
1947	180,661	18,740	199,401	1947	182,229	19,326	201,555
1948	175,845	22,245	198,090	1948	173,128	22,657	195,785
1949	178,649	24,912	203,561	1949	186,193	24,862	211,055
1950	194,272	27,926	222,198	1950	201,949	28,677	230,626

The amount of notes held by the public rose very steeply between 1941 and 1944. Decreases in 1945 and 1948 substantially offset an increase of £12,328,000 between June, 1945, and June, 1946. From the beginning of 1949 the public holdings of notes grew steadily, and the amount in June increased by £13,065,000 in 1948-49 and £15,756,000 in 1949-50.

The following table shows particulars of the note issue at the end of June in various years since 1939. Notes of a denomination higher than £10 increased from £5,903,000 in 1939 to £9,337,000 in 1944 and then declined, amounting to only £149,000 in 1950. Of a total issue of £34,708,000 in the last two years, £17,391,000 was in £5 notes, £10 notes and £1,834,000 in £1 notes.

Table 706:—Australian Note Issue, Denomination of Notes

Denom- ination.	Last Monday in June.			Last Wednesday in June.		
	1939.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
	£thousand.			£thousand.		
10s. ...	4,124	8,354	8,083	7,952	8,369	8,366
£1 ...	20,776	74,253	71,715	66,591	64,140	65,166
£5 ...	11,580	72,972	79,154	79,197	77,229	85,033
£10 ...	5,147	27,133	39,416	48,662	45,715	54,008
£20 ...	104	26	9	8	8	8
£50 ...	1,285	1,131	118	94	79	72
£100 ...	2,306	1,494	195	176	155	108
£1,000 ...	2,208	381	274	...	910	94
Held by—						
Public ...	32,701	169,810	181,673	183,643	173,839	189,111
Banks ...	14,829	15,934	17,291	19,037	22,766	23,744
Total ...	47,530	185,744	198,964	202,680	196,605	212,855

A statement of the profits of the Note Issue is shown at page 841. the balance sheet at page 841.

BANKING.

During the war (1939-1945) the Commonwealth Government imposed various controls over the banking system by National Security Regulations, chiefly by regulating the volume of credit and the advance of banks, fixing maximum interest rates, and controlling dealings in foreign exchange.

Legislation enacted in 1945 gave permanency to powers of control of banking, strengthened the Commonwealth Bank in its central functions, and defined the relationship between the Bank and the Commonwealth Government on questions of financial policy.

The Banking Act, 1945 was brought into force on 21st August 1945. Under it, banking business in Australia may be conducted only by a bank corporate possessing the written authority of the Governor-General. A bank must establish with the Commonwealth Bank a special reserve account consisting of (a) the credit balance as at 28th August, 1945, and (b) an account until then maintained under war-time regulations. Any such part of subsequent increases in the amount of its transactions with the Commonwealth Bank may direct. These special reserves may be drawn upon only with the consent of the Commonwealth Bank.

Interest is paid on the daily balances of the special accounts at a rate (not exceeding 17s. 6d. per cent. per annum) fixed by the Commonwealth Bank with the Treasurer's approval. The rate actually paid was 15s. per cent. until reduced to 10s. per cent. on 1st February, 1947. When deemed necessary in the public interest the Commonwealth Bank may determine the general advance policy to be followed by the banks, and they may not, except with the prior consent of the Commonwealth Bank, purchase or subscribe to Commonwealth, State or local government securities or securities listed on a Stock Exchange in Australia. Regulations may be issued by the Commonwealth Bank, with the approval of the Treasurer, to control the rates of interest payable to or by the banks or other bodies in the course of banking business. Authority is given to the Commonwealth Bank to requisition upon the foreign currency receipts of the banks from their Australian business, and the Governor-General may issue regulations to control all dealings in foreign exchange. Provision is made also for the mobilisation of gold in Australia upon the issue of a proclamation by the Governor-General.

Unless otherwise authorised by the Commonwealth Bank, each bank must hold in Australia tangible assets of a value not less than its deposit liabilities. Deposit liabilities are given priority over all other liabilities. The banks must furnish prescribed returns and such other information concerning their business as the Commonwealth Bank directs, but they may not be required to disclose the affairs of an individual customer. The Auditor-General is required to investigate the affairs of each bank periodically and when directed by the Treasurer. If it appears that the position of a bank is insecure the Commonwealth Bank may investigate that bank's affairs and assume control of its business.

State banks are not bound by the provisions of the Banking Act, 1945, other than those relating to the control of gold and foreign exchange. Such bodies as pastoral companies and building societies which transact some banking business, though not engaged in the general business of banking, may be exempt from all or part of the Act.

NATIONALISATION OF BANKING.

The Banking Act, 1947, passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in November, 1947, provided for the prohibition of the carrying on of banking business in Australia by private banks, for the taking over by the Commonwealth Bank of the banking business in Australia of private banks, and for the acquisition of property used in that business. Certain vital clauses of the Act were declared invalid by the High Court in August, 1948, and an appeal by the Commonwealth was rejected by the Privy Council in July, 1949.

THE COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

The Commonwealth Bank of Australia was constituted under an Act passed by the Federal Parliament in 1911. It commenced savings bank business on 15th July, 1912, and general trading bank business on 20th January, 1913. The Savings Bank Department was separated from the Commonwealth Bank in 1928, but both institutions remained under the one control. Details regarding the Savings Bank are given on page 851.

The Bank was at first placed under the management of a Governor. In 1924 control passed to a Board of Directors comprised of the Governor of the Bank (who was its chief Executive Officer), the Secretary to the

Treasury, and six others with experience in agriculture, commerce, finance or industry. On 21st August, 1945 the Board of Directors was dissolved and control of the Bank reverted to the Governor, who is appointed for a maximum term of seven years. To advise the Governor with respect to monetary and banking policy and other matters referred to it, there is an Advisory Council consisting of the Secretary to the Treasury, the Deputy Governor, an additional representative of the Treasury and two officers of the Bank.

The Commonwealth Bank functions as a central bank and controls the note issue (see page 835). It also transacts general banking business, and engages in special forms of lending in the Rural Credits, Mortgage Bank and Industrial Finance Departments.

The development of the Bank as a central bank gained impetus from the events of the depression, and the Bank's responsibilities and powers were greatly enlarged as a result of the war (1939-1945). By the Commonwealth Bank Act, 1945, it is the general function of the Bank to pursue a monetary and banking policy directed to the greatest advantage of the people of Australia, and to exercise its powers (including those under the Banking Act, 1945) in the manner best contributing to the stability of the currency, the maintenance of full employment, and the economic prosperity and welfare of the people of Australia.

The Bank must keep the Treasurer informed as to its monetary and banking policy and, where there is difference of opinion thereon between the Bank and the Government, endeavour to reach agreement with the Treasurer. Failing agreement, the Bank must adopt a policy in accordance with the opinion of the Government upon the Treasurer indicating that the Government accepts responsibility for, and will take such action as it considers necessary by reason of the adoption of that policy.

The following items taken from weekly balance statements relating to the note issue and central and general banking business illustrate the development of the Commonwealth Bank between 1929 and 1945.

Table 707.—Commonwealth Bank, Note Issue and Central and General Banking Business, 1929 to 1945.

Year ended June or Month of June.	Notes.	Special Accounts of Trading Banks.	Other Deposits (including Banks).	Gold and Sterling Reserves, and Short Call in London.	Government and Other Securities. *	Discounts and Advances.
Average of Weekly Figures (Australia and elsewhere).—£thousand..						
Year—1928-29 †	44,801	...	41,873	39,983	34,967	9,994
1930-31 †	52,041	...	57,740	22,856	75,207	8,640
1938-39	48,612	...	86,016	36,260	94,291	15,389
1941-42	82,460	12,045	123,211	55,212	146,875	25,798
1942-43	122,072	68,881	159,651	74,110	265,692	23,432
1943-44	163,642	140,632	176,887	106,281	364,152	22,065
1944-45	193,729	209,260	199,487	179,861	401,144	23,210
June—1939	47,530	...	83,142	33,394	93,834	16,684
1942	100,914	36,886	125,740	63,734	185,241	27,985
1943	138,356	103,366	178,419	83,776	326,551	21,304
1944	187,637	183,742	189,761	157,865	385,077	26,835
1945	185,494	243,378	196,693	184,740	418,105	20,573

* Includes Commonwealth Treasury Bills.
after in Australian currency.

† Values partly in sterling until 1936, there-

The general and central banking activities of the Bank were separated as from August, 1945.

The following averages of weekly figures relate only to the note issue and central banking business and, therefore, are not comparable with figures in the foregoing table:—

Table 708.—Commonwealth Bank, Note Issue and Central Banking Business.

Year ended June or month of June.	Notes on Issue.	Special Accounts of Trading Banks.	Other Deposits of Trading Banks.	Other Liabilities (excl. Cap. and Reserves).	Gold and Balances Held Abroad.	Govern-ment and Other Securities.*	Other Assets. †
Average of Weekly Figures (Australia and elsewhere).—£thousand.							
1945-46 ‡	193,813	241,843	26,864	144,385	181,594	418,266	10,189
1946-47	199,402	266,951	24,063	122,101	217,642	392,217	6,152
1947-48	198,090	263,689	28,017	142,014	196,694	419,858	16,331
1948-49	203,562	323,930	29,764	174,647	336,175	356,260	41,301
1949-50	222,198	379,632	30,661	200,345	434,019	348,964	51,773
June—1946	197,714	260,612	21,579	147,205	201,788	418,003	9,675
1947	201,555	277,234	20,071	127,696	207,397	414,457	8,156
1948	195,785	294,040	29,372	167,148	253,188	400,523	32,369
1949	211,055	382,800	20,893	177,521	393,088	341,702	57,533
1950	230,626	447,845	28,714	206,529	503,248§	341,690	69,040

* Includes Commonwealth Treasury Bills. † Excludes Australian coin, cheques and bills of other Banks, and bills receivable (£9,672,000 at June, 1950). ‡ Ten months ended June, 1946. § Value of gold written up by £11,600,000 as result of currency devaluation in Sept., 1949 (see page 862).

The Commonwealth Bank Act, 1945 makes it the duty of the Bank to develop and expand its general banking business. It also authorises the General Banking Division to make loans, at the lowest practicable rate of interest, to individuals and building societies for the erection or purchase of homes or for the discharge of mortgages on homes. A loan to a building society may not exceed 90 per cent. of the value of the property on which the building society makes an advance. The scheme under which loans are made to individuals was inaugurated on 2nd January, 1946. Such loans are restricted to homes in which the borrower intends to reside. They are on *credit foncier* terms, secured by first mortgage on land and, subject to a prescribed maximum, may be granted up to 85 per cent. of valuation for periods not less than five or more than thirty-five years. The maximum amount of a loan was raised from £1,250 to £1,750 on 14th June, 1948.

The Rural Credits Department was formed in 1925 to assist the marketing of products of the rural industries. The department may make seasonal advances upon the security of primary produce to co-operative

associations, marketing boards, and such other bodies as may be specified by proclamation. In lieu of making advances the department may discount bills secured upon primary produce on behalf of any of these institutions.

The Mortgage Bank Department was established in September, 1943. It makes long-term loans to primary producers upon the security of a first mortgage of land used for primary production. The money lent may be used only in connection with the borrower's business of primary production or to discharge a prior encumbrance on land used for such purpose. Subject to a maximum of £10,000 (£5,000 prior to 6th January, 1949), loans may be granted up to 70 per cent. of the Bank's valuation of security for periods not less than five nor more than forty-one years. Borrowers are required to pay equal half-yearly instalments on account of principal and interest and such instalments may not be less than an amount calculated on the original loan at a rate 1 per cent. per annum above the rate of interest chargeable, shown on page 859.

The Industrial Finance Department was opened on 2nd January, 1946, to provide finance for the establishment and development of industrial undertakings, particularly small undertakings, and to provide advice to promote the efficient organisation and conduct of undertakings. Financial accommodation is given by way of overdraft, fixed loan and hire purchase.

CAPITAL OF COMMONWEALTH BANK.

The aggregate capital of the Commonwealth Bank amounted to £17,553,781 and general reserves totalled £3,619,169 at 30th June, 1950. From a special reserve (premium on gold sold) of the Note Issue Department, transfers have been made to the Mortgage Bank Department, £1,000,000, and Industrial Finance Department, £2,000,000, and the balance of the account amounting to £4,754,954 at 30th June, 1950, is to be held for the purpose of preserving the external value of the currency and for purposes of the Note Issue Department.

The capital accounts of the separate departments at 30th June, 1950, were as follow:—Central Banking, £4,000,000, and General Banking, £4,000,000, derived wholly from banking profits; Rural Credits £2,000,000, obtained from profits of the Note Issue between 1925 and 1932; Mortgage Bank, £3,553,781, comprising transfers from the Note Issue special reserve (profit on gold sold), £1,000,000, and from the profits since 1943-44 of the Note Issue and banking business, £1,014,144 and £1,539,637, respectively; Industrial Finance, £4,000,000, comprising £2,000,000 from the Note Issue special reserve and £2,000,000 from other funds of the Bank. The capital account of the Mortgage Bank Department is to be increased to £4,000,000 by annual appropriations from the Note Issue Department and Central Banking business.

In addition to the capitals stated and reserve accretions, funds may be obtained by way of advances from the following sources, *viz.*, for the purposes of the Rural Credits Department, from the Treasurer and Commonwealth Bank; for the Mortgage Bank Department, from the Commonwealth Bank and Commonwealth Savings Bank; and for the Industrial Finance Department, from the Treasurer, Commonwealth Bank and Commonwealth Savings Bank. The balance outstanding in respect of advances from the Treasurer to the Rural Credits Department may not exceed £3,000,000 at any time, and advances by the Commonwealth Bank to either the Mortgage Bank Department or the Industrial Finance Department are limited to £1,000,000.

The following statement shows particulars as at 30th June, 1950 of the balance-sheets of the several departments of the Commonwealth Bank, together with an aggregate balance-sheet from which inter-departmental accounts totalling £18,995,194 have been excluded.

Table 709.—Commonwealth Bank, Balance-sheet at 30th June, 1950.

Particulars.	Central Bank.	Note Issue.	General Bank.	Rural Credits.	Mortgage Bank.	Industrial Finance.	All Departments.
LIABILITIES (£thousand).							
Capital	4,000	...	4,000	2,000	3,554	4,000	17,554
Reserves	1,424	...	958	565	171	502	3,619
„ —Profit on Gold	...	4,755	...	...	...	...	4,755
Notes on Issue ...	...	231,270	...	...	...	...	231,270
Deposits, Bills, etc., (incl. provisions) ...	695,666*	2,362	113,845	13,061	416	17,474	823,829
Total	701,090	238,387	118,803	15,626	4,141	21,976	1,081,027
ASSETS (£thousand).							
Gold, Balances Abroad...	452,887	80,409	2,739	...	...	...	536,035
Australian Notes, Cash	3,882	...	3,569	838	...	...	7,451
Cheques, etc., of Banks...	10,313	...	1,033	...	...	...	11,346
Securities—							
Commonwealth† ...	103,597	157,847	31,574	...	...	...	293,018
Other Govt., Local ...	69,233	...	...	...	...	...	69,233
Bills, Remit. in Transit	880	...	21,597	...	...	...	22,481
Premises	226	...	1,043	...	...	...	1,269
Loans, Advances, etc. ...	60,072	131	57,248	14,788	4,141	21,976	140,194
Total	701,090	238,387	118,803	15,626	4,141	21,976	1,081,027

* Includes Special Accounts of Trading Banks, £139,970,000, Other Deposits of Trading Banks, £30,841,000, and Other Deposits and Provisions for Contingencies, £222,425,000.

† Includes Commonwealth Treasury Bills.

PROFITS.

The Commonwealth Bank Act, 1945 provides that of the annual profits of the Note Issue Department, £150,000 is payable to the capital account of the Mortgage Bank Department until its capital reaches £4,000,000, and the remainder is payable to the Commonwealth Treasury. Profits from the Central Banking business are allocated as to one-half to the National

Debt Sinking Fund, one-quarter to the Mortgage Bank capital account until it reaches £4,000,000 and the remainder to reserve account. Profits of the General Banking Division are shared equally between the reserve account and the National Debt Sinking Fund. Those of the Rural Credits Department are divided equally between reserves and the development fund used for the promotion of primary production. The whole of the profits of the Mortgage Bank and Industrial Finance Departments are credited to their reserve accounts.

The following statement shows the net profits earned in 1938-39 and each of the last five years, and the manner in which they were distributed. For convenience, the profits of the Commonwealth Savings Bank are included in the statement; as a result of amalgamations with State Savings Banks, part of such profits is payable to State authorities and the balance is divided equally between the reserve account and the National Debt Sinking Fund.

Table 710.—Commonwealth Bank and Savings Bank, Net Profits.

Department, etc.	Year ended 30th June—					
	1939.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.
PROFITS (£).						
Note Issue... ..	766,731	3,089,405	3,942,384	4,236,702	4,609,903	4,332,849
Central Banking	356,579	670,304	700,319	900,648	975,156	970,421
General Bank ... ..	...	334,155	350,427	376,500	418,587	435,851
Rural Credits	31,580	32,864	36,575	34,369	38,792	95,312
Mortgage Bank ... ..	...	25,341	30,274	34,491	36,307	41,398
Industrial Finance ... ..	...	6,285	23,514	56,884	165,453	250,282
Savings Bank	532,736	1,511,858	1,526,566	1,536,398	1,438,579	1,492,459
Total	1,687,626	5,670,212	6,610,059	7,175,992	7,682,777	7,618,572
DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS (£).						
Capital and Reserves	352,221	1,135,741	1,187,796	1,340,054	1,486,988	1,628,826
Commonwealth Treasury	766,730	2,939,405	3,792,384	4,086,702	4,450,903	4,182,849
National Debt Sinking Fund	336,431	937,684	965,720	1,081,497	1,115,830	1,139,489
Rural Credits — Development Fund	15,790	16,432	18,287	17,184	19,396	47,656
State Authorities	216,454	640,950	645,872	650,555	600,660	619,752
Total	1,687,626	5,670,212	6,610,059	7,175,992	7,682,777	7,618,572

TRADING BANKS.

There were eighteen trading banks operating in Australia in June, 1950, fourteen of them authorised private banks in terms of the Banking Act, 1945, and four of them Government institutions. Of these, twelve authorised private banks and two Government banks conducted business in New South Wales. The fourteen authorised banks include the Queensland National Bank, Ltd., which, since January, 1948, has been in process of voluntary liquidation and amalgamation with the National Bank of Australasia Ltd.

The number of branches and amount of deposits and advances of each bank in New South Wales and Australia in June, 1950 are shown on page 843. Large sums held by the banks in the form of cash balances, special deposits with the Commonwealth Bank and investments in Government securities are omitted from this statement but the totals for all banks are shown in later tables.

Table 711.—Trading Banks, Branches, Deposits and Advances, June, 1950.*

Bank.	In New South Wales.			In Australia.		
	Branches	Deposits	Loans and Advances	Branches	Deposits	Loans and Advances
	*			*		
	No.	£ million.		No.	£ million.	
Bank of N.S.W.† ...	281	173.29	60.12	554	296.31	108.25
Commercial of Sydney ...	203	90.67	33.27	325	142.04	47.18
Commercial of Australia† ...	74	21.88	11.47	329	102.26	48.13
National of Australasia } ...	57	23.09	14.71	423	157.55	82.38
Queensland National† } ...	1	4.77	0.60	63	24.24	4.87
Bank of Adelaide ...	74	30.69	16.15	227	92.58	43.61
Bank of Australasia† ...	66	21.90	13.07	248	99.63	51.84
English, Scottish and Aus- tralian ...	66	27.72	16.86	203	90.25	40.93
Union of Australia ...	822	394.01	166.25	2,372	1,004.86	427.19
Nine Banks ...	245	49.19	37.46	419	87.82	95.75
Commonwealth§ ...	88	18.26	36.44	88	18.26	36.44
Rural Bank of N.S.W.§ ...	1	2.22	0.90	2	3.43	2.25
Bank of New Zealand ...	1	7.01	0.91	2	7.31	1.54
Comptoir National ...	1	0.03	...	1	0.03	...
Bank of China ...	1,158	470.72	241.96	2,884	1,121.71	563.17
In N.S.W. (14) ...	...	...	...	23	3.39	1.92
State Bank (South Australia)§ ...	...	...	...	30	4.16	6.06
Rural (Western Australia)§ ...	...	...	...	2	0.49	0.52
Ballarat Banking Co. ...	...	...	...	1	2.12	2.54
Brisbane P.B. & Banking Co....	1,158	470.72	241.96	2,940	1,131.87	574.21

* Excludes agencies numbering 202 in New South Wales and 1,002 in Australia. † Not strictly comparable with figures published in earlier years due to technical change in method of compilation by certain banks in 1949, the effect of which was to reduce deposits and advances by a like amount. Amounts in months of change were, in N.S.W. and Australia respectively: Bank of N.S.W. £3.8 m. and £5.0 m., Commercial of Australia £0.7 m. and £2.6 m., Bank of Australasia £2.0 m. and £4.0 m. ‡ In voluntary liquidation. § Government Banks.

The group of nine private trading banks appearing first in the table transacts most of the trading bank business; they held 84 per cent. of the total deposits in New South Wales and 89 per cent. of the Australian total. The Commonwealth Bank held 10 per cent. and 8 per cent. of deposits, respectively.

Of the nine private trading banks two were incorporated in this State, two in Victoria, and one each in Queensland and South Australia and three in England. The Queensland bank is in process of absorption by the National Bank of Australasia Ltd., incorporated in Victoria. Regarding these as a single unit, six of the banks have branches in all the Australian States and there are two with branches in four and five States, respectively. Four of the banks operate in New Zealand, but by far the greater proportion of their business is transacted in Australia.

The following table shows in respect of the nine private trading banks the average amount of deposits and principal assets in Australia in various years since 1929, and in the month of June of certain years since 1939. Also shown are figures in respect of the Commonwealth Bank (other than central banking) and all trading banks as listed in Table 711; comparable figures relating to the Commonwealth Bank are not available for earlier years.

Statistical returns issued by the Commonwealth Bank were restricted to business of the General Banking Division until extended in October, 1948, to include also the Rural Credits, Mortgage Bank and Industrial Finance Departments. Returns of the Rural Bank of New South Wales related only to the Rural Bank Department until extended to embrace the Advances

for Homes and Personal Loans Departments in January, 1948. Figures contained in the following table for both these banks for periods prior to the months indicated have been adjusted to include all departments comprised in current returns.

Table 712.—Trading Banks, Deposits and Principal Assets in Australia.

Year ended 30th June and Month of June.	Deposits.			Balances due to Other Banks.	Cash Items.	Common- wealth Treasury Bills.	Special Accounts with Common- wealth Bank.	Govern- ment and Municipal Securities.	Advances, Discounts, etc. *
	Not Bearing Interest. †	Bearing Interest.	Total Deposits. ‡						
Average of Weekly Figures—£thousand.									
NINE TRADING BANKS.									
Year.									
1938-39	118,868	198,792	317,660	†	33,597	21,533	...	20,477	288,109
1939-40	130,028	205,235	335,263	†	37,932	31,329	...	30,165	288,434
1940-41	152,372	206,129	358,501	†	41,163	39,937	...	52,903	282,426
1941-42	178,438	199,827	378,265	†	41,416	42,267	16,848	69,640	273,729
1942-43	233,299	193,358	426,657	†	43,322	59,443	68,420	62,906	248,719
1943-44	290,988	211,703	502,691	†	40,908	63,826	139,965	79,960	232,421
1944-45	343,773	224,023	567,796	†	38,038	60,283	207,992	105,842	208,719
1945-46	385,952	220,415	606,367	†	38,462	59,782	238,098	115,272	212,178
1946-47	429,749	206,892	636,641	1,748	37,928	25,831	264,991	95,026	261,139
1947-48	471,604	201,891	673,495	11,934	44,389	18,089	262,258	65,606	329,850
1948-49*	565,140	211,262	776,402	32,522	48,016	22,111	322,670	61,464	368,632
1949-50*	685,587	224,477	910,064	33,227	51,960	26,602	377,006	83,813	403,889
June—1939	117,122	200,897	318,019	†	28,598	23,870	...	22,099	291,716
1942	195,867	191,987	387,854	†	40,439	39,630	36,397	56,272	268,294
1943	256,128	197,329	453,457	†	33,418	50,813	102,917	75,715	245,955
1944	314,604	219,861	534,465	†	38,017	55,425	182,838	89,062	221,789
1945	358,468	224,062	582,530	†	36,488	46,480	241,770	104,334	207,895
1946	413,953	213,149	627,102	1,298	32,276	40,049	258,469	122,698	242,341
1947	446,727	201,616	648,343	2,520	34,406	13,800	275,422	80,553	289,741
1948	516,595	200,235	716,830	27,464	45,562	19,090	292,953	69,469	348,779
1949 *	601,486	215,924	817,410	49,789	39,993	11,140	381,233	62,464	383,334
1950 *	765,451	239,409	1,004,860	45,792	51,058	20,250	442,328	96,501	427,189
COMMONWEALTH BANK (OTHER THAN CENTRAL BANKING).									
June—1946	39,181	19,365	58,546	318	5,507†	5,100	...	37,755	21,687
1947	43,342	16,047	59,389	335	6,397†	2,125	...	35,695	28,911
1948	49,070	12,717	61,787	313	6,967†	750	...	33,620	37,903
1949	57,399	12,478	69,877	10,952	5,870	...	...	34,374	57,658
1950	71,538	16,283	87,821	15,894	4,891	6,500	...	29,823	96,749
ALL TRADING BANKS.									
June—1946	461,480	237,618	699,098	1,750	39,418	45,827	260,612	173,521	270,426
1947	500,648	222,829	723,477	2,983	43,145	17,200	277,234	127,938	352,056
1948	580,860	219,158	800,018	28,557	56,495	20,990	294,040	106,416	424,650
1949 *	678,569	236,244	914,813	60,972	49,148	12,210	382,800	111,527	482,931
1950 *	861,851	270,016	1,131,867	61,971	59,442	27,900	447,845	139,049	574,211

* In 1949 technical change by certain banks in method of compilation had the effect of reducing deposits (not bearing interest) and advances by like amounts (the amounts in months of change were approximately £9,000,000 in January and £2,600,000 in July, 1949). † Not available. ‡ Revised.

Deposits not bearing interest are on current account and may be withdrawn on demand. Further deposits on current account are included under "interest bearing"; e.g., nine banks £18,799,000 and all trading banks £25,772,000 in June 1950. The balance of the interest bearing deposits represents amounts deposited for fixed terms—usually three, six, twelve or twenty-four months. Government balances held on deposit with the trading banks amounted to £13,700,000 (*viz.*, non-interest bearing £8,987,000 and interest bearing £4,713,000) in June, 1950, including £7,128,000 with the nine banks.

Balances due to other banks, as shown for the "nine trading banks" after June, 1947, consist largely of short term loans from the Central Bank. These loans are made in conjunction with the operation of the Special Accounts system mentioned below, and are designed to avoid rigidity in that system.

Cash items of the nine banks in June, 1950 comprised gold coin, £112,000; other coin, £3,087,000; Australian Notes, £21,909,000; and balances (other than Special Accounts) with the Commonwealth Bank, £26,000,000. Treasury Bills are usually of three months' currency and may be rediscounted at the Commonwealth Bank. The Special Accounts with the Commonwealth Bank represent accretions to the funds of the trading banks which they have been required to place on deposit with the Central Bank; they are used as a means of control over bank credit, and may be drawn upon only with the consent of the Commonwealth Bank. Advances, discounts, etc., are comprised mainly of overdrafts repayable on demand.

Deposits in the nine trading banks increased by £69,835,000 in the three years from June, 1939 to June, 1942, and then rose rapidly by £239,248,000 as a result of war expenditures in the next four years. There was a small increase of £21,241,000 in 1946-47, followed by increases of £68,487,000 in 1947-48, £100,580,000 in 1948-49 and £187,450,000 in 1949-50. These large movements were due to steeply rising export income, a large inflow of overseas capital and expansion of bank advances. The increase in deposits in all trading banks amounted to £217,054,000 in 1949-50 as compared with £114,795,000 in 1948-49.

Advances by the nine banks in June decreased by £83,821,000 or 29 per cent. between 1939 and 1945. Rising steadily thereafter the increases amounted to £34,555,000 in 1948-49 and £43,855,000 in 1949-50. For all trading banks advances rose by £58,281,000 in 1948-49 and £91,280,000 in 1949-50, a large part of the increases being attributable to the Commonwealth Bank.

The following table shows, in respect of the nine private trading banks, the ratio of non-interest bearing deposits and of the various classes of assets to total deposits in Australia in various years since 1939.

Table 713.—Nine Private Trading Banks, Ratios in Australia.

Year ended June.	Deposits not Bearing Interest.	Cash and Investments in Australia.				
		Cash Items.	Treasury Bills.	Special Accounts with Commonwealth Bank.	Government and Municipal Securities.	Advances, etc.
Ratio per cent. to Total Deposits—Average of Weekly Figures.						
1939	37.4	10.6	6.8	...	6.4	90.7
1942	47.2	10.9	11.2	4.4	15.8	72.4
1943	54.7	10.1	13.9	16.0	14.7	58.3
1944	57.9	8.1	12.7	27.8	15.9	46.2
1945	60.5	6.7	10.6	36.6	18.6	36.8
1946	63.6	6.3	9.9	39.3	19.0	35.0
1947	67.5	6.0	4.1	41.6	14.9	41.0
1948	70.0	6.6	2.7	38.9	9.7	49.0
1949	72.8	6.2	2.8	41.6	7.9	47.5
1950	75.3	5.7	2.9	41.4	9.2	44.4

TRADING BANK DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Particulars of the deposits and advances in New South Wales of the trading banks listed in Table 711 are shown below for the years since 1938-39. The business of the banks is conducted on an Australia-wide basis and little significance attaches to the cash balances, Government securities, etc., held by the banks in any one State; hence such figures have been omitted from the table. Comparable figures for the Commonwealth Bank and for "all Trading Banks" are not available for periods prior to those shown.

Table 714.—Trading Banks, Deposits and Advances in N.S.W.

Year ended June or Month of June.	Deposits.					Advances. *
	Not Bearing Interest.		Bearing Interest.		Total Deposits. *	
	Govern- ment.	Other.*	Govern- ment.	Other.		
Average of Weekly Figures—£thousand.						
NINE TRADING BANKS.						
Year—1938-39	319	49,384	1,273	63,199	114,175	119,266
1939-40	248	55,997	2,018	64,872	123,135	118,930
1941-42	346	77,005	2,483	63,825	143,659	110,459
1942-43	393	93,912	2,403	61,991	158,699	99,083
1943-44	485	115,966	2,771	69,808	189,030	88,309
1944-45	462	137,478	2,146	76,013	216,099	83,309
1945-46	594	150,917	1,664	75,906	229,081	86,089
1946-47	542	168,690	1,150	72,372	242,754	104,687
1947-48	568	181,731	1,106	68,909	252,314	134,441
1948-49*	723	216,128	1,169	70,263	288,283	146,483
1949-50*	952	269,129	1,072	75,757	346,910	154,335
June—1946	662	162,410	1,425	72,722	237,219	90,600
1947	662	173,878	1,111	68,622	244,273	116,520
1948	954	196,495	1,098	66,841	265,388	142,861
1949*	1,393	226,762	1,726	71,460	301,341	150,369
1950*	1,482	310,271	1,142	81,110	394,005	166,248

COMMONWEALTH BANK (OTHER THAN CENTRAL BANKING). †

June—1949	452	33,167	65	6,856	40,540	26,966
1950	528	40,251	74	8,341	49,194	37,460

ALL TRADING BANKS.

June—1949	2,890	271,050	2,069	82,493	358,502	208,626
1950	3,989	365,543	1,549	99,640	470,721	241,965

*In 1949 technical changes by certain banks had the effect of reducing deposits (not bearing interest,) and advances by like amounts (the amounts in months of change were approximately £5,800,000 in January and £700,000 in July, 1949). † Comparable figures not available prior to 1949.

CLASSIFICATION OF TRADING BANK ADVANCES.

The following classifications of bank advances outstanding in New South Wales and Australia at the end of December, 1948 and 1949 have been compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician from returns furnished by the Commonwealth Bank (General Banking, Rural Credits, Mortgage and Industrial Finance Departments) and the "Nine Trading Banks" listed in Table 711. Business advances (classified according to the main industry of the borrower) are those made mainly for business purposes and include all loans to corporate bodies other than public authorities. Advances to public authorities are those made to Commonwealth, State and Local Governments, Government Agencies and Semi-Governmental Authorities, irrespective of the purpose of the advance or the industry in which the authority is engaged. Personal advances are those to persons in their private capacity for such purposes as the purchase of a house or household equipment, repayment of personal debts, etc.

Table 715.—Classification of Bank Advances, at end of December.

Nine Trading Banks and Commonwealth Bank.

Main Purpose of Advance.	New South Wales.		Australia.	
	1948.	1949.	1948.	1949.
	AMOUNT—£THOUSAND.			
Business Advances, according to Industry—				
1. Agriculture, Dairying and Grazing :—				
(a) Mainly Sheep grazing	24,306	22,446	42,374	39,127
(b) " Cattle "	2,673	2,758	9,178	9,513
(c) " Wheat growing "	6,079	6,249	15,621	15,036
(d) " Sugar "	191	276	3,884	4,644
(e) " Fruit "	1,059	1,182	4,964	5,737
(f) " Dairying and Pig Raising "	7,170	7,707	26,750	30,222
(g) Other Rural	2,165	2,468	7,069	8,083
Total	43,643	43,086	109,840	112,362
2. Manufacturing	33,076	34,239	87,438	97,259
3. Transport, Storage and Communication	3,258	3,482	8,274	9,935
4. Finance and Property :—				
(a) Builders and Contractors	3,036	4,317	7,606	10,135
(b) Building Investment Companies and Building Societies, etc.	10,399	13,155	13,515	18,426
(c) Other (Banking, Insurance, etc.)*	10,606	13,035	27,532	35,895
Total	24,041	30,507	48,653	64,456
5. Commerce :—				
(a) Retail Trade	10,204	11,200	27,671	31,405
(b) Wholesale Trade	15,511	17,010	37,283	38,723
Total	25,715	28,210	64,954	70,128
6. Miscellaneous†	9,143	9,955	24,179	28,274
7. Not elsewhere specified	970	1,175	2,454	3,497
Total Business Advances	139,846	150,654	345,792	385,911
Advances to Public Authorities—(including Government, Semi-Governmental and Local Government Bodies)	3,097	4,245	7,485	10,833
Personal Advances, according to purpose—				
1. For Building or purchasing own home	14,918	21,108	39,501	55,436
2. Other (including personal loans)	8,805	11,391	19,985	25,665
Total Personal Advances	23,723	32,499	59,486	81,101
Total Advances	166,666	187,398	412,763	477,845

* Includes trustee, pastoral finance and cash order companies, friendly societies, stockbrokers, real estate agents, etc. † Includes (a) fishing, hunting, trapping and forestry; (b) mining and quarrying; (c) legal and other professions, religious, charitable and benevolent institutions, hospitals, schools and industrial and trade associations; (d) amusements, wireless broadcasting, sporting associations and promoters; and (e) hotels, boarding houses and restaurants, laundries, social clubs, etc.

The increase in advances during 1949 was widely diffused. Of the additional finance provided, approximately one-half in New South Wales, and more than one-third in Australia, went to builders and contractors, building societies and private home buyers. Manufacturing, financial (other than building) and commercial enterprises received large sums, though the amount for manufacturing was proportionately much less in New South Wales than in Australia as a whole. Advances mainly for sheep grazing declined by nearly 8 per cent., but there were proportionately large increases in the Australian advances for other rural industries apart from cattle grazing and wheat growing.

The proportionate distribution of advances according to the main classifications is shown below:—

Table 716.—Proportionate Classification of Bank Advances at end of December.

Nine Trading Banks and Commonwealth Bank.

Main Purpose of Advance.	New South Wales.		Australia.	
	1948.	1949.	1948.	1949.
	Per cent. of Total.			
Business Advances :—				
1. Rural—				
Mainly sheep grazing	14.58	11.98	10.27	8.19
Other	11.61	11.01	16.34	15.32
2. Manufacturing	19.85	18.27	21.18	20.35
3. Transport, Storage and Communication	1.95	1.86	2.01	2.08
4. Finance and Property	14.42	16.28	11.79	13.49
5. Commerce	15.43	15.05	15.74	14.68
6. Miscellaneous and n.e.i.	6.07	5.94	6.45	6.65
Total	83.91	80.39	83.78	80.76
Advances to Public Authorities	1.86	2.27	1.81	2.27
Personal Advances	14.23	17.34	14.41	16.97
Total Advances	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

THE RURAL BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Particulars of the foundation and development of the Rural Bank of New South Wales were stated on page 709 of the 1930-31 edition and in subsequent issues of the Year Book.

The Bank was reconstituted in December, 1947 by the Rural Bank of New South Wales (General Banking) Act, 1947. Formerly the Bank functioned in three departments, *viz.*, Rural Bank, Advances for Homes, and Personal Loans. In the Rural Bank Department lending activities were restricted to advances to primary producers and co-operative societies associated with rural production.

As reconstituted, the three departments have been merged into a single General Bank Department which is empowered to conduct general banking business without restriction as to lending. There is also a Government Agency Department, established in 1934, in which the Bank administers various lending activities on behalf of the Government. Control of the Bank is exercised by three Commissioners, of whom one is President, appointed during ability and good behaviour until sixty-five years of age.

At 30th June, 1949 there were 82 branches in Sydney and important country centres; in other places the Commonwealth Bank acts as agent of the Rural Bank.

GENERAL BANK DEPARTMENT.

The balance sheets of the General Bank Department at 30th June, 1948 and 1949, and the net profit earned in those years, are shown in the following table, with comparative figures for 1939 and 1947 obtained by aggregating the separate accounts of the Rural Bank, Advances for Homes and Personal Loans Departments.

Table 717.—Rural Bank, General Department—Balance Sheet and Profits.

Particulars.	1939.	1947.	1948.	1949.
LIABILITIES AT 30TH JUNE (£).				
Stock and Debentures Issued	25,333,470	20,883,928	20,159,079	19,933,022
General Reserve	1,625,440	2,234,629	2,311,626	2,301,310
Special Reserve	1,103,884	2,944,059	3,335,444	3,754,065
Deposits, Other Liabilities and Reserves for Contin- gencies	3,144,708	9,348,116	12,887,110	16,456,348
Government Agency Dept. Capital Accounts	80,280	252,425	431,442	887,938
Re-establishment and Em- ployment Act ... ..	.....	1,107,492	1,915,166	2,421,178
Total Liabilities	31,287,782	36,770,649	41,039,867	45,844,461
ASSETS AT 30TH JUNE (£).				
Cash and Bank Balances ...	411,366	1,017,136	1,718,530	1,411,970
Cheques, etc., and Balance with and due by other Banks	620,955	177,993	361,647	530,835
Treasury Bills ... ..	...	1,248,871	1,097,455	599,673
Government and Public Se- curities	1,839,433	9,070,013	8,923,123	9,152,671
Loans and Advances	27,539,120	24,353,319	27,972,690	32,846,330
Bank Premises	686,653	663,715	674,092	1,088,731
Sundry Debtors and Other Assets	190,255	239,602	292,330	264,251
Total Assets	31,287,782	36,770,649	41,039,867	45,844,461
Net Profit—Year Ended 30th June	73,092	69,325	76,996	79,683

Deposits amounting to £13,170,692 held by the Bank at 30th June, 1949 comprised £12,518,720 on current account and £651,972 fixed deposits. The net profits were transferred to the general reserve.

In terms of the agreement under which the savings business of the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales was amalgamated with the Commonwealth Savings Bank in 1931, the Commissioners of the Rural Bank also receive one-half of the profits earned in New South Wales by the Commonwealth Savings Bank. Amounts received in this manner are credited direct to a special reserve account which, at 30th June, 1949, amounted to £3,754,665. The share of the profits was £395,379 in 1946-47, £397,385 in 1947-48 and £421,221 in 1948-49.

Lending activities within the General Bank Department are sectionalised in four divisions for administrative purposes and the loans and advances totalling £32,846,330 at 30th June, 1949 comprised the following, *viz.*:—General Bank Division, £3,920,450; Rural Bank Division, £13,438,126; Advances for Homes Division, £11,756,794; and Personal Loans Division, £1,351,206; also advances under the Commonwealth Re-establishment and Employment Act, £2,379,754. Comparative statistics of loans to primary producers such as those granted by the Rural Bank Division are shown in the chapter "Rural Industries," and of advances for homes in the chapter "Housing and Building" of this Year Book.

The Personal Loans Division provides facilities for small loans on terms generally more reasonable than are otherwise obtainable by persons requiring such accommodation. Interest is charged at a discount rate and deducted from the amount of the loan. The rate of discount for a loan of one year's currency was 5 per cent. until raised to 6 per cent. in October, 1945. The number and amount of advances made were 9,899 and £1,028,320 in 1947-48, and 12,254 and £1,359,773 in 1948-49. The average amount per advance was £104 and £111 in the respective years.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY DEPARTMENT.

A Government Agency Department was established under the Rural Bank Act, 1932, with the object of co-ordinating under the control of a central authority certain lending activities conducted formerly through Government Departments. The scope of the Department's functions and powers is defined by the Rural Bank (Agency) Act, 1934, as amended, in terms of which various agencies were created.

In respect of each agency the Rural Bank acts in an administrative capacity as agent for the Government, collecting charges and principal sums owing and making new advances in accordance with Government policy. In four agencies concerned with building and housing the Bank ceased to make new advances as from 31st October, 1942, when this function was transferred to the Housing Commission. The cost of administering the agencies is payable to the Bank from Consolidated Revenue Fund, and revenue earnings are payable to the State Treasurer. Collections on account of principal sums due by borrowers (except for building and housing), may be retained by the Department for the purpose of making further advances.

The financial operations of the various agencies during the year ended 30th June, 1949 are summarised in the following table. Further particulars of the loans for building purposes and the housing of soldiers'

families are shown in the chapter "Housing and Building" of this Year Book, and details regarding finance for rural industries in the chapters "Rural Industries" and "Land Settlement."

Table 718.—Rural Bank of New South Wales, Government Agency Department, 1948-49.

Agency.	Revenue Collec- tions.	Adminis- trative Expenses.	Particulars of Advances.		
			Made during Year.	Repaid during Year.	Outstand- ing at 30th June.
	£	£	£	£	£
Building Relief ...	1,569	1,271	74	10,025	31,247
Government Housing ...	5,469	1,277	650	20,178	116,952
Home Building Scheme ...	640	1,865	...	2,205	13,016
Soldiers' Families Housing ...	129	111	66	1,475	2,174
Advances to Settlers ...	11,060	10,193	22,546	71,588	219,263
Rural Reconstruction ...	94,792	83,708	768,265	1,253,525	4,169,663
Government Guarantee ...	549	166	34,264	1,741	9,222
Irrigation ...	376,828	34,215	270,689	175,302	1,512,669
Rural Industries ...	13,822	25,441	19,381	157,334	422,563
Closer Settlement ...	6,669	510	...	14,508	135,994
Total 1948-49 ...	511,527	158,757	1,115,935	1,707,881	6,632,763
" 1947-48 ...	514,445	169,747	1,229,029	1,454,967	7,485,345
" 1946-47 ...	446,421	167,166	1,315,978	954,465	7,986,954

Amounts advanced and repaid during the year represent capital sums only, but balances outstanding at 30th June include amounts due for interest and other charges as well as capital.

It is not possible from the figures in the table to calculate the net profit or loss of the various agencies, as no charge is made for interest on capital resources used in making loans and advances.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Savings bank business is conducted in all Australian States by the Commonwealth Savings Bank, also by State savings banks in Victoria and South Australia and by two trustee savings banks in Tasmania.

The Commonwealth Savings Bank opened as a separate department of the Commonwealth Bank in Victoria on 15th July, 1912, and in the other States within six months; operations commenced in New South Wales on 13th January, 1913. It was established as a separate institution—the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia—on 9th June, 1928, but remained under the control of the Board of Directors of the Commonwealth Bank until the Board was abolished as from 21st August, 1945. The control then reverted to the Governor of the Commonwealth Bank.

The savings bank funds are available for long-term investments, *e.g.*, public securities, loans on the security of land, advances for warehouses and stores for primary products, advances to the Mortgage Bank and Industrial Finance Departments of the Commonwealth Bank, and deposit with the Commonwealth Bank.

Particulars of the deposits in Australia and total assets in Australia and elsewhere of the Commonwealth Savings Bank and all savings banks are shown below in respect of 1939 and the last six years.

Table 719.—Savings Banks, Deposits in Australia and Total Assets.

At 30th June.	Deposits in Australia.	Total Assets:				
		Cash and Money at Short Call.	Common- wealth Securities.	Other Government Securities.	Other.	Total.
		£million.				
COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK.						
1939	146.1	11.4	108.4	32.7	4.2	156.7
1945	366.4	40.6	304.7	32.0	4.9	382.2
1946	434.0	43.3	373.0	30.7	4.9	451.9
1947	424.0	39.2	369.5	30.6	4.6	443.9
1948	429.4	43.2	369.6	30.9	6.8	450.5
1949	446.2	46.1	375.8	31.2	15.6	468.7
1950	477.2	50.5	393.5	35.6	21.2	500.8
ALL SAVINGS BANKS.						
1939	245.6	42.2	207.8		15.7	265.7
1945	567.0	110.2	420.6	51.3	14.7	593.8
1946	663.6	102.9	529.5	48.5	15.1	696.0
1947	660.0	94.9	533.0	51.9	15.6	695.4
1948	681.3	103.2	541.3	55.9	18.2	718.6
1949	714.2	105.8	553.6	66.5	27.8	753.7
1950	762.1	108.5	574.2	84.9	35.8	803.4

SAVINGS BANKS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Savings bank business in New South Wales has been conducted solely by the Commonwealth Savings Bank since the savings bank business of the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales was merged with that institution on 15th December, 1931. At 30th June, 1950, savings bank business was transacted in New South Wales at 246 branches of the Bank and at numerous post offices and other agencies. Deposits are received in sums of one shilling or more, and interest is allowed on the minimum monthly balance at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum up to £500, and at 1 per cent. on an additional amount up to £1,000 on personal accounts, and at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum up to £2,000 and 1 per cent. on the excess of accounts of bodies not operating for profit, such as friendly societies. Changes in the rates of interest are shown in Table 731.

The following statement shows the operations on savings bank accounts and the amount of depositors' balances in New South Wales in various years since 1920.

Table 720.—Savings Bank Deposits in New South Wales.

Year ended 30th June.	Amounts Credited.		Withdrawals. *	Increase in Depositors' Balances.	Deposits at 30th June.	
	Deposits.*	Interest.			Amount.	Per Head of Pop'n.
	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1920	54,660,882	1,597,050	53,394,739	2,862,745	49,951,362	24 3 0
1929	81,941,134	3,051,191	80,847,878	4,099,847	85,727,514	34 5 1
1931	58,179,625	2,709,637	73,652,380	(—) 12,654,661	69,810,769	27 6 6
1939	66,576,777	1,609,757	67,154,749	1,458,104	87,473,789	31 16 7
1940	64,125,646	1,604,057	71,330,989	(—) 5,362,889	82,110,900	29 11 5
1941	66,567,655	1,577,770	62,754,320	5,639,308	87,750,208	31 7 2
1942	81,633,010	1,539,529	76,384,815	6,787,724	94,537,932	33 8 5
1943	102,234,510	1,927,348	76,294,244	27,867,614	122,405,546	42 16 8
1944	131,404,836	2,553,376	93,501,460	40,461,752	162,867,298	56 3 5
1945	141,706,128	3,203,212	109,573,592	35,335,748	198,203,046	67 18 4
1946	191,112,181	3,890,574	156,874,265	38,038,490	236,241,536	80 4 6
1947	158,994,486	4,053,943	167,922,196	(—) 4,873,767	231,367,769	77 10 3
1948	160,874,544	3,991,065	159,269,832	5,595,777	236,963,546	78 6 6
1949	171,621,709	4,062,570	168,164,703	7,519,576	244,483,122	78 10 5
1950	201,479,317	4,207,937	191,295,926	14,391,328	258,874,450	80 5 4

* Interstate transfers have been included in 1941-42 and later years. (—) Decrease in Deposits.

In the four years 1942-43 to 1945-46 depositors' balances rose by £141,704,000 or 149 per cent. from £94,538,000 to £236,242,000. Large sums of deferred pay received by servicemen upon discharge from the forces contributed to the increase, which was favoured also by reductions in the rates of interest paid on fixed deposits in the trading banks. The decrease in 1946-47 occurred as lodgments to the credit of ex-servicemen diminished and the expansion of civil production permitted increased spending by the public. With employment at a high level and incomes rising, there was further growth of deposits and the increase of £14,391,000 in 1949-50 was almost double that of the previous year.

Savings Certificates, which bear some resemblance to savings bank deposits, were sold by the Commonwealth Government from March, 1940, to January, 1949, as described on page 821. The net sales in New South Wales to 30th June, 1950 are shown below:—

Year.	Net Sales.*		Year.	Net Sales.*	
	In Year.	Accumulated Total.		In Year.	Accumulated Total.
	£	£		£	£
1939-40	2,439,917	2,439,917	1945-46	839,200	20,012,559
1940-41	4,040,026	6,479,943	1946-47	1,970,889	21,983,448
1941-42	3,004,632	9,484,575	1947-48	3,735,411	25,718,859
1942-43	3,054,076	12,538,651	1948-49	(-) 637,931	25,080,928
1943-44	3,150,898	15,689,549	1949-50	(-) 2,739,582	22,341,346
1944-45	3,483,810	19,173,359			

* Proceeds of Sales less principal repaid on redemption.

The number of savings bank accounts in active operation as at 30th June, 1939 and each succeeding year is shown below, together with the average amount on deposit per account.

Table 721.—Savings Bank Accounts in New South Wales.

30th June.	No. of Active Accounts.	Average Deposit per Account.	30th June.	No. of Active Accounts.	Average Deposit per Account.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
1939	1,330,404	65 15 0	1945	1,797,079	110 5 10
1940	1,312,697	62 11 0	1946	1,910,810	123 12 8
1941	1,339,740	65 10 0	1947	1,967,374	117 12 1
1942	1,378,612	68 11 5	1948	2,012,742	117 14 8
1943	1,585,690	79 14 1	1949	2,072,040	117 19 10
1944	1,702,273	95 13 6	1950	2,137,725	121 2 0

The number of accounts does not represent individual depositors, as many are joint accounts or accounts of societies, trusts, etc., whose members have also personal accounts. It is apparent, however, that an increasingly large proportion of the people practice thrift through the medium of the savings bank.

BANKS' EXCHANGE SETTLEMENT.

The Banks' Exchange Settlement Office was established in Sydney on the 18th January, 1894. Since 27th April, 1925 exchange balances between the banks have been settled by cheques drawn on and paid into the Commonwealth Bank, and for this purpose the banks have established accounts with the Commonwealth Bank through which settlements are made in full each day. The amount of the cheques drawn on the Commonwealth Bank is included in the exchanges.

The following table shows the growth in the volume of exchanges made through the Settlement Office. The figures represent the aggregate value of cheques drawn on one bank and deposited in another in the metropolitan area and the net balances of transactions at country inter-bank clearings. Abnormal transactions on Government account in respect of Treasury Bills have been excluded since 1930.

Table 722.—Inter-bank Clearings, Sydney.

Calendar Year.	Amount of Exchanges. *	Year ended June.	Amount of Exchanges. *	Year ended June.	Amount of Exchanges. *
	£thousand.		£thousand.		£thousand.
1911	304,488	1941	1,098,575	1946	1,616,630
1921	709,735	1942	1,189,706	1947	2,011,126
1929	1,043,325	1943	1,362,699	1948	2,334,833
1931	* 683,176	1944	1,476,336	1949	2,799,621
1939	932,367	1945	1,495,422	1950	3,397,070

* Government Treasury Bill transactions excluded from amounts stated for 1931 and later years.

The figures are affected by amalgamation of banks which took place from time to time between 1916 and 1931 and in 1948.

These exchanges do not include the amount of transactions settled by intra-bank cheques and do not represent the total value of transactions settled by cheque. They are, however, considered an indication of the degree of variation in the volume of business transactions settled by cheque from year to year, provided due allowance is made for changes in price levels and amalgamation of banks.

In compiling the following index of bank clearings, the years 1926 to 1930 (inclusive) are taken as the base period, and the amount of clearings in each month is calculated as a ratio per cent. of the average amount of clearings in the same month in the base years, after adjustment of both sets of figures to remove the effects of special factors. By this means seasonal fluctuations are virtually eliminated. In order to smooth out casual fluctuations the ratio for each month is re-computed as a three months' moving average, so that the index for each month, as published

below, represents the average of the ratios for that month and the two preceding months, with the average for respective months in 1926-1930 as base, represented by 100.

Table 723.—Index of Bank Clearings, Sydney.

Month.	Average, 1926- 1930.	Year ended 30th June.										
		1929.	1932.	1939.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.
July	100	103	66	101	130	155	168	167	206	229	291	326
August	100	103	65	101	135	160	169	168	214	227	297	314
September	100	106	64	99	134	155	163	166	217	232	293	303
October	100	108	65	101	138	152	159	166	216	234	291	302
November	100	108	66	102	135	149	153	164	211	243	298	328
December	100	107	64	102	136	150	152	159	208	243	29	350
January	100	107	63	98	136	150	152	154	196	236	282	352
February	100	107	62	96	138	147	149	157	194	231	274	351
March	100	106	*	93	138	146	145	164	193	230	267	367
April	100	104	*	98	150	150	154	176	218	253	300	391
May...	100	104	*	100	155	158	160	184	229	269	315	402
June	100	104	66	101	163	166	169	195	236	289	336	402
Year ...	100	106	64	99	143	154	157	171	214	248	298	356

* Index not ascertainable on account of suspension of State Government banking transactions.

It should be noted that no adjustment has been made in the index for normal growth nor for changes of price levels.

MONEY ORDERS AND POSTAL NOTES.

Exchange by means of money orders and postal notes is conducted by the Post Office.

The following table gives particulars of the money orders issued and paid in New South Wales during 1938-39 and the six years ended June, 1949:—

Table 724.—Money Order Business in New South Wales.

Year ended 30th June.	Money Orders issued in New South Wales for payment in—				Money Orders issued elsewhere, paid in New South Wales.		
	New South Wales.	Other Australian States.	Other Countries.	Total.	In other Australian States.	Beyond the Commonwealth.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	7,837,252	716,693	180,152	8,734,097	753,010	337,205	1,090,215
1944	12,467,569	1,148,137	56,154	13,671,860	1,836,582	94,909	1,931,491
1945	10,779,830	1,202,014	61,535	12,043,379	1,729,031	126,890	1,855,921
1946	10,892,037	1,268,399	66,386	12,226,822	1,564,011	238,554	1,802,565
1947	11,463,408	1,261,633	83,531	12,808,572	1,379,017	302,198	1,681,215
1948	12,596,601	1,332,324	114,164	14,043,089	1,421,539	375,521	1,797,060
1949	13,876,956	1,435,683	147,099	15,459,738	1,535,571	398,276	1,933,847

The amount of money orders issued in other Australian States and overseas countries for payment in New South Wales usually exceeds the amount sent from this State.

The maximum amount for which a single postal note is issued is £1, and particulars regarding postal notes are shown below:—

Table 725.—Postal Note Business in New South Wales.

Year ended 30th June.	Postal Notes issued in New South Wales.		Postal Notes paid in New South Wales.			
	Number.	Amount.	Total Number.	Amount.		
				Issued in New South Wales.	Issued in other States.	Total.
		£		£	£	£
1939	9,413,869	3,491,630	8,791,224	2,971,205	306,022	3,277,227
1944	8,303,190	3,496,340	8,783,131	3,035,126	941,080	3,976,206
1945	8,337,509	3,515,509	8,682,697	2,997,548	891,949	3,889,497
1946	8,482,240	3,578,707	8,517,640	3,066,251	697,570	3,763,821
1947	9,673,715	4,009,343	9,190,024	3,417,284	403,391	3,820,675
1948	9,858,484	4,384,264	9,545,597	3,803,054	446,882	4,249,936
1949	10,347,248	4,641,660	10,023,641	4,076,860	472,141	4,549,001

INTEREST RATES.

As part of a plan for economic rehabilitation, measures were adopted by Commonwealth and State Governments in 1931 to effect a reduction in rates of interest. By conversion, interest rates on existing internal debts of the Governments were reduced by 22½ per cent. and legislation was enacted to effect, as far as practicable, a corresponding reduction in respect of private indebtedness. The rates payable on debts due to the Crown also were reduced.

During the war period the Commonwealth Government established control over interest rates in terms of National Security (Economic Organisation) Regulations and the control has been extended yearly under the Defence (Transitional Provisions) Act. By successive orders since 1942, maximum rates of interest have been prescribed for bank overdrafts, fixed deposits and savings bank deposits as shown in Tables 728 to 731; also for certain other loans listed below—

Date of Order.	Loans by Pastoral Co's.	Loans to Local Bodies.		Loans by Building & Co-op. Societies.	Loans to Building Societies Guaranteed by Gov't.	Loans by Life Assur- ance Co's, on Own Policies.
		Guaranteed by Gov't.	Other.			
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
March, 1942 ...	5½	3½	3½	5½	3½	5
August, 1944 ...	5½	3½	3½	5½	3½	4½
December, 1945 ...	5½	3½	3½	5	3½	4½
January, 1947 *	5	3½	3½	5	3½	4½

* Current on 30th June, 1950.

The maximum rates as fixed applied only to new loans made after the order was issued, with the exception that the rate fixed for loans by pastoral companies was applied also to existing loans if by way of overdraft payable on demand.

YIELD ON GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The yield on Government securities sold on the Stock Exchange is an important determinant of interest rates in other spheres. From 15th June, 1940 the Stock Exchanges in Australia fixed minimum prices for the sale of Government securities and prohibited their members from selling at lower than the fixed prices. This control, which had the effect of imposing an upper limit on interest yields on the securities, was repealed on 6th May, 1947.

The average yield, including redemption, at the end of June, at current market prices of Commonwealth Government securities maturing in Australia, was 5.52 per cent. in 1928, 5.26 per cent. in 1929, and 6.06 per cent. in 1930. These rates are indicative of the general level of yields prior to the depression. The trend, at appreciably lower levels, following the general conversion of the internal Government debt in 1931, is illustrated by the following statement:—

Table 726.—Yields on Commonwealth Securities in Australia.

Rate per cent. per annum.

Year ended 30th June.	Short-dated. *	Long-dated. *	Year ended 30th June.	Short-dated. †	Long-dated. †
1933	...	3.95	1942	2.40	3.24
1934	...	3.54	1943	2.48	3.24
1935	...	3.33	1944	2.45	3.24
1936	...	3.77	1945	2.47	3.24
1937	3.57	3.95	1946	2.18	3.24
1938	3.39	3.75	1947	1.93	3.20
1939	3.67	3.85	1948	2.34	3.17
1940	3.56	3.67	1949	2.07	3.15
1941	2.79	3.13	1950	1.95	3.13

* Weighted average of yields on securities maturing in periods "under 5 years" and "10 or more years," respectively. † Yield on security maturing in 2 years and 12 years, respectively, estimated from yields on securities maturing "under 5 years" and "10 or more years."

The yields quoted are the annual average of yields as calculated by the Commonwealth Bank on the last Wednesday in each month. Those for the years to 1940-41 refer to Commonwealth securities issued prior to 1940. Interest on such securities was subject to Commonwealth Income Tax and exempt from State Income Tax, but the Commonwealth tax was limited to the rates of tax imposed by the Income Tax Act, 1930.

The yields for subsequent years relate to securities issued after 1st January, 1940; interest on these is subject to Commonwealth tax on income at current rates of tax as levied from year to year, but a rebate of tax is allowed of 2s. for each £1 of interest. The allowance of this rebate was a consequence of the introduction in 1942-43 of the uniform tax system under which State income taxation was discontinued.

RATE OF DISCOUNT, COMMONWEALTH TREASURY BILLS.

Commonwealth Treasury Bills were first issued in 1927. They are discounted exclusively by the Commonwealth Bank and the trading banks, although in March, 1936, a single issue of small amount was made available for discount by the public.

In 1931 the Commonwealth Bank guaranteed that the bills taken up by the trading banks would be redeemed on maturity, and undertook to

re-discount them on demand during currency at the rate of interest at which they were issued. In respect of new issues or re-issues of Treasury Bills after 30th June, 1934, the guarantee of repayment was withdrawn, and re-discounting is undertaken by the Commonwealth Bank at a rate to be fixed at the time of the transaction. Variations in the rates of discount since June, 1927, have been as follows:—

Table 727.—Rate of Discount on Commonwealth Treasury Bills.

Month of Change.	Rate per cent.	Month of Change.	Rate per cent.	Month of Change.	Rate per cent.	Month of Change.	Rate per cent.
1927—June	4	1931—July	4	1933—June	2½	1940—May	1½
1928—Feb.	4½	1932—Nov.	3½	1934—April	2½	1943—Nov.	1½
1929—Oct.	5½	1933—Jan.	3½	Oct.	2	1945—Mar.	1
1930—Oct.	6	Feb.	2½	1935—Jan.	1½	1949—May*	¾

*Current at December, 1950.

FIXED DEPOSIT RATES.

The trading banks provide a large part of the temporary financial accommodation needed in various business activities. The funds for this purpose are obtained partly as fixed deposits from customers. Variations in the rates of interest paid by trading banks to such customers in New South Wales in recent years are shown below:—

Table 728.—Trading Banks, Fixed Deposit Rates.

Month of Change.	Period of osit.				Month of Change.	Period of Deposit.			
	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.	24 months.		3 months.	6 months.	12 months.	24 months.
	Per cent. per annum.					Per cent. per annum.			
1920—July	3½	4	4½	5	1934—Aug.	1½	2½	2½	2½
1927—Aug.	4	4	4½	5	Oct.	1½	2	2½	2½
1930—Jan.	4½	4½	5	5½	1936—Mar.	2	2½	2½	3
1931—June	3½	3½	4	4½	1940—Jan.	1½	2½	2½	2½
Nov.	3	3½	3½	4	May	1½	2	2½	2½
1932—Mar.	2½	3	3½	4	1941—Sept.	1½	1½	2	2½
June	2½	3	3½	3½	1942—Mar.*	1½	1½	1½	2
Aug.	2½	2½	3	3½	1944—Jan.*	1	1½	1½	2
Nov.	2½	2½	3	3½	Aug.*	½	½	1½	1½
1933—Feb.	2	2½	2½	3	1945—Dec.*†	½	½	1	1½†
1934—April	2	2½	2½	2½					

* Rates paid were the maximum permitted by order under National Security Regulations. † Rate on first £10,000 of all 24 months deposits of any one depositor; on excess the rate is 1 per cent.
‡ Current at December, 1950.

Alterations in rates apply to deposits lodged or renewed after the date of change and not to deposits accepted at former rates.

OVERDRAFT RATES.

According to information supplied by trading banks, the rates of interest on overdrafts charged by certain trading banks and dates of changes since 1920 were as follows; the rates are quoted as a range between the minimum and maximum rates charged:—

Table 729.—Trading Banks, Overdraft Rates.

Date of Change.	Overdraft Rates per cent.	Date of Change.	Overdraft Rates per cent.	Date of Change.	Overdraft Rates per cent.
1920—July	6 to 8	1932—July	5 to 6	1942—March	4½ to 5
1924—January	6 to 8	1934—June	4½ to 5½	1944—August	4½ to 4½
1925—January	6 to 8	July	4½ to 5	1947—January*	4½ to 4½
1927—August	6½ to 8	1936—April to Aug.	4½ to 5½		
1930—March	7 to 8½	October	4½ to 5½		
1931—July	5 to 7	1942—January	4½ to 5½		

* Current at December, 1950.

The maximum rates charged by trading banks since March, 1942 were the highest permitted by orders under National Security Regulations. They apply to overdrafts repayable on demand and to other loans made by trading banks after the date of the order.

The following table illustrates the trend of interest rates charged on various types of advances by the Commonwealth Bank and the Rural Bank of New South Wales. The rates shown are the maximum ruling in January of each year from 1930 to 1937 and at each subsequent date of change.

Table 730.—Rates of Interest Charged by Commonwealth Bank and Rural Bank of New South Wales.

Date.	Commonwealth Bank.				Rural Bank of New South Wales.		
	Overdrafts.		Mortgage Bank Loans.		Over-drafts.	Rural Long Term Loans.	Advances for Homes Division.
	General Bank.	Rural Credits.	To 20 years.	21 to 41 years.			
Per cent. per annum.				Per cent. per annum.			
1930—Jan.	6½	5½	...	...	6¾	6½	6¼
1931—Jan.	6½	6	...	...	6¾	6½	6¼
1932—Jan.	5½	5	...	...	5 ⁷ / ₈	*	*
1933—Jan.	4¾	4¼	...	...	5	5	5
1934—Jan.	4¾	4	...	...	5	5	5
1935—Jan.	4¼	3¾	...	...	4½	4¾	4¾
1936—Jan.	4¼	3¾	...	...	4½	4¾	4¾
1937—Jan.	4¼	3¾	...	...	4¾	4¾	4¾
1940—July	4¼	3½	...	...	4¾	4¾	4¾
1943—Sept.	4¼	3½	4	4½	4¾	4¾	4¾
1946—Jan.†	4¼	3½	4	4½	4½	4½	4¼

* Rates reduced in terms of Interest Reduction Act, 1931.

† Current at December, 1950.

The rate charged by the General Banking Division of the Commonwealth Bank on overdrafts of local and semi-Governmental authorities became 4 per cent. from July, 1940, and the rate on advances by the Rural Credits Department carrying a Government guarantee was reduced to 3½ per cent. on 1st January, 1947.

The Commonwealth Bank has made loans since 2nd January, 1946, for housing on *crédit foncier* terms at an interest rate of 3½ per cent., and

through the Industrial Finance Department has made advances on overdraft and for fixed terms at $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT RATES.

Variations since 1928 in the rates of interest paid by the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia on the minimum monthly balances at the credit of depositors are shown below:—

Table 731.—Commonwealth Savings Bank, Interest on Depositors' Balances.

Month of Change.	On Balances of General Depositors.			On Balances of Societies not Operating for Profit.	
	Under £500.	£500 to £1,000.	£1,000 to £1,300.	Up to £2,000.	On excess over £2,000.
	Rate per cent. per annum.				
June, 1928 (Current rate)	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$
July, 1928	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3	4	4
October, 1928	4	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3	4	4
July, 1931	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	3
July, 1932	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	2	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$
November, 1932	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
June, 1934	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$
January, 1935	2	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	2	2
April, 1942*	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Nil	2	2
September, 1944*	2	$1\frac{1}{4}$	Nil	2	2
October, 1944*	2	$1\frac{1}{4}$	Nil	2	$1\frac{1}{4}$
December, 1945*	2	1	Nil	2	1

* Rates fixed in terms of National Security Regulations.

MORTGAGE INTEREST RATES.

The trend of interest rates charged on loans secured by mortgage since 1935 is indicated in the following table. The rates of interest are the actual (as distinct from the penal) rates recorded in first mortgages registered in the names of mortgagees who were private individuals or private corporations. Where identifiable, renewals and collateral mortgages are omitted, as also are mortgages taken by banks and Governmental agencies.

Table 732.—Weighted Average Interest Rates and First Mortgages.

Year ended June.	Rural Security.	Urban Security.	Year ended June.	Rural Security.	Urban Security.	Quarter.	Rural Security.	Urban Security.
	Per cent.			Per cent.			Per cent.	
1935	4.9	5.2	1943	4.8	5.2	1948—Sept.	4.3	4.4
1936	4.9	5.2	1944	4.5	5.0	Dec.	4.3	4.4
1937	4.9	5.3	1945	4.4	4.9	1949—Mar.	4.3	4.4
1938	5.0	5.3	1946	4.4	4.7	June	4.3	4.4
1939	5.1	5.5	1947	4.4	4.5	Sept.	4.2	4.4
1940	5.3	5.6	1948	4.3	4.4	Dec.	4.3	4.4
1941	5.0	5.5	1949	4.3	4.4	1950—Mar.	4.3	4.4
1942	4.9	5.5	1950	4.3	4.4	June	4.3	4.4

Interest on mortgages chargeable by the trading banks is usually stated as being at "prevalent rate," corresponding with the overdraft rates shown in Table 729. Particulars of rates of interest charged by the Commonwealth Bank and the Rural Bank are shown in Table 730. Advances by the Government of New South Wales, mainly to primary producers, are made usually at lower rates than advances from other sources.

Mortgage interest rates continue to be controlled by Orders made under National Security (Capital Issues) Regulations.

OVERSEA EXCHANGE.

National Security Regulations relating to oversea exchange and monetary control were replaced at the end of 1946 by regulations under the Banking Act, 1945. By the regulations provision is made for the control of transactions in foreign exchange, and restrictions have been placed upon the transmission of money (including Australian notes and gold) to places outside Australia. Oversea currency is made available to importers for transactions under import licenses. A system of licensing is applied also to exports to ensure that foreign currency arising from the sale of Australian products overseas is placed at the disposal of the Commonwealth Bank; the Bank pays an equivalent amount in Australian currency to the persons entitled thereto.

All gold held in Australia except gold coin to the value of £25, wrought gold and gold held for commercial use, must be delivered to the Commonwealth Bank. The transfer from Australia of securities in any form and dealings in foreign securities are also subject to control by the Commonwealth Bank.

Australia became a member of the International Monetary Fund and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in August, 1947, its subscription to each institution being fixed at U.S. \$200,000,000 (see Official Year Book No. 51, page 831).

INTERNATIONAL CURRENCY RESERVES.

The total amount of Australia's reserves of international currency held by all banks at June of each year since 1939, as published by the Commonwealth Bank, is shown below. Special war-time factors contributed to the large increases in the balances, such as payments for services rendered for other Governments, remittances on account of Allied Forces in Australia, and the operation of strict exchange and import controls. The growth

since 1946-47 has been due to steeply rising prices of exports and a large inflow of capital, including substantial amounts of short term funds. Of the increase in 1949-50, nearly £A12,000,000 was due to the revaluation of gold holdings following currency devaluation in September, 1949.

Table 733.—Australia, Gold and Balances Held Abroad.

Last Monday in June.	£A mill.	Last Monday in June.	£A mill.	Last Wednesday in June.	£A mill.
1939	55.7	1943	86.8	1947	198.7
1940	71.7	1944	182.5	1948	273.5
1941	89.5	1945	208.3	1949	451.7
1942	69.1	1946	215.4	1950	650.1

OVERSEA EXCHANGE RATES.

After the First World War (1914-1918) Australia returned to a gold standard concurrently with Great Britain on 30th April, 1925. The rate of exchange between the currencies of the two countries then moved to parity and this relationship was maintained until Australia's departure from the gold standard late in 1929. The rate for £stg100, after rising in steps to £A180 in January, 1931, was fixed at £A125 in December, 1931, and has not since varied.

Australia followed the United Kingdom in the currency devaluation announced by the latter country on 18th September, 1949. The par value of £A1 as notified to the International Monetary Fund was thereby reduced from U.S. \$3.224 to \$2.24 or by 30.5 per cent. The devaluation was adopted by other members of the sterling area except Pakistan.

A comparison of the rates of exchange between Australia and a number of important overseas centres in various years from 1929 to 1939 was shown in Table 268 of Year Book No. 50. Subsequent changes in the rates are illustrated below. The rates quoted are the mean of buying and selling rates for telegraphic transfers quoted by the Commonwealth Bank or, if these were not available, by other Australian banks.

Table 734.—Exchange Rates, Australia on Other Centres.

Australia on—	Quoted in—	Average for Year ended June—		Month of June.				
		1939.*	1947.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.
AVERAGES OF DAILY RATES.								
London ...	£A. to £Stg.100 ...	125.25	125.25	125.25	125.25	125.25	125.25	125.25
South Africa ...	£A. to £S.A.100 ...	124.70	124.88	124.88	124.88	124.88	124.88	124.88
New Zealand ...	£A. to £N.Z.100 ...	100.33	100.25	100.25	100.25	100.25	124.27	124.27
New York ...	\$ to £A. ...	3.78	3.22	3.22	3.22	3.22	3.22	2.24
Montreal ...	\$ to £A. ...	3.79	3.22	3.54	3.22	3.22	3.22	2.46
Belgium ...	Francs to £A. ...	111.58	141.02	141.02	141.02	141.02	141.02	111.78
Denmark ...	Kroner to £A. ...	17.90	15.44	15.44	15.44	15.44	15.44	15.44
France ...	Francs to £A. ...	141.75	383.24	383.24	383.24	689.83	875.85	782.44
Holland ...	Florins to £A. ...	6.99	8.54	8.54	8.54	8.54	8.54	8.50
Javaf ...	Guilders to £A. ...	6.98	8.46	...	8.46	8.46	8.46	...
Manila ...	Pesos to £A. ...	7.50	6.48	6.49	6.48	6.48	6.46	4.40
Norway ...	Kroner to £A. ...	15.90	15.97	15.97	15.97	15.97	15.97	15.97
Sweden ...	Kroner to £A. ...	15.51	11.58	...	11.56	11.56	11.56	11.56
Switzerland ...	Francs to £A. ...	16.68	13.85	13.85	13.85	13.85	13.85	9.78
Hong Kong ...	\$ to £A. ...	12.83	12.78	12.86	12.77	12.77	12.90	12.70
India† ...	Rupee to £A. ...	10.69	10.64	10.64	10.64	10.64	10.64	10.64
Singapore ...	\$ to £A. ...	6.86	6.81	6.81	6.81	6.81	6.81	6.81
Pakistan ...	Rupee to £A. ...	\$	\$	\$	\$	10.64	10.64	7.00

* Average of rates at end of each month. † Selling quotes only after 1939. ‡ Also Ceylon from January, 1948. § See India.

PRICE OF GOLD.

The Commonwealth Bank fixes the price which it is prepared to pay for gold lodged at the mint in Australia. This price is based on the forward open market price abroad, adjusted to the ruling rate of exchange for telegraphic transfers, less a small allowance for realisation charges.

The following table shows the average price per oz. of fine gold and the average value of the sovereign in London and Australia in each of the years ended 30th June, 1929 to 1950. London prices are expressed in sterling and Australian prices in local currency:—

Table 735.—Prices of Gold in London and Australia.

Year ended 30th June.	London.		Australia.			
	Average Price per Oz. Fine.	Average Value of Sovereign.	Average per Oz. Fine.		Average Value of Sovereign.	
			Price.	Premium.		
	Sterling. £ s. d.	Sterling. £ s. d.	Aust. £ s. d.	Per cent.	Aust. £ s. d.	
1929	4 4 11	1 0 0	4 4 11	.....	1 0 0
1930	4 4 11	1 0 0	4 6 3	1'5	1 0 4	
1931	4 4 11	1 0 0	4 19 4	16'9	1 3 5	
1932	5 7 7	1 5 4	6 11 4	54'6	1 10 11	
1933	6 1 7	1 8 7	7 9 9	76'2	1 15 3	
1934	6 11 8	1 11 0	8 2 0	90'6	1 18 2	
1935	7 1 3	1 13 3	8 14 10	105'7	2 1 2	
1936	7 0 8	1 13 1	8 14 0	104'8	2 1 0	
1937	7 0 10	1 13 2	8 15 3	106'2	2 1 3	
1938	7 0 0	1 12 11	8 13 10	104'6	2 0 11	
1939	7 6 9	1 14 7	9 2 9	115'1	2 3 0	
1940	8 4 9	1 18 9	10 8 4	145'2	2 9 1	
1941	8 8 0	1 19 7	10 13 5	151'2	2 9 2	
1942	8 8 0	1 19 7	10 11 4	148'7	2 8 7	
1943	8 8 0	1 19 7	10 9 0	146'0	2 8 0	
1944	8 8 0	1 19 7	10 9 0	146'0	2 8 0	
1945	8 8 3	1 19 7	10 11 10	149'3	2 8 9	
1946	8 12 3	2 0 7	10 15 3	153'4	2 10 0	
1950	11 11 2	2 14 5	14 8 10	240'1	3 7 2	

The price per oz. of fine gold in Australia was £10 9s. from January, 1942 until it rose to £10 10s. in June, 1944. It rose to £10 12s. in September, 1944, to £10 13s. 6d. in May, 1945, and to £10 15s. 3d. in June, 1945, at which price it remained until 19th September, 1949, when, as a result of the currency devaluation described on page 862 it became £15 9s. 10d.

CAPITAL ISSUES CONTROL.

The National Security (Capital Issues) Regulations were formulated in October, 1939, to establish control over the issue of capital by companies, borrowing by the issue of securities and mortgages and charges upon property, and the acceptance of deposits. Exemptions from the regulations include advances made and deposits accepted by banks, declared pastoral companies, and building societies.

The regulations have been amended from time to time. Those in force since December, 1946 provide that the consent of the Treasurer must be obtained before a company may issue capital, give a mortgage or charge or accept deposits exceeding £25,000 in the aggregate in a period of two years, or make any issue of preference capital, or of bonus shares from a revaluation of assets. They also provide that the Treasurer's consent must be obtained before a person may borrow by way of mortgage or charge an amount exceeding £5,000 in a year.

In January, 1950 it was announced that the control would be removed, and that, pending repeal of the regulations, applications for Treasurer's consent would be approved automatically. In October, 1950, however, it was announced that the control would be reinstituted.

INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

The legislation affecting the formation and conduct of companies in New South Wales is contained in the Companies Act, 1936, as amended.

The formation of a company, association, or partnership of more than ten persons in a banking business, or of twenty in any other business trading for profit, is prohibited, unless it is registered under the Companies Act, or incorporated under some other enactment, by royal charter or by letters patent. Seven persons or more may associate to form an incorporated company except that for a proprietary company the minimum number is two.

Companies may be of four kinds according to the liability of members to contribute to capital or to assets in the event of winding-up. They may be limited liability companies with the liability of members limited (1) to the amount unpaid on shares or (2) by guarantee; or they may be (3) unlimited companies, in which the liability of members is unlimited, or (4) no-liability companies in which calls made on shares are not enforceable against members. No-liability companies may be formed only in connection with mining operations, and shares on which calls are unpaid for twenty-one days are forfeited automatically. Companies with liability limited by shares, not being no-liability companies, may be registered as proprietary companies under conditions which restrict the rights of members to transfer shares, limit membership, and prohibit the sale of shares and raising of loans by public subscription.

The issue of capital by companies is subject to control by the Commonwealth Treasurer in terms of the National Security (Capital Issues) Regulations.

Particulars relating to the registration of companies in New South Wales in each year since 1939 are shown below:—

Table 736.—Company Registrations in New South Wales.

Year.	New Registrations—Limited Companies.					Increases of Capital, Limited Companies.		New No-Liability Companies.	
	Companies limited by Guarantee.	Companies limited by Shares.							
		Proprietary.		Other.					
		No.	Nominal Capital.	No.	Nominal Capital.	No.	Nominal Amount.	No.	Nominal Capital.
			£ thous.		£ thous.		£ thous.		£ thous.
1939	27	811	12,841	34	3,268	99	5,977	2	120
1940	13	539	5,861	14	484	78	7,365	...	...
1941	8	152	1,636	5	1,321	44	3,122	...	...
1942	19	31	310	1	...	12	2,369	...	...
1943	11	30	469	2	35	12	834	...	...
1944	11	51	1,511	4	227	12	2,660	...	...
1945	16	223	6,714	12	1,045	68	2,473	...	...
1946	26	1,535	21,926	14	2,477	169	7,216	1	10
1947	35	1,601	34,066	20	2,480	296	23,163	1	25
1948	27	1,534	36,519	39	11,000	296	30,437	4	260
1949	26	1,022	29,113	38	21,617	317	35,259	2	105

Post-war registrations of new companies and of capital increases have been at a high level, and include some very large individual registrations. For example, in 1948 there were two new companies of £3,000,000 capital and five others of £1,000,000 or more, and in 1949 one of £10,000,000, one of £5,000,000, and four others of £1,000,000 or more. Increases of capital in 1948 included one amount of £3,500,000 and three others of £1,000,000 or more, and in 1949 one of £4,000,000 and two others of over £1,000,000.

The number of registrations of foreign companies (*i.e.*, those with original registration outside New South Wales) was 66 in 1946, 88 in 1947, 109 in 1948 and 86 in 1949.

The total number of limited companies which appeared to be in active existence in New South Wales at the end of various years since 1929 was as follows:—

Table 737.—Number of Companies Operating in New South Wales.

End of Year.	Companies.		End of Year.	Companies.		End of Year.	Companies.	
	Local.	Foreign.		Local.	Foreign.		Local.	Foreign.
1929	6,044	935	1940	8,837	1,145	1945	8,733	1,220
1932	5,750	902	1941	8,757	1,154	1946	10,235	1,275
1936	7,234	974	1942	8,613	1,163	1947	11,800	1,357
1938	8,204	1,090	1943	8,563	1,175	1948	13,205	1,462
1939	8,639	1,123	1944	8,573	1,195	1949	13,907	1,528

The local companies in 1949 consisted of 1,377 public and 12,201 proprietary companies and 329 associations limited by guarantee not carrying on business for profit. There were also 43 no-liability companies.

STOCK EXCHANGE INDEX.

The following index of prices of company shares on the Sydney Stock Exchange is based on the ratio of prices to par value of ordinary shares. The prices represent the average values in the respective months, and are based on records of actual sales or, where no sales have taken place, on a valuation determined from previous sales and current quotations. In addition to the indexes for component groups and the total index for 75 companies, an index has been compiled in respect of 34 companies in whose shares there is a considerable volume of business. The indexes are unweighted, the par value of shares being taken as base (100). Adjustments have been made to provide for the effects of changes in the capital structure of the companies.

The prices of shares on the Stock Exchange were controlled in terms of National Security (Economic Organisation) Regulations from March, 1942 until 31st December, 1946.

Table 738.—Stock Exchange Index (Sydney).

Average for Year or Month.	23 Manu- facturing and Distribu- ting Companies.	10 Retail Companies.	8 Public Utility Companies.	5 Pastoral and Finance Companies.	5 Insurance Companies.	Total, 75 companies.	84 Active Shares included in foregoing.
Year ended June—							
1939	208.1	175.3	170.9	122.2	258.8	175.6	182.0
1940	214.6	165.5	146.5	127.0	259.6	173.0	184.1
1941	213.0	163.2	136.7	117.7	246.5	166.5	179.9
1942	200.5	156.8	131.2	119.2	233.9	157.7	169.0
1943	222.2	168.1	132.1	128.7	243.9	170.0	186.3
1944	236.7	192.2	147.9	135.3	254.1	184.7	200.2
1945	240.4	202.7	162.5	145.2	261.7	192.2	206.9
1946	262.9	223.5	181.2	154.4	287.3	210.2	226.7
1947	304.8	277.9	195.7	164.4	347.6	240.0	256.0
1948	347.2	312.6	185.0	178.6	403.5	262.6	274.0
1949	350.4	300.8	168.1	180.3	438.6	258.2	267.1
1950	367.3	301.2	157.2	197.3	514.8	270.0	275.5
1948—							
July	363.4	322.1	175.0	185.2	409.2	267.6	280.0
August	361.4	319.9	172.8	183.7	414.9	266.0	277.6
September	359.6	316.0	173.1	184.5	414.6	264.2	276.1
October	354.9	315.2	173.5	180.2	419.1	262.3	273.0
November	355.0	312.0	172.5	183.0	424.3	262.4	272.9
December	351.7	301.0	172.6	180.6	431.0	259.4	268.2
1949—							
January	354.8	295.7	172.5	182.2	438.5	259.5	269.7
February	352.1	294.8	167.6	184.1	448.7	258.3	266.9
March	345.1	288.3	165.2	180.6	464.1	254.6	262.2
April	338.8	286.9	160.7	171.0	466.5	250.7	255.8
May	340.8	283.2	158.8	177.1	469.5	251.4	256.5
June	326.9	274.4	153.1	171.7	462.3	242.4	246.4
July	323.6	271.4	153.5	173.5	455.1	239.7	244.2
August	332.2	286.3	155.9	184.0	464.9	247.8	255.0
September	340.1	289.1	157.8	183.7	473.6	252.1	259.0
October	350.6	289.5	156.9	187.0	482.3	257.3	266.5
November	358.3	294.5	158.4	190.7	493.1	262.4	270.2
December	365.6	295.3	158.1	193.1	497.3	265.9	273.7
1950—							
January	373.1	306.7	158.9	195.6	511.9	272.0	280.8
February	378.1	310.8	159.7	200.3	533.0	277.5	282.6
March	389.4	315.2	159.0	202.6	545.4	285.4	285.6
April	397.8	317.6	157.8	210.8	568.9	292.6	294.3
May	399.1	319.1	155.4	219.0	574.7	293.4	297.1
June	399.3	318.7	155.3	227.4	576.7	293.6	297.5

Current indexes of share prices are published in the "Monthly Summary of Business Statistics."

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

The laws relating to co-operation in New South Wales are embodied in the Co-operation Act, 1923-1950, and additional provisions relating to co-operative building societies are contained in the Housing Act, 1936-1937.

The Co-operation Act is a comprehensive measure, affording wide scope for co-operative development. It authorises co-operative societies to engage in all forms of economic activity except insurance (unless specially authorised by the Governor) and banking.

Societies may be of various kinds, *viz.*: (a) rural societies to assist producers in conducting their operations and in marketing products; (b) trading societies to carry on business, trade, or industry; (c) community settlement societies to acquire land and settle or retain persons thereon and to provide any common service or benefits; (d) community advancement societies to provide any community service, *e.g.*, water, gas, electricity, transport, recreation, etc.; (e) building societies—terminating or permanent—to assist members to acquire homes or other property; (f) rural

credit societies to make or arrange loans to members for the purpose of assisting rural production; (g) small loans societies to assist members to acquire plant, furniture, etc., or to commence business or trade; (h) investment societies to enable members to combine to secure shares in a company or business or to invest in securities. Societies of the same kind may combine into co-operative associations, and such associations of all kinds may form unions.

Societies are corporate bodies with limited liability except that a rural credit society may be formed with unlimited liability. Adequate provision is made to safeguard the funds and financial interests of the societies. Powers of supervision are vested in the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Co-operative effort for production is a prominent feature of the dairying industry, most of the butter factories being organised on a co-operative basis.

Further details regarding the co-operative movement are given in the chapters of this Year Book relating to "Social Condition", "Agriculture" and "Dairying."

The number of co-operative societies on the register at 30th June, 1949 was 1,213, including 7 permanent building societies registered under the Building and Co-operative Societies Act of 1901. There were 104 trading, 240 rural, 736 building, 2 investment, 28 small loan, 1 community settlement, and 82 community advancement societies; also 19 associations of co-operative societies and one union of co-operative associations. Of these societies 55 were in liquidation at 30th June, 1949.

CO-OPERATIVE TRADING AND RURAL SOCIETIES.

The majority of the co-operative trading societies in active operation are consumers' distributive societies, organised on the Rochdale plan of "dividend upon purchase", conducting retail stores. They buy their supplies largely from a wholesale co-operative society with which a considerable number of them are affiliated. The societies have met with success in the Newcastle and other mining districts, and to a limited extent in other centres where large numbers of industrial workers reside.

Particulars regarding the transactions of the co-operative trading and rural societies in 1938-39 and the last two years are shown below.

Table 739.—Co-operative Trading and Rural Societies.

Particulars.	Trading Societies.			Rural Societies.		
	1938-39.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1938-39.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Societies (active) ... No.	45	73	92	123	190	218
Members ... No.	40,806	67,795	74,817	55,860	79,581	86,187
Members Funds—						
Share capital ... £	591,854	1,296,869	1,396,545	1,077,787	1,734,998	2,137,720
Reserves ... £	422,299	636,997	623,767	1,026,739	1,988,680	2,168,621
Total... £	1,014,153	1,933,866	2,020,312	2,104,526	3,723,678	4,306,341
Turnover ... £	2,701,131	5,341,965	6,283,366	17,451,032	32,056,483	36,227,494
Net Income ... £	200,143	403,014	398,682	177,773	410,250	465,100

The number of societies, as shown in the table, does not include societies in liquidation or new societies from which annual returns were not due.

CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Co-operative building societies are classified as (1) permanent, (2) Starr-Bowkett terminating societies and (3) other terminating societies. A summary of the operations of the building societies for which the annual return was made in the year 1948-49 is shown below:—

Table 740.—Co-operative Building Societies—Year ended June, 1949.

Particulars.	Permanent Societies.	Starr-Bowkett Societies.	Other Terminating Societies.
Societies No.	21	80	555
Shareholders or Members No.	14,461	31,070	44,205
Assets—			
Advances on Mortgage £	4,036,175	2,484,533	23,808,319*
Other £	488,050	728,432	807,896
Total Assets... .. £	4,524,225	3,212,965	24,116,215
Liabilities—			
Paid up Capital £	1,772,830		
Members' Subscriptions £		2,787,649	4,893,995
Reserve Funds and Surplus £	435,741	188,536	686,512
Deposits £	788,776		
Advances from Lending Institution £			17,179,631
Other £	1,526,878	236,780	1,356,077
Total Liabilities £	4,524,225	3,212,965	24,116,215

* Aggregate amount advanced to members; repayments not deducted.

In Starr-Bowkett building societies, loans free of interest are made to members as subscriptions accumulate, the rights of members to appropriation being determined by ballot or by sale. The duration of societies varies, but frequently over 20 years elapse before the last loan is made. When an advance has been made to all members remaining in the society the process of winding-up commences and share capital is repaid as repayments in respect of loans accumulate.

The terminating building societies, other than Starr-Bowkett, obtain funds from banks and other financial institutions and make advances to members as they apply for them. The repayment of the loans obtained by nearly all these societies is guaranteed by the Government of New South Wales. The expansion of the activities of such societies is illustrated below:—

Table 741.—Terminating Building Societies with Government Guarantees.

Particulars.	At 31st March—					
	1939.*	1941.*	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.
Societies No.	156	194	393	449	528	631
Members No.	18,787	20,959	35,426	39,516	44,917	53,758
Shares No.	238,502	282,455	566,113	664,503	807,223	1,096,254
Nominal Share Capital £	13,020,761	15,208,382	29,614,470	34,096,640	42,416,792	56,136,924
Funds Available... .. £	11,364,825	14,299,825	34,606,825	40,171,825	50,789,825	63,324,825
Loans Approved No.	12,106	17,543	28,457	34,500	41,178	50,915
Amount £	8,653,449	13,040,585	23,147,705	29,278,060	37,071,231	50,637,808
Advances to Members £	7,505,392	12,372,572	19,083,540	24,130,330	30,274,713	40,692,424

* At 30th June.

In addition to the societies to which the particulars in the foregoing table relate, there were 52 societies without Government guarantee at 31st March, 1950.

Further details of terminating co-operative building societies are contained in the chapter "Housing and Building" of this volume.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

The affairs of the friendly societies in New South Wales are conducted in accordance with the Friendly Societies Act of 1912 and its amendments. The societies are required to register, and to furnish periodical returns to the Registrar, giving details relating to membership, sickness, mortality, benefits and finances. In this chapter reference is made to the finances of the societies which provide benefits such as medical attendance, sick pay, and funeral donations. Other matters relating to friendly societies, and to miscellaneous societies registered under the Friendly Societies Act, such as dispensaries, medical institutes, and accident societies, are discussed in the chapter entitled "Social Condition."

The affairs of the friendly societies are subject to State supervision and provision has been made for the actuarial certification of tables of contributions, for valuations at least once every five years, the investigation of accounts, and other measures for safeguarding the funds. A society is not entitled to registration unless tables of contribution in respect of sickness and death benefits and policies of endowment are supported by an actuarial certificate.

As a general rule, the moneys received or paid on account of a particular benefit must be kept in a separate account and be used only for the specified purpose.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS.

The following statement illustrates the growth of the funds of the friendly societies between 1911 and 1949; statistics were not compiled for the years 1940 to 1946:—

Table 742.—Friendly Societies, Balance of Funds.

At 30th June.	Sickness and Funeral Funds.	Medical and Management Fund.	Other Funds.	All Funds.	
				Total.	Per Member.
	£	£	£	£	£
1911*	1,378,722	78,264	49,852	1,506,838	9.14
1921	2,134,339	194,358	83,065	2,411,762	12.08
1931	3,640,368	261,663	117,209	4,019,240	16.58
1936	4,039,557	336,755	110,191	4,486,503	21.69
1937	4,160,635	351,531	119,335	4,631,501	22.16
1938	4,287,123	360,965	120,970	4,769,058	22.48
1939	4,412,391	368,971	127,101	4,908,463	23.19
1947	5,498,379	484,077	187,077	6,169,533	26.61
1948	5,625,848	505,934	204,750	6,336,532	27.68
1949	5,765,366	505,048	223,621	6,494,035	28.40

* At 31st December.

At 30th June, 1947 approximately 33 per cent. of accumulated funds were invested in mortgages, 49 per cent. in public securities, and 11 per cent. in buildings and other freehold property. These percentages reflect a marked change in the disposition of investments since 1929, when mortgages represented 80 per cent. of total investments and public securities only 1.5 per cent.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

The receipts and expenditure of the friendly societies in various years from 1929 to 1949 are shown in the following statement:—

Table 743.—Friendly Societies, Receipts and Expenditure.

Year ended 30th June.	Receipts.				Expenditure.					
	Contributions.	Interest.	Other.	Total.	Sick Pay.	Funeral Donations.	Medical Attendance and Medicine.	Expenses of Management.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1929	832,187	219,788	66,173	1,118,148	319,787	77,928	343,381	161,300	42,638	945,034
1931	765,113	210,164	49,290	1,024,567	307,979	75,747	298,299	171,820	76,076	929,921
1936	731,637	187,867	94,807	1,014,311	260,746	91,672	285,891	153,036	88,721	880,665
1937	750,764	194,192	45,544	990,500	251,279	86,406	295,600	157,976	54,241	845,502
1938	769,100	202,036	31,884	1,003,020	260,815	87,947	307,417	163,744	45,540	865,463
1939	767,621	208,651	38,264	1,014,536	278,738	89,368	306,029	165,051	35,945	875,131
1947	962,701	224,698	37,260	1,224,659	311,772	108,142	377,399	202,765	52,256	1,052,334
1948	1,007,252	219,491	41,923	1,268,666	311,485	112,228	418,721	210,274	48,957	1,101,665
1949	1,027,339	221,766	54,506	1,303,611	289,596	117,845	469,449	216,448	52,770	1,146,108

Disbursements on account of benefits amounted to £741,096 in 1928-29, £674,135 in 1938-39, and £876,890 in 1948-49. The average cost of medical attendance and medicine per adult member was 30s. 10d. in 1928-29, 32s. 1d. in 1938-39 and 44s. 8d. in 1948-49.

After allowing for inter-fund transfers and payments from one branch to another, expenses of management amounted to £216,448 in 1948-49, representing 18s. 11d. per head of membership, and 21.1 per cent. of contributions and 16.6 per cent. of total income.

INSURANCE.

Insurance in New South Wales is mainly the province of private organisations. Social benefits, such as those provided by friendly societies, pensions for widows, aged persons, invalids, etc., and unemployment benefits, provided by State or Commonwealth Government, and the Government pension funds are described in the chapters "Social Condition" and "Pensions" of this Year Book.

INSURANCE LEGISLATION.

The Commonwealth Government possessed power to legislate in respect of insurance but until 1945 the conduct of insurance business in Australia was governed largely by State laws.

In New South Wales, State legislation regarding insurance was scanty, apart from laws dealing with workers' compensation (described in the chapter "Employment" of this Year Book) and with motor vehicles third-party risks, further reference to which is made on page 880.

A comprehensive Commonwealth measure, the Life Insurance Act, 1945, superseded State enactments as from 20th June, 1945. Under it life insurance business throughout Australia is regulated in ways designed to afford maximum protection to policy holders.

The Act is administered, subject to the Treasurer's direction, by an Insurance Commissioner who has wide powers to investigate the affairs of any company. After investigation he may, subject to a right of appeal to the Court, issue directions to a company or apply to the Court for the appointment of a judicial manager or for an order to wind up the company.

Every life insurance company must register with the Commissioner, must lodge deposits (maximum £50,000) with the Treasurer, must furnish certified statements of accounts, reports of actuarial valuations and statistical returns, and may not use any form of proposal, policy or written matter deemed by the Commissioner to be misleading. Each company must establish one or more statutory funds for the receipt of all moneys relating to its life insurance business and may apply the assets of a fund only for the purpose of the class of life insurance business for which that fund was created. An actuarial investigation of the company's affairs and of each statutory fund must be made at intervals not exceeding five years, observing a prescribed minimum basis of valuation.

A distribution of dividends to shareholders or of new bonuses to policyholders may not be made unless a surplus is disclosed by the valuation; of any surplus derived from participating policies registered in Australia the allocation for distribution to shareholders may not exceed 25 per cent. of the amount allocated to the holders of those policies.

Rates of premium must be approved by an actuary. Rules govern the assignment or mortgage of policies, the protection of policies against creditors in the event of bankruptcy, and the determination of surrender values and forfeitures. A policy holder is entitled to a paid-up policy if he has paid three years' premiums, and to the surrender value in cash if the policy has been in force for six years. The amount payable on the death of a child under ten years of age is limited. A company must maintain a register of policies in each State in which it operates; a policy-holder may elect to have a policy registered in a State other than that in which he resides. The Act contains provisions authorising the establishment of a Commonwealth Government Insurance Office to conduct life and other classes of insurance business.

LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES.

In 1948 there were twenty-one life assurance offices registered under the Life Insurance Act, 1945, and, in addition, life business was transacted by the offices established by the New South Wales and Queensland State Governments, which are not subject to the Commonwealth Act. Of the twenty-three offices, thirteen conducted both ordinary and industrial business, nine of them ordinary business only, and one industrial business only. The offices are of Australian origin, excepting one English and one New Zealand office.

The offices transacting business in New South Wales numbered twenty, twelve of them conducting both ordinary and industrial business and eight ordinary business only.

LIFE ASSURANCE STATISTICS.

The statistics of life assurance up to 1940, as shown in this Year Book, were compiled from returns furnished to the State Government Statistician and those for the years 1942 to 1946 were collected by the Commonwealth Statistician. As from 1947 the statistics have been extracted from returns furnished to the Commonwealth Insurance Commissioner. The returns relate to a period of twelve months ended on the balance date of each office, which, in most instances, falls in September or December.

LIFE ASSURANCES IN FORCE IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

The sum assured under ordinary and industrial policies in force in New South Wales in 1948 was £383,681,000, this with bonus additions making a total amount of £420,041,000. A comparative statement of the ordinary and industrial business in force is shown below:—

**Table 744.—Life Assurances in Force in New South Wales
(Excluding Annuities).**

Year.	Ordinary Branch.				Industrial Branch.			
	Policies.	Sum Assured.	Bonus Additions.	Annual Premiums.	Policies.	Sum Assured.	Bonus Additions.	Annual Premiums.
	No.	£thousand.			No.	£thousand.		
1921	236,973	64,018	8,048	2,155	358,493	11,711	*	731
1920	283,516	100,130	17,285	3,323	620,027	27,301	720	1,696
1931	269,653	97,240	19,231	3,198	576,053	25,490	769	1,513
1936	339,169	123,384	23,396	4,042	785,467	34,161	1,406	2,044
1939	421,219	153,272	27,127	5,004	962,499	43,202	1,870	2,591
1940	453,116	159,144	27,691	5,186	1,010,823	45,548	1,999	2,727
1942	486,028	174,833	*	5,720	1,123,511	51,883	*	3,079
1943	510,294	183,799	*	6,092	1,170,071	55,083	*	3,252
1944	544,475	199,290	*	6,700	1,221,480	59,059	*	3,468
1945	577,398	215,733	*	7,364	1,265,696	63,041	*	3,673
1946	652,307	243,419	*	8,472	1,308,385	68,076	*	3,919
1947	694,738	271,782	32,390	9,435	1,342,030	73,272	2,081	4,114
1948	756,782	304,734	34,228	10,602	1,375,788	78,947	2,132	4,320

* Not available.

Industrial assurances are those upon which premiums are payable at intervals of less than two months and are receivable through collectors. Other assurances fall within the category of the ordinary branch.

A broad classification of the business in force in 1948 is shown in the following table. Whole of life assurances are those payable at death only, endowment assurances are payable at the end of a specified period or at death prior to the expiration of the period, and endowments are payable only in case of survival for a specified period.

**Table 745.—Life Assurances in Force in New South Wales, 1948
(Excluding Annuities).**

Type of Policy.	Ordinary Branch.				Industrial Branch.			
	Policies.	Sum Assured.	Bonus Additions.	Annual Premiums.	Policies.	Sum Assured.	Bonus Additions.	Annual Premiums.
	No.	£thousand.			No.	£thousand.		
Whole-life ...	198,083	124,208	23,885	3,156	72,487	2,322	73	165
Endowment Assurance ...	516,073	164,242	10,192	6,785	1,267,011	75,064	2,056	4,064
Other Assurances ...	7,720	4,081	7	107	...	...	...	3
Endowments ...	34,906	12,203	144	554	36,290	1,561	3	88
Total ...	756,782	304,734	34,228	10,602	1,375,788	78,947	2,132	4,320

In the ordinary branch 68 per cent. of the policies and 54 per cent. of the total sum assured were represented by endowment assurances, the proportions covered by whole-life being 26 per cent. and 41 per cent. and by endowments 5 per cent. and 4 per cent., respectively. The average sum assured per policy was £627 for whole-life, £318 for endowment assurance and £350 for endowment.

Of the industrial policies, endowment assurances represented 92 per cent. of the total number and 95 per cent. of the total sum assured, and the average sum assured for each type of policy was whole-life £32, endowment assurance £59 and endowment £43.

The development of life assurance in relation to the population and the increase in the average amount per policy is shown in the following table:—

Table 746.—Life Assurances in New South Wales, Per Head and Per Policy.

Year.	Policies per 1,000 of Population.		Sum Assured per Head of Population.		Average Sum Assured per Policy.	
	Ordinary.	Industrial.	Ordinary.	Industrial.	Ordinary.	Industrial.
	No.		£ s. d.		£	
1921	111	168	30 1 3	5 10 0	270	33
1929	112	245	39 11 8	10 19 10	353	45
1931	105	223	37 14 3	9 17 9	361	44
1939	152	348	55 7 11	15 12 3	364	45
1944	188	421	68 13 9	20 7 1	366	48
1945	197	431	73 10 10	21 9 10	374	50
1946	213	442	82 3 1	22 19 6	385	52
1947	231	446	90 7 4	24 7 3	391	55
1948	247	449	99 10 2	25 15 7	403	57

NEW LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Particulars of the new life assurance policies, ordinary and industrial, issued in New South Wales in various years since 1929 are shown in the following table. These figures are derived from returns furnished by each life office covering a period of twelve months ended on its balance date and relate substantially to years ended on 30th September and 31st December. Monthly statistics of new policies issued are shown in Table 749.

Table 747.—Life Assurances, New Business in New South Wales (Excluding Annuities).

Year.	Ordinary Branch.			Industrial Branch.		
	Policies.	Sum Assured.	Annual Premiums.	Policies.	Sum Assured.	Annual Premiums.
	No.	£		No.	£	
1929	26,422	11,650,396	405,031	124,013	6,821,670	405,139
1931	18,784	7,460,868	263,102	89,736	4,203,452	252,045
1936	51,073	16,802,436	572,551	158,681	6,892,344	436,237
1939	50,520	18,179,537	595,366	156,787	7,539,660	471,618
1940	42,869	14,581,759	492,344	149,103	7,095,373	437,583
1942	45,766	15,441,838	543,964	122,077	6,583,572	387,863
1943	43,218	15,746,924	590,965	105,018	6,159,221	358,200
1944	51,278	21,037,984	844,827	110,560	7,062,191	403,800
1945	53,927	23,998,758	952,893	109,862	7,512,997	419,662
1946	81,677	38,077,853	1,402,523	128,266	9,803,114	527,972
1947	98,149	43,268,628	1,609,648	115,181	10,240,812	482,412
1948	99,282	47,956,078	1,743,437	115,336	11,075,769	507,045

Single premiums payable in respect of new ordinary policies issued amounted to £124,002 in 1947 and £115,236 in 1948. Similar information for earlier years is not available.

The volume of new business rose steeply after 1943, the total sum assured under new ordinary and industrial policies issued amounting to £21,906,000 in 1943, £47,881,000 in 1946, £53,509,000 in 1947, and £59,032,000 in 1948. Prior to 1944 the largest amount recorded was £26,061,700 in 1937, comprising new ordinary policies, £18,251,496 and industrial, £7,810,204.

Assurances effected in conjunction with the establishment by employers of staff superannuation schemes have contributed significantly to the recent large increases.

The new policies issued in 1948 comprised the following types:—

Table 748.—Life Assurances, Classification of New Business in New South Wales, 1948 (Excluding Annuities).

Type of Policy.	Ordinary Branch.				Industrial Branch.		
	Policies.	Sum Assured.	Single Premiums	Annual Premiums	Policies.	Sum Assured.	Annual Premiums
	No.	£thousand.			No.	£thousand.	
Whole-life	13,103	10,666	28	251	7,323	387	33
Endowment Assurance ...	78,800	33,573	81	1,348	106,832	10,590	468
Other Assurances	2,198	1,132	1	32	...	...	1
Endowments	5,181	2,585	5	112	1,176	99	5
Total	99,282	47,956	115	1,743	115,336	11,076	507

In the ordinary branch the proportions of the total number of policies and total sum assured represented by whole-life assurances were, respectively, 13 per cent. and 22 per cent.; by endowment assurances, 80 per cent. and 70 per cent.; and by endowments, 5 per cent. and 6 per cent. The average amount assured per policy was for whole-life, £814; endowment assurance, £426; and endowment, £499.

Endowment assurances constituted 93 per cent. of the number of policies and 96 per cent. of the sums assured in the industrial branch in 1948, the average amount per policy being £53 for whole-life, £99 for endowment assurance and £84 for endowment.

Monthly statistics of the new life assurances issued in New South Wales have been collected since the beginning of 1947 and the statistics for the two years ended December, 1949, are shown below:—

Table 749.—Life Assurances in New South Wales, New Policies Issued Monthly (Excluding Annuities).

Period.	Ordinary.		Industrial.		Total Sum Assured.	Ordinary.		Industrial.		Total Sum Assured.
	Policies.	Sum Assured.	Policies.	Sum Assured.		Policies.	Sum Assured.	Policies.	Sum Assured.	
	Year 1948.					Year 1949.				
	No.	£thous.	No.	£thousand.		No.	£thous.	No.	£thousand.	
Month—										
January ...	4,105	1,919	4,867	462	2,381	3,696	2,020	4,981	500	2,520
February ...	5,915	2,809	9,819	969	3,778	5,363	2,893	9,439	936	3,829
March ...	6,738	3,145	12,593	1,163	1,308	7,285	3,827	10,299	1,016	4,843
April ...	8,602	3,803	8,941	865	4,668	6,688	3,365	8,764	861	4,226
May ...	7,793	3,816	11,314	1,080	4,896	7,797	4,001	11,919	1,173	5,174
June ...	9,324	4,653	9,005	867	5,520	8,732	4,713	9,053	901	5,614
July ...	8,561	4,297	10,428	1,011	5,303	7,476	4,096	7,964	777	4,873
August ...	8,115	4,033	11,688	1,144	5,177	8,810	4,483	10,463	1,038	5,521
September ...	11,809	5,595	11,457	1,124	6,719	11,369	5,543	12,518	1,280	6,823
October ...	6,862	3,320	8,479	827	4,147	6,728	3,457	12,968	1,280	4,737
November ...	7,804	3,655	10,546	1,029	4,684	8,741	5,038	10,382	1,039	6,077
December ...	10,948	6,452	5,345	529	6,981	9,761	6,226	6,166	629	6,855
Year ended—										
June ...	96,847	45,540	119,500	11,213	56,753	93,660	48,171	112,398	11,051	59,222
December ...	96,576	47,497	114,482	11,070	58,567	92,446	49,662	114,916	11,430	61,092

DISCONTINUANCES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Causes of discontinuance of policies on the New South Wales register are shown below for the years 1947 and 1948. The item "transfers" represents net gain or loss resulting from transfers between the New South Wales and others registers. Policies lapsed after having overdue premiums advanced out of the surrender value are recorded as surrenders and not as forfeitures. Reinstatements are deducted from the causes under which the policies were discontinued.

Table 750.—Life Assurances, Discontinuances in New South Wales, 1947 and 1948 (Excluding Annuities).

Cause of Discontinuance.	1947.			1948.		
	Policies.	Sum Assured.	Annual Premiums.	Policies.	Sum Assured.	Annual Premiums
	No.	£		No.	£	
ORDINARY BRANCH.						
Death ...	3,664	1,698,680	70,115	3,994	1,790,150	73,590
Maturity ...	5,583	1,107,232	60,795	6,143	1,212,652	71,481
Surrender ...	11,820	4,813,124	164,634	12,656	5,481,356	186,975
Forfeiture ...	12,810	4,397,993	163,229	14,246	5,735,446	206,300
Transfer ...	52	319,116	13,632	82	73,773*	2,243*
Other ...	47	552,206	47,298	117	858,278	40,641
Total ...	33,976	12,888,351	519,703	37,238	15,004,109	576,744
INDUSTRIAL BRANCH.						
Death ...	7,808	300,133	20,529	7,857	312,983	20,942
Maturity ...	30,679	1,385,420	80,447	33,941	1,549,398	90,101
Surrender ...	13,594	688,583	43,897	13,839	790,039	50,994
Forfeiture ...	26,426	2,462,463	131,157	25,874	2,738,086	135,701
Transfer ...	152*	397*	413*	33	1,376*	121*
Other ...	19	5,754	2,815	34	11,313	3,182
Total ...	78,374	4,841,956	278,432	81,578	5,400,443	300,799

* Net gain.

ANNUITIES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

In 1948 there were in force in New South Wales 4,277 annuity policies for £483,526 per annum. New annuity policies issued in the year numbered 540 for £78,875 per annum and discontinuances aggregated 292 policies for £15,277 per annum.

PREMIUMS, CLAIMS, ETC., IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

The compilation of complete revenue accounts in respect of the life assurance business in New South Wales is precluded because it is not practicable to allocate to the various registers maintained by the life offices items such as income from investments, taxation, etc. Returns collected by the Commonwealth Insurance Commissioner, however, show particulars of

premium income and claims in relation to the business in New South Wales and these are summarised below for the years 1947 and 1948.

Table 751.—Life Assurances, Premiums, Claims, etc., in New South Wales, 1947 and 1948.

Year.	Premium Income.	Claims, etc.						
		Death.	Maturity.	Sur- renders.	Annuities.	Cash Bonuses.	Total.	
		£thousand.						
ORDINARY BRANCH.								
1947	...	9,735	2,294	1,478	646	101	41	4,560
1948	...	10,811	2,393	1,597	700	110	35	4,835
INDUSTRIAL BRANCH.								
1947	...	3,958	290	1,612	177	2,079
1948	...	4,244	308	1,791	186	...	1	2,286

LIFE ASSURANCE REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

The following summary of revenue accounts shows the nature and magnitude of the operations in 1948 of the twenty-one life offices registered under the Life Insurance Act, 1945, together with the two State Government offices. The particulars refer to the business of the offices in New South Wales and elsewhere, except in the case of an English office for which only the Australian business is included. Accident and general insurance business which some offices transact, is omitted, the statement being confined to the statutory life funds maintained in respect of ordinary and industrial business.

**Table 752.—Life Assurances, Summary of Revenue Accounts, 1948.
(Including business outside New South Wales).**

Particulars.	Ordinary Branch.	Industrial Branch.	Particulars.	Ordinary Branch.	Industrial Branch.
	£thousand.			£thousand.	
Premiums	41,532	13,076	Claims—Death	9,303	918
Consideration for Annuities ...	1,231	...	Maturity	8,923	5,488
Interest, Dividends, Rents* ...	13,142	2,962	Surrenders	2,544	587
Other	99	31	Annuities	399	...
			Bonuses In Cash	140	...
			Commissions	3,463	2,083
			Management	3,020	1,415
			Taxes†	154	82
			Staff Superannuation, etc. ...	236	87
			Shareholders' Dividends ...	97	41
			Other	465	49
Total	56,004	16,069	Total	28,744	10,750

* After deducting taxes and rates thereon, viz., Ordinary, £1,208,000; Industrial, £207,000.

† Excluding taxes deducted from interest, dividends and rents.

Outgoings as shown in the table exclude transfers to general and investment reserves. Of the premium income totalling £55,839,000 for both ordinary and industrial branches, £40,802,000 or 73 per cent. was derived from business in Australia, whilst the premiums from business in New South Wales amounted to £15,055,000 or 37 per cent. of the total in Australia. The cost of claims, surrenders, annuities and cash bonuses totalled £28,302,000, of which £19,368,000 or 68 per cent. related to Australian business, and for business in New South Wales the amount was £7,120,000 representing 37 per cent. of the Australian total.

LIFE ASSURANCE BALANCE SHEETS.

The following table gives a summary of the balance sheets of the statutory life assurance funds of the twenty-one offices registered under the Life Insurance Act and of the life offices of the New South Wales and Queensland State Governments.

Table 753.—Life Assurances, Ordinary and Industrial Business, Balance Sheets, 1948.

Liabilities.		Assets.	
Particulars.	£thous.	Particulars.	£thousand.
Assurance Funds, including Investment and Contingency, etc., Res.	476,568	Property, including Furniture, Equipment	17,725
Claims, Unpaid	6,165	Loans on Mortgage	60,437
Premiums in Advance	1,682	„ Policies	21,954
Other	2,863	Other	474
			01,865
		Government Securities—	
		Australian	226,729
		Other British	41,936
		Local and Semi-Government Securities	76,961
		Debentures	5,919
		Preference Shares	4,131
		Ordinary Shares	7,422
		Other Investments	2,128
			365,226
		Debtors, O/s. Interest, etc.	7,842
		Cash and Deposits	4,469
		Establishment, Goodwill	151
Total	487,278	Total	487,278

Shareholders' funds and related assets are excluded from the table, as are the liabilities and assets of fire, marine and other classes of general insurance business in which some of the offices engage. The assets, £487,278,000, were proportionately represented by investments in Government securities, shares, etc., 75.0 per cent., loans or mortgage 18.8 per cent., property 3.6 per cent., cash and debtors 2.6 per cent.

The twenty-one life offices registered under the Life Insurance Act comprise five mutual societies and sixteen companies. The paid-up capital of shareholders in these companies was £2,364,469, exclusive of an English company the returns for which embrace Australian business only.

The total assets held in Australia (including those relating to other classes of business, as well as life insurance business, and to shareholders' funds) of the life offices covered by the preceding table, as disclosed in 1948 included: Property, £13,123,000; loans, £72,197,000 consisting of loans on mortgage £55,488,000, on policies £16,141,000, and other, £568,000;

securities, etc., £288,157,000, comprising Australian Government £216,307,000, other British Governments £564,000, local and semi-Government £54,083,000, debentures £5,002,000, preference shares £3,705,000, ordinary shares £6,526,600, controlled companies £1,300,000 and other £670,000.

FIRE, MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE.

The nature of the general insurances effected in New South Wales is indicated by statistics in Tables 754 to 756 which were compiled from returns furnished to the Bureau of Statistics by insurance companies with offices situated within the State. The annual return of each company relates to the period of twelve months ended on its balancing date between 1st July and 30th June.

The tables contain selected items of statistics conforming substantially to the following definitions and, therefore, are not construable as "profit and loss" statements or "revenue accounts." Premiums represent the full amount receivable in respect of policies issued and renewed in the year, less returns, rebates and bonuses paid or credited to policy holders in the year, and are not adjusted for premiums unearned at the end of the year; consequently the amounts shown differ from "earned premium income" appropriate to the year. Claims include provisions for outstanding claims and represent claims incurred in the year. Other expenses (fire brigades, commission and agents' charges, management and taxation) mainly represent payments in the year.

Table 754.—General Insurances in New South Wales, Premiums and Claims.*

Group	Class of Insurance.	1947-48.		1948-49.		1949-50.	
		Premiums	Claims.	Premiums.	Claims.	Premiums	Claims.
A	Fire	£ 3,541,857	£ 984,510	£ 4,138,480	£ 1,315,539	£ 4,681,218	£ 981,045
	Householders' Comprehensive	445,680	115,033	583,872	144,676	759,389	160,664
	Sprinkler Leakage	6,649	930	8,218	269	10,081	2,631
	Loss of Profits	209,974	81,118	275,804	137,980	339,715	76,951
	Hailstone	648,429	1,345,609	456,753	970,857	725,162	578,977
B	Marine	1,390,594	510,522	1,687,221	535,314	1,937,523	854,238
C	Motor Vehicle	1,609,698	1,118,245	2,467,041	1,471,871	3,277,574	2,127,658
	" Cycle	48,475	32,081	89,179	73,565	113,331	98,028
	" Compulsory Third Party	542,291	551,278	628,939	683,135	736,955	990,467
D	Worker's Compensation*	3,426,315	2,160,834	3,972,197	2,223,361	4,310,722	2,410,047
	Personal Accident	†	†	427,898	164,355	493,529	191,940
	Public Risk Third Party	133,356	36,384	153,575	56,796	175,971	82,090
E	General Property	5,112	1,641	6,515	2,420	6,800	4,702
	Plate Glass	82,347	31,103	84,614	30,792	88,630	36,728
	Boiler	40,112	10,769	66,714	20,330	81,601	22,982
	Livestock	55,860	22,720	74,365	34,402	81,012	41,210
	Burglary	257,433	78,771	292,805	74,647	346,353	84,741
	Guarantee	38,999	1,338	39,705	3,533	43,354	2,601
	Pluvius	28,195	21,167	28,246	16,322	33,509	31,011
	Aviation	119,358	37,196	176,931	43,139	198,337	30,993
	All Risks	108,467	62,123	121,737	62,698	146,200	74,522
	Other	526,545	238,140	154,625	206,530	210,350	224,673
	Total*	13,355,746	7,441,524	15,935,434	8,277,537	18,797,316	9,108,899

* Excludes workers' compensation insurance in coal mining industry.

† Included in "Other".

In the following statement the separate classes of insurance are combined to form five groups as indicated in the first column of Table 754. For each group the amounts of premiums and claims are shown; also a proportion of charges for commission, agents' charges and expenses of management in accordance with an allocation made by the companies. Investment income and taxation charges are not distributed among the groups.

Table 755.—General Insurances Transacted in New South Wales, Premiums, Claims, Expenses, etc., 1947-48 to 1949-50.

Revenue and Expenditure.	Class of Insurance.*					
	A Fire, Sprinkler, Loss of Profits, etc.*	B Marine.	C Motor Vehicles.	D Workers' Com- pensation. †	E Other. *	Total. †
	£	£	£	£	£	£
YEAR 1947-48.						
Premiums	4,852,589	1,390,594	2,290,464	3,426,315	1,395,784	13,355,743
Interest, Dividends, Rents, etc. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	604,201
Total Revenue ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	13,959,947
Claims	2,527,200	510,522	1,701,604	2,160,834	541,364	7,441,524
Contribution to Fire Brigades	383,791	...	...	...	...	383,791
Commission and Agents' Charges	774,334	108,557	220,911	134,242	202,156	1,440,200
Management Expenses	916,921	171,830	362,348	553,238	257,786	2,261,623
Taxation—Income Tax, Pay-roll Tax, Licence Fees and Stamp Duty ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	624,469
Total Expenditure ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	12,151,807
YEAR 1948-49.						
Premiums	5,463,127	1,087,221	3,185,159	3,972,197	1,627,730	15,935,434
Interest, Dividends, Rents, etc. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	690,976
Total Revenue ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	16,626,410
Claims	2,569,321	635,314	2,233,571	2,223,361	715,970	8,277,537
Contribution to Fire Brigades	425,247	...	...	...	...	425,247
Commission and Agents' Charges	793,613	116,430	352,061	159,893	227,271	1,649,268
Management Expenses	1,053,095	186,662	475,626	626,448	308,105	2,649,936
Taxation—Income Tax, Pay-roll Tax, Licence Fees and Stamp Duty ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	567,378
Total Expenditure ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	13,569,366
YEAR 1949-50.						
Premiums	6,515,565	1,937,523	4,127,860	4,310,722	1,905,646	18,797,316
Interest, Dividends, Rents, etc. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	822,498
Total Revenue ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	19,619,814
Claims	1,800,268	854,238	3,216,153	2,410,047	828,193	9,108,899
Contribution to Fire Brigades	538,799	...	...	...	...	538,799
Commission and Agents' Charges	980,200	140,713	456,881	181,111	267,619	2,026,524
Management Expenses	1,316,153	217,673	602,632	694,000	348,490	3,178,948
Taxation—Income Tax, Pay-roll Tax, Licence Fees and Stamp Duty ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	801,916
Total Expenditure ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	15,655,086

* Groups as in Table 754.

† Excludes workers' compensation insurance in coal mining industry.

The income from interest, dividends, rents, etc., is derived from investments within the State. Such investments are made from capital funds and reserves accumulated in past years, and these cannot be apportioned equitably over the different States and countries in which the companies operate. The investment income recorded in New South Wales, therefore, does not necessarily represent the amount attributable to general insurance business in New South Wales.

Insurance relating to the liability of employers is compulsory in respect of practically all classes of employees. Details regarding the workers' compensation law and its operation are shown in the chapter "Employment" of this Year Book.

The insurance of owners and drivers of motor vehicles against liability resulting from death or bodily injury caused to another person has been compulsory in New South Wales since 1st February, 1943. Only authorised insurers may undertake the compulsory third-party insurance. The form of policy and maximum rates of premium are prescribed. Indemnity provided under the policy is unlimited and it extends to claims made by guest passengers and members of the family of an owner or driver of an insured motor vehicle. Claims for damages in respect of uninsured or unidentified motor vehicles, which cannot be recovered from the owner or driver, are payable from a pool to which authorised insurers are required to contribute in proportion to premium income.

A comparison of premiums receivable in the main classes of general insurance in 1938-39 and the last five years is shown below:—

Table 756.—General Insurances, Premiums in New South Wales.

Year.	Class of Insurance.				
	Fire.	Motor Vehicles and Cycles.	Workers' Compensation.	Marine.	Total, All Classes.
	£thousand.				
1938-39	2,172	1,455	1,966	498	6,943
1945-46	2,740	1,262	2,508*	742	8,735*
1946-47	3,025	1,676	2,883*	1,154	10,434*
1947-48	3,542	2,290	3,426*	1,391	13,356*
1948-49	4,138	3,185	3,972*	1,687	15,935*
1949-50	4,681	4,128	4,311*	1,938	18,797*

* Excludes workers' compensation insurance in coal mining industry.

Premiums for marine insurance rose to £2,088,000 in 1942-43, then declined owing to the operations of the Commonwealth Marine War Risks Insurance Board, which ceased underwriting in September, 1946, and because of direct procurement by the Commonwealth Government of a substantial proportion of the goods imported into Australia.

GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE.

The Government Insurance Office of New South Wales commenced business in July, 1926. It was authorised to undertake workers' compensation insurance for all employers and other classes of general insurance for Government departments, semi-Governmental authorities and Government employees and contractors. In November, 1942 its powers were widened to embrace all classes of general and life insurance—Government and non-Governmental.

The Government Insurance Office is conducted on the mutual principle, profit bonuses being paid to policy holders from available surplus funds. Policies issued by the office are guaranteed by the State.

A summary of the general insurance business of the Office transacted in 1947-48 and 1948-49 is shown below:—

**Table 757.—Government Insurance Office, General Insurance Branch,
Revenue and Expenditure.**

Particulars.	Year ended 30th June, 1948.					Year ended 30th June, 1949.				
	Workers' Compensation.	Fire.	General Accident.	Marine.	Total.	Workers' Compensation.	Fire.	General Accident.	Marine.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Premiums ...	487,737	113,855	338,440	10,606	950,638	526,418	147,380	576,868	17,094	1,267,760
Interest and Other	27,000	15,877	17,226	1,055	62,058	35,558	19,950	27,606	3,110	86,323
Revenue ...	514,737	129,732	355,666	12,561	1,012,696	561,976	167,330	604,564	20,213	1,354,083
Claims ...	281,259	24,494	268,099	4,753	579,505	328,950	38,196	469,229	4,773	841,148
Fire Brigade ...	*12,267	9,017	...	...	*22,184	*4,130	15,907	...	...	*19,937
Expenses ...	35,504	29,031	62,416	760	127,711	41,216	33,776	118,020	2,225	195,237
Taxation... ..	57,461	16,810	4,956	2,137	81,364	39,981	21,180	...	5,097	60,258
Expenditure ...	386,491	80,252	336,371	7,650	810,764	414,277	108,959	587,249	12,095	1,122,580
Surplus ...	128,246	49,480	19,295	4,911	201,932	147,699	58,371	17,315	8,118	231,503

* Includes contribution to Workers' Compensation Commission, £3,637 in 1947-48 and £4,130 in 1948-49, and contribution to Silicosis Fund, £8,680 in 1947-48.

Premiums for motor vehicle compulsory third party insurance represented approximately 45 per cent. of the total premiums of the General Accident Department in 1948-49.

The total profits amounted to £202,887 in 1947-48 and £231,503 in 1948-49, including in the former year £955 profit on the conversion of stock. These profits were distributed as follows:—Bonuses to policy holders, £95,618 and £128,882, provision for equalisation of bonuses £50,100 and £45,000; hospitals account £26,058 and £33,166, and transfers to reserves £31,111 and £24,455. The allocation to hospitals was made in terms of the Government Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1941, which requires that funds at the close of each year in excess of the amount determined as reasonably required, be paid to the Treasury for use in extending and improving hospital facilities. Such allocations totalled £344,937 to 30th June, 1949.

Assets of the departments transacting general insurance business at 30th June, 1949 amounted to £2,947,739, including Commonwealth securities, £2,561,638, and balances at State Treasury, £209,651. Accumulated funds in general reserve accounts totalled £677,872, and in bonus equalisation reserve, £216,500.

The life assurance department was established on 16th November, 1942, with funds consisting of £50,000, granted by the State Government, and £50,000 advanced on loan at interest by other departments. Particulars of the operations of the department in the last six years are shown in the following table:—

Table 758.—Government Insurance Office, Life Assurance Department.

Particulars.		1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Revenue Account—							
Premiums ...	£	39,803	75,268	116,905	169,619	210,304	257,291
Interest, etc. ...	£	2,262	3,467	5,479	8,119	12,785	19,373
Total ...	£	42,065	78,735	122,384	177,738	223,089	276,664
Claims and Surrenders ...	£	2,923	1,804	5,002	3,607	14,920	22,956
Agency Expenses ...	£	13,385	20,200	22,609	30,164	32,441	37,587
Management ...	£	5,807	7,400	9,235	11,446	14,569	19,156
Total ...	£	22,115	29,404	36,846	45,217	61,930	79,699
Life Assurance Fund*	£	47,519	96,851	182,389	314,909	476,069	673,034
New Policies ...	No.	1,702	2,011	2,207	3,077	3,178	3,447
Sums Assured ...	£	938,342	1,117,166	1,303,444	1,767,947	1,836,324	2,013,466

* At 30th June.

INSURANCE AGAINST WAR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

The scheme for insurance against war damage to property established by the Commonwealth Government in 1942 was described in previous issues of the Year Book (see No. 50, page 333). Insurance contributions to the War Damage Fund totalled £14,789,557 to 30th June, 1949, and payment of claims £9,603,564, including £296,861 held in Suspense Accounts. In 1948-49 a sum of £5,500,000 was transferred from the fund for the payment of war gratuities to ex-servicemen, and after allowing for income from investments, cost of administration, and claims assessed but not paid, the fund had a credit balance of £797,445 at 30th June, 1949.

BANKRUPTCY.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1924 (as amended) of the Commonwealth superseded the bankruptcy laws of the States as from 1st August, 1928. Under that Act sequestration orders may be made by the Bankruptcy Court on a bankruptcy petition presented either by a debtor or by a creditor, provided that the aggregate amount of indebtedness is not less than £50. Upon sequestration the property of the bankrupt vests in an official receiver for division amongst the creditors. Provision is made also for compositions and assignments without sequestration and for deeds of arrangement. Details regarding bankruptcy law are contained in the chapter "Law and Crime" of this Year Book.

The following statement shows particulars of the bankruptcies (sequestrations, compositions, assignments, and deeds of arrangement) in New South Wales under the Bankruptcy Act of the Commonwealth in 1938-39 and each of the past six years. The records are inclusive of cases in the Australian Capital Territory which for the purposes of the Act is included in the Bankruptcy district of New South Wales:—

Table 759.—Bankruptcies in New South Wales.

Particulars.	Year ended 31st July—						
	1939.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.
Sequestration Orders—							
Number	277	51	49	86	116	116	133
Liabilities £	281,280	49,434	36,866	151,334	205,454	155,566	232,132
Assets £	109,328	8,255	83,740	27,731	54,196	77,877	113,486
Orders for Administration, Decceased Debtors' Estates—							
Number	18	7	2	6	6	11	7
Liabilities £	24,920	42,922	3,861	8,181	6,863	15,797	25,110
Assets £	18,385	4,888	2,678	2,461	1,273	6,189	12,433
Composition and Assignments without Sequestration—							
Number	4	...	2	...	1	1	...
Liabilities £	1,402	...	2,882	...	2,113	566	...
Assets £	758	...	873	...	691	15	...
Deeds of Arrangement—							
Number	217	8	12	15	24	15	18
Liabilities £	377,529	23,392	20,828	40,454	54,540	64,782	53,023
Assets £	318,932	20,646	12,553	45,219	56,792	47,216	50,151
Total—Number ...	516	66	65	107	147	143	158
Liabilities £	685,131	115,748	63,937	199,969	268,970	236,711	310,270
Assets £	447,403	33,789	99,844	75,411	112,952	131,297	176,070

TRANSACTIONS IN REAL ESTATE.

The procedure in regard to land transfers is regulated under the Real Property Act, 1900, and its amendments. The title under this Act, first conferred under the Real Property Act, 1862, is known as "Torrens" title. The main features of the system are transfer of real property by registration of title instead of by deeds, absolute indefeasibility of the title when registered, and protection afforded to owners against possessory claims, as the title under the Act stands good notwithstanding any length of adverse possession. Lands may be placed under the Real Property Act only when the titles are unexceptionable. All lands alienated by the Crown since the commencement of the Act are subject to the provisions of the Real Property Act, but transactions in respect of earlier grants are governed by the Registration of Deeds Act unless the land has been brought under the operation of the Real Property Act.

The area of Crown grants registered under the Real Property Act and the total consideration expressed in grants in each of the past eleven years are shown below, also the area and value of private lands brought under the Act:—

Table 760.—Titles granted under Real Property Act.

Year.	Area (acres).			Value (£).		
	Crown Lands.	Private Lands.	Total.	Crown Lands.	Private Lands.	Total.
1939	1,153,685	15,871	1,169,556	1,566,130	907,099	2,473,229
1940	1,103,800	6,619	1,110,419	1,497,520	736,692	2,234,212
1941	1,064,419	6,737	1,071,156	1,176,884	826,016	2,002,900
1942	348,441	8,153	356,594	376,355	1,665,907	2,042,262
1943	154,056	4,356	158,412	188,514	802,831	991,345
1944	241,307	26,599	267,906	300,627	1,488,117	1,788,744
1945	204,123	8,499	212,622	237,116	1,399,963	1,637,079
1946	218,341	5,133	223,474	310,806	1,661,678	1,972,484
1947	346,742	6,856	353,598	460,703	1,250,741	1,711,444
1948	348,559	5,191	353,750	493,141	974,401	1,467,542
1949	309,211	4,274	403,485	577,755	647,745	1,225,500

At the close of 1948, land of an aggregate area of 59,247,745 acres was registered under the Act, the declared value as at date of registration being £149,777,519. The great part of this land consists of Crown grants issued since 1863, and it includes 3,036,089 acres of land originally under the Registration of Deeds Act.

The following table shows for certain years since 1929 the amount paid as money consideration on sales of private real estate, that is, of lands absolutely alienated, together with buildings thereon, with titles registered under the statutes shown. Transfers of conditional purchases and of leases from the Crown are excluded.

Table 761.—Real Estate, Conveyances and Transfers.

Year.	Conveyances or Transfers.			Year.	Conveyances or Transfers.		
	Under Registration of Deeds Act.	Under Real Property (Torrens) Act.	Total.		Under Registration of Deeds Act.	Under Real Property (Torrens) Act.	Total.
	£thousand.				£thousand.		
1929	9,500	45,100	54,600	1943	2,511	15,031	17,542
1932	2,255	9,987	12,242	1944	3,153	16,309	19,462
1938	6,159	31,260	37,419	1945	4,178	24,115	28,293
1939	4,936	27,221	32,157	1946	7,378	43,299	50,677
1940	4,566	26,487	31,053	1947	9,414	47,810	57,224
1941	4,421	28,822	33,243	1948	9,084	50,378	59,462
1942	4,371	17,237	21,608	1949	12,233	70,029	82,262

Monthly statistics of sales of real estate are published in the "Monthly Summary of Business Statistics."

Control of dealings in real estate was instituted by the Commonwealth in February, 1942, the object being to prevent speculation and to stabilise land values. The National Security (Economic Organisation) Regulations,

by which the control was applied, were superseded by the Land Sales Control Act passed by the State Government and operative from 20th September, 1948. Vacant urban building allotments were exempted from control as from the commencement of State administration and the control over other lands was terminated as from 1st September, 1949.

MONEY-LENDERS.

The business of money-lending is regulated by the Money-lenders and Infants Loans Act, 1941-1948. Money-lenders must obtain a licence issued by a court of petty sessions, renewable annually, in respect of every address at which they conduct business or have an agency. They must conduct their business only under their own or their firms' names, and at their registered offices. The Act does not apply to licensed pawn-brokers, registered friendly societies, institutions empowered by special Act of Parliament to lend money, or banking and insurance companies. The number of money-lenders' licences in force was 270 at 31st March, 1950.

A money-lender's contract is not enforceable unless it is signed by the borrower and a note of the contract is given to the borrower within a specified time. The note must indicate the date of the making of the loan, the amount of the principal sum, the effective rate of interest charged, and certain other details. The consent of the spouse of a married borrower is required if the loan exceeds £10, unless security is given over business assets such as plant, merchandise, etc. Guarantees for the repayment of loans exceeding £10 must have the consent of a married guarantor's spouse, and a continuing guarantee is ineffective unless executed before an independent legal adviser who certifies that the provisions of the guarantee have been explained to the guarantor and are understood by him. Restrictions are placed upon advertising by money-lenders and powers are conferred on courts to re-open money-lending transactions, and to afford relief to borrowers where interest or charges are excessive or terms are harsh and unconscionable. Where a bill of sale has been given as security to a money-lender he cannot, without leave of a competent court, seize personal chattels such as household effects, tools of trade or wearing apparel.

CASH ORDERS.

Cash order traders are subject to the Money-lenders and Infants Loans Act and are required to register as money-lenders. The provisions of the Act were extended to continue (on their expiry after the end of 1946) certain of the controls over cash order trading which the Commonwealth had exercised since 27th March, 1942 under war-time regulations.

The maximum amount for which a cash order may be issued is £20 and this is also the maximum which any single person, or husband and wife together, may owe at any time on one or more cash orders. Under the Commonwealth regulations the maximum was £10 from 27th March, 1942 to 31st December, 1946. The Minister has power to limit the volume of business of any cash order trader.

The premium charged for a cash order may not exceed 9d. per £1 and orders must be repayable within twenty weeks. Those accepting cash orders in exchange for goods must present them for redemption within a month; the maximum rate of discount is 10 per cent. if payment is made within fourteen days after the month of presentation or date of delivery of goods; otherwise it is 5 per cent.

The available statistics of cash order trading in New South Wales are given in the following table. The figures for the years 1936 to 1940 are as reported by the Commonwealth Board of Inquiry into Hire Purchase and Cash Order Systems (1941) and those from 1946 were supplied by the State Department of Justice. Cash order business is subject to considerable seasonal variation.

Table 762.—Cash Orders Issued in New South Wales.

Calendar Year.	Value.	Quarter ended—	Value.	Quarter ended—	Value.
	£		£		£
1936	2,247,938	1946—March	282,356	1948—June	824,918
1937	2,560,978	June	550,721	September	650,869
1938	2,684,414	September	453,081	December	1,033,401
1939	2,865,831	December	733,832	1949—March	439,350
1940	2,825,416	1947—March	337,265	June	860,553
1946	2,019,990	June	692,639	September	617,496
1947	2,530,287	September	585,111	December	1,113,274
1948	2,897,286	December	915,272	1950—March	474,549
1949	3,030,673	1948—March	388,098	June	964,929

HIRE-PURCHASE AGREEMENTS.

Hire-purchase agreements in New South Wales are governed comprehensively by the Hire-purchase Agreements Act, 1941-1946, which incorporates certain controls previously exercised under war-time regulations.

On every purchase under such agreements there must be a minimum deposit; for most goods it is 20 per cent. of the purchase price, but in respect of machinery and equipment for primary industries, industrial machinery, motor tractors, gas and electrical appliances, and household appliances operated by other fuels the minimum deposit is 10 per cent.

Agreements must be in writing and must specify certain terms, and the written consent of the purchaser's spouse must be obtained for agreements made by married persons for the purchase of household furniture or effects. Where a vendor re-possesses goods covered by a hire-purchase agreement the total of moneys paid and other consideration provided by the purchaser and the value of the goods at the time of re-possession are set against the purchase price; any excess over the purchase price is recoverable by the purchaser and any deficiency by the vendor. Under certain conditions the purchaser may secure the return of goods re-possessed. Provision is made for the re-opening of agreements on the application of purchaser or guarantor to a competent court.

MORTGAGES OF REALTY AND PERSONALTY.

Mortgages other than those regulated by the Merchant Shipping Act may be registered at the Registrar-General's Office, but the number of unregistered mortgages of which records are not obtainable is large.

Real estate mortgages are registered under the Registration of Deeds Act or the Real Property Act, according to the title of the property at the date of mortgage. The consideration stated in the document generally

represents the principal owing, but in some cases it stands for the limit within which clients of banks and of other lending institutions are entitled to draw.

Liens on wool, mortgages on live stock, and liens on growing crops are registered under a special Act. Mortgages on live stock are current till discharge, and liens on wool mature at the end of each season, terminating without formal discharge. The duration of liens on agricultural and horticultural produce may not exceed one year.

Mortgages on personalty (other than ships and shipping appliances), wool, live stock and growing crops are registered at the office of the Registrar-General. The registration of a bill of sale must be renewed every five years, and the records are open to the inspection of the public. Information is not readily available to show the total amount of advances made annually on bills of sale.

Mortgages of registered British vessels are arranged under the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act of 1894.

Under National Security (Capital Issues) Regulations the issue of any securities or mortgage or charge on property is subject to control by the Commonwealth Treasurer as described on page 863.

Particulars of the mortgages of real estate, crops, wool, and live stock in 1929 and 1932 and each of the last eleven years are shown below.

Table 763.—Mortgages Registered.

Calendar Year.	Mortgages of Real Estate.		Mortgages on Crops, Wool, and Live Stock.			
	Mortgages.	Considera- tion.	On Crops.	On Wool.	On Live Stock.	Considera- tion.
No.	£	Number.			£	
1929	50,841	48,420,657	7,211	3,709	4,481	6,451,596
1932	14,557	8,642,026	10,346	4,773	5,578	8,474,237
1939	31,225	22,443,703	4,662	4,564	4,530	5,979,670
1940	25,298	16,497,222	3,923	4,804	4,107	5,886,844
1941	25,704	15,631,316	4,735	4,581	3,910	5,489,488
1942	13,514	8,007,229	4,019	3,816	2,391	4,517,753
1943	10,689	5,756,174	3,197	3,005	2,272	3,692,181
1944	11,812	6,865,766	2,414	2,393	1,924	2,764,557
1945	17,420	9,750,605	2,132	2,230	2,294	3,064,512
1946	33,548	21,373,572	1,558	1,978	2,648	3,226,514
1947	43,033	25,991,524	1,797	1,862	3,262	4,010,371
1948	44,625	31,464,024	989	1,866	3,148	4,480,085
1949	51,820	44,891,295	944	2,011	3,273	5,649,643

The amounts shown under the heading "Consideration" include only the cases in which a specific amount is stated in the deeds, whether the amount was actually advanced or not. In many mortgages the amount is omitted and it is probable that the totals shown in the table are understated. Complete records of discharges and foreclosures are not available.

The amount of mortgage registrations as shown in Table 763 comprises first and second mortgages and the registration of collateral securities in respect of subsisting mortgages. A distribution under these headings of mortgages registered during 1939 and each of the last five years is shown below.

Table 764.—Mortgages of Real Estate.

Mortgages of Real Estate.	Year ended 30th June.					
	1939.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.
	£thousand.					
First Mortgages—						
Urban Securities ...	14,742	7,818	14,831	17,353	20,295	33,001
Rural ...	4,433	3,232	4,431	4,383	5,140	6,337
Unspecified ...	1,235	365	867	2,636	508	415
Total First ...	20,410	11,415	20,129	24,372	25,943	39,753
Collaterals ...	2,659	1,881	3,987	5,498	5,742	16,668
Second and Other ...	1,999	854	930	1,054	833	961
Total ...	25,068	14,150	25,046	30,924	32,518	57,382

The chief sources of the funds invested on the security of real estate are indicated by the following table in which the first mortgages are grouped according to certain classes of mortgages, *viz.*, "Government," including State and Federal departments; "banks," including private trading banks, the Commonwealth Bank and Commonwealth Savings Bank and the Rural Bank; "institutions," embracing all other incorporated companies and bodies such as pastoral finance companies, trustee companies, assurance societies, friendly societies and building societies, etc.; and private and other investors.

Table 765.—First Mortgages of Real Estate, Classification of Mortgagees.

Year ended 30th June.	Government.	Banks. *	Institutions. *	Private and Other.	Total.
£thousand.					
1939	1,730	1,578	12,087	5,015	20,410
1940	1,111	1,201	7,888	4,572	14,772
1941	838	788	5,425	3,785	10,836
1942	730	944	4,585	3,319	9,578
1943	438	647	1,636	1,766	4,487
1944	476	1,043	1,528	1,713	4,760
1945	537	1,551	1,694	2,192	5,974
1946	669	2,788	4,431	3,527	11,415
1947	1,402	4,973	8,415	5,339	20,129
1948	2,335	5,464	11,867	4,706	24,372
1949	2,991	5,313	12,490	5,149	25,943
1950	3,034	6,324	22,343	8,052	39,753

*These do not represent the actual amount lent, as many of the mortgages are fluctuating overdrafts, the amount of which is not stated.

The trend of interest rates on loans secured by the mortgage of real estate is shown in Table 732.

MORATORIUM, 1930.

The Moratorium Act, 1930 (as amended) was passed to afford protection to mortgagors adversely affected by the economic depression. A brief account of the restrictions imposed upon the rights of mortgagees was given on page 339 of Year Book No. 50; these apply to mortgages executed before or after the commencement of the moratorium, unless specially excluded by agreement in the prescribed form. The term of the moratorium has been extended from time to time; under existing legislation it will expire in 1951.

ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

The following table shows the number of estates and the value as assessed for probate duty in New South Wales in each year since 1938, including intestate and other estates administered by the Public Trustee:—

Table 766.—Estates of Deceased Persons.

Year ended 30th June.	Estates.	Amount.	Year ended 30th June.	Estates.	Amount.	Year ended 30th June.	Estates.	Amount.
	No.	£		No.	£		No.	£
1938	9,904	25,776,575	1942	11,588	26,158,401	1946	13,411	29,955,967
1939	10,668	26,202,317	1943	12,479	27,286,958	1947	14,500	32,293,933
1940	10,828	26,598,763	1944	13,590	28,351,563	1948	14,912	40,895,855
1941	11,438	24,782,013	1945	13,321	29,199,113	1949	15,545	45,893,848

In accordance with the provisions of the Stamp Duties Act the estates are deemed to include all the property of the deceased persons which is situated in New South Wales, including property which, within three years prior to death, was transferred as a gift, or vested in a private company or trust in consideration of shares or other interest, and moneys payable under life assurance policies, etc. In the case of deceased persons domiciled in New South Wales at death, the estates include also personal property outside New South Wales.

An indication of the proportionate distribution of wealth may be gained from an analysis of the value of the estates of deceased persons, and in the following statement the estates on which probate was granted during the ten years ended 30th June, 1949 have been graded according to value:—

Table 767.—Estates of Deceased Persons, Ten Years ended June, 1949.
Classified according to Value.

Value of Estate.	Deceased Persons leaving Property.	Value of Estates of Deceased Persons.	Proportion in each Group.	
			Number.	Value.
	No.	£	Per cent.	
Under £1,001	84,819	34,942,053	64.45	11.22
£1,001 to £5,000	33,757	76,272,070	25.65	24.49
£5,001 to £12,000	8,219	62,663,596	6.25	20.12
£12,001 to £25,000	3,188	54,291,420	2.42	17.44
£25,001 to £50,000	1,177	40,399,237	0.89	12.97
Over £50,000	452	42,848,038	0.34	13.76
Total	131,612	311,416,414	100.00	100.00

The average value per estate during the period was £2,366, but of the property-owners who died 64 per cent. possessed less than £1,000, the total value of their property being 11.2 per cent. of the aggregate. More than 44 per cent. of the property devised was contained in 3.6 per cent. of the estates.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The existing system of local government in New South Wales was established by Acts passed in 1905 and 1906, and a consolidating law, the Local Government Act, 1919, with subsequent amendments and comprehensive ordinances, constitutes the present-day charter of local government in the State.

The City of Sydney was first constituted by statute in 1842, and its civic affairs were governed by a special Act until 1st January, 1949. At this date the Sydney Corporation Act was repealed and the City of Sydney became subject to the general provisions of the Local Government Act.

There are a number of supplementary statutes relating to water supply, sewerage, gas and electricity services, and main roads, as well as a Valuation of Land Act.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BODIES.

Local government extends over the whole of the Eastern and Central land divisions of New South Wales, comprising almost three-fifths of its total area. The sparsely populated Western Division contains six municipalities and part of another municipality, but the remainder of the division is not incorporated. The area and population of these districts are shown in the chapter "Population" of this Year Book.

There are two main kinds of local government areas, *viz.*, municipalities and shires. The municipality, the earlier form of incorporation, is usually a centre of population, smaller in extent than a shire. The shires are for the most part country areas embracing tracts of rural lands as well as one or more towns or villages.

There were 193 municipalities when shires, numbering 134, were first incorporated in 1906. The numbers varied as new areas were constituted and existing areas were amalgamated from time to time, and at the end of 1930 there were 181 municipalities and 138 shires, a net decrease of 8 in the total number. More recently policy has favoured the consolidation of local government units and the total decreased by 23 between 1930 and 1940 and by a further 52 to 1st January, 1950. At this date there were 113 municipalities and 131 shires.

The amalgamations of local government areas chiefly responsible for the reduction in numbers noted above resulted from the creation of the City of Greater Newcastle in 1938, the City of Greater Wollongong in 1947 and the Shoallhaven Shire in 1948, and from the reconstitution of areas in the County of Cumberland in 1949.

The principal groups of local government bodies at 1st January, 1950 were as follows:—

The City of Sydney, embracing a little over 11 square miles containing the principal commercial parts of the metropolis and abutting on Sydney Harbour between Rushcutters Bay and Darling Harbour. From the beginning of 1949 the city boundaries were extended to incorporate eight former suburban municipalities.

The City of Newcastle (formerly Greater Newcastle), 38 square miles in area.

Municipalities (excluding the cities of Sydney and Newcastle), of which 26 are suburbs of Sydney and 85 are in the country. The suburban municipalities cover an area of 231 square miles, and the country municipalities, which include most of the principal towns of the State, 2,470 square miles.

Shires (131 in number, with an area of 181,276 square miles) consist mainly of smaller urban areas and extensive rural lands, but include some large towns not incorporated as municipalities. The shires range in area from 101 square miles (Blacktown) to 5,883 square miles (Lachlan).

County Councils, of which there were 31, are combinations of municipalities and shires for the administration of certain specified local services of common benefit.

AMALGAMATION OF AREAS IN COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

The Local Government (Areas) Act was passed in September, 1948 with the object of strengthening the organisation of local government areas within the County of Cumberland by the amalgamation, as from 1st January, 1949, of certain of those areas to form larger local government units. Prior to 1949 there were 60 municipalities (including the Municipality of Camden partly so situated) and six shires within the County of Cumberland. The numbers were reduced to 34 municipalities and five shires as a result of the amalgamations. Twenty-two of the existing areas (17 municipalities and five shires) were unaltered by the new groupings, which merged 43 municipalities and a shire into 17 municipalities.

Below are shown the amalgamations brought about by the Act. The names of the new united areas appear in *italics*, followed by names of the

old constituent areas. All of the areas were municipalities with the exception of the Nepean Shire which is indicated. The approximate area of each in square miles is stated in parenthesis:—

City of Sydney (11.19): City of Sydney (5.03), Alexandria (1.64), Darlington (0.09), Erskineville (0.29), Glebe (0.81), Newtown (0.75), Paddington (0.66), Redfern (0.63), Waterloo (1.29).

City of Parramatta (17.30): City of Parramatta (3.56), Granville (6.31), Dundas (4.25), Ermington and Rydalmere (3.18).

Auburn (12.22): Auburn (4.05), Lidcombe (8.17).

Botany (6.86): Botany (3.39), Mascot (3.47).

Burwood (2.80): Burwood (1.73), Enfield—Central and East Wards (1.07).

Camden (79.58): Camden (17.17), Nepean Shire—C Riding (62.41).

Campbelltown (120.38): Campbelltown (100.82), Ingleburn (19.56).

Fairfield (37.20): Cabramatta and Canley Vale (12.24), Fairfield (24.96).

Leichhardt (3.87): Annandale (0.54), Balmain (1.53), Leichhardt (1.80).

Liverpool (121.17): Liverpool (40.93), Nepean Shire—B Riding (80.24).

Marrickville (5.70): Marrickville (2.96), Petersham (1.33), St. Peters (1.41).

Penrith (151.52): Castlereagh (51.44), Penrith (8.80), St. Mary's (60.43), Nepean Shire—A Riding (30.85).

Rockdale (10.96): Bexley (2.99), Rockdale (7.97).

Ryde (15.50): Eastwood (4.61), Ryde (10.89).

Strathfield (5.41): Strathfield (3.87), Enfield—West Ward (1.54).

Windsor (56.64): Richmond (20.88), Windsor (35.76).

Woollahra (4.19): Vacluse (1.25), Woollahra (2.94).

SYSTEM OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each municipality and shire is governed by a council elected for a term usually of three years. By reason of the amalgamation of areas, however, the term of councils due to expire in December, 1947 was extended in respect of Uralla Shire to September, 1948, the City of Greater Wollongong to October, 1948, and the City of Blue Mountains and areas in the County of Cumberland to December, 1948. The term of office of these councils, together with other councils elected in December, 1947, will expire in December, 1950.

The Council of the City of Sydney is composed of thirty aldermen, the number having been increased from twenty as from 1st January, 1949, when the area of the municipality was extended to embrace eight former suburbs, whilst the Council of the City of Newcastle consists of twenty-one aldermen. A provision of the Local Government Act restricting other municipal councils to not less than six nor more than fifteen aldermen

was repealed in 1948. These numbers continue to prevail, however, except in ten of the reconstituted municipalities in the County of Cumberland in which the aldermen number from sixteen to twenty-four.

Shire councils must consist of not less than six nor more than nine councillors, but in special cases the Governor may fix a greater number. In 1950 there were five such cases, with councillors numbering from ten to nineteen.

Each municipal council elects annually a mayor, and each shire council a president, from amongst its members.

The right to be enrolled as an elector in a municipality or a shire extends to adult British subjects qualified as owners or rate-paying lessees of ratable land, or as occupiers of land.

The qualification as occupier is held by persons who have been continuously for three months in occupation of ratable land (a) by virtue of a miners' right or business licence under the Mining Act, or (b) as direct tenant of the owners or rate-paying lessees where the yearly value of the land is not less than £5. If not enrolled under either of these qualifications, a person is entitled to enrolment as occupier in a ward or riding if he is enrolled on the Parliamentary electoral roll and his place of living as there stated is in the ward or riding.

Persons may be enrolled and may vote in respect of each ward or riding in which they are qualified as owners or as rate-paying lessees, but not more than once in respect of the same ward or riding. A person qualified as owner or as rate-paying lessee in a ward or riding who is qualified also as an occupier in another ward or riding of the same municipality or shire may not be enrolled under both qualifications. A person qualified as occupier in more than one ward or riding may be enrolled in one only.

Voting at local government elections was made compulsory in 1947. Councils are empowered to institute proceedings for the enforcement of a penalty of not less than 10s. nor more than £2 against any elector who, without sufficient reason, fails to record a vote.

Unless disqualified by the Local Government Act, any person qualified to vote is qualified for a civic office.

Particulars of the local government elections in New South Wales held in 1947 and 1948 are shown on page 929.

Provision was made in 1948 for the creation of local districts in municipalities, and the appointment therein of district committees to which the council may delegate powers and vote funds for the control of specified local works, parks, cemeteries, etc. Powers to create districts and appoint committees were given to the seventeen united municipalities constituted in the County of Cumberland on 1st January, 1949, and may be granted to other municipalities upon proclamation by the Governor. A district committee consists partly of aldermen appointed by the council and partly of elected representatives. With the council's approval, a district committee may co-opt other members, who may vote at meetings, but the number of co-opted members may not exceed 20 per cent. of the total membership.

In the shires, urban areas may be established upon proclamation by the Governor if the majority of the electors in the locality favour the project. In such cases the council of the shire exercises within each urban area the powers of the council of a municipality. Urban committees may be elected to exercise within the urban areas certain powers of the council, and to expend money raised by a local rate levied by the council upon the request of the urban committee. Councillors of the shire may not seek election to an urban committee. In May, 1950 there were 34 such committees.

Provision is made for joint action by local governing bodies in regard to undertakings of magnitude or those which benefit more than one area. For such purposes county councils may be constituted, or joint committees may be arranged under the ordinances.

In recent years county councils have become an important feature of local government in New South Wales, the number increasing from four in 1930 to nine in 1940 and thirty-three in June, 1950. At this date there were fifteen county councils for the conduct of electricity undertakings, three to provide water supply services, two for both electricity and water supply, two for both electricity supply and coal mining, one for both electricity and the establishment of public aviation stations, eight for the eradication of noxious weeds, and two for purposes of town planning. The Blue Mountains County Council, constituted in July, 1944, with power to conduct electricity, gas, water and sewerage undertakings, transport services, and tourist activities, and to erect dwellings, shops and other buildings for sale or lease, was dissolved in September, 1947, when the constituent areas were merged to form the Municipality of the City of Blue Mountains.

In some cases boards or trusts have been constituted under special Acts to conduct operations which are regarded usually as belonging to the sphere of local government. A brief description of their activities is given later in this chapter.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING.

Legislation providing the basis for an active and co-ordinated system of town planning was enacted in 1945. Municipal and shire councils, singly or in groups, aided by qualified advisors, may undertake the preparation of plans and must do so when directed by the Minister. A Town and Country Planning Committee of eight members has been appointed to advise the Minister and may assist councils. Plans prepared by councils must be referred to the Committee for report and may not be put into operation until approved by the Minister. Councils may impose a betterment charge on ratable land equal to 80 per cent. of the increase in its value by reason of a town planning scheme.

The Cumberland County Council and the Northumberland County Council have been formed to prepare general plans to govern the planning and developmental activities of their constituent local governing areas. The former embraces wholly or in part thirty-five municipalities and six shires, and the latter comprises the City of Newcastle, Maitland and Cessnock Municipalities and four surrounding shires.

STATISTICS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Statistics of Local Government bodies are compiled in the Bureau of Statistics and Economics from statements of accounts and returns furnished by the local councils. These accounts and returns are kept in prescribed form and relate to the year ended 31st December.

As a rule, summarised statistics become available about sixteen months after the end of the year to which the accounts relate, but during the war it was necessary to suspend much of the compilation. Complete results, therefore, are not available in respect of the years 1941 to 1943.

EXTENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The aggregate extent of the local government areas in New South Wales is about 184,000 square miles, or nearly 60 per cent. of the total area of the State.

The area, population and value of ratable property in the incorporated areas as at 31st December, 1949 were as stated below:—

Table 768.—Municipalities and Shires, Area, Population and Value of Ratable Property, 1949.

Local Areas.	Area.	Population.	Unimproved Capital Value. *	Improved Capital Value. *	Assessed Annual Value. *
	acres.	No.	£thousand.		
City of Sydney† ...	7,161	212,360	68,341	233,219	11,903
Suburban Municipalities† ...	147,966	1,321,950	113,028	401,734	30,593
Total, Metropolitan	155,127	1,534,310	181,369	634,953	42,496
City of Newcastle ...	24,238	131,770	10,784	37,045	2,904
Country—					
Municipalities ...	1,585,038	626,660	38,310	157,444	12,165
Shires ...	116,012,392	860,930	165,692	‡	‡
Total Country ...	117,597,430	1,487,590	204,002	‡	‡
Total Municipalities and Shires ...	117,776,795	3,153,670	396,155	‡	‡

* Subject to slight revision; excludes non-ratable properties (see page 898). † City boundaries extended from 1st January, 1949, to include eight former suburban municipalities. ‡ Not available.

The area of the shires as shown is exclusive of 28 square miles of Federal Territory at Jervis Bay, and the Australian Capital Territory, containing an area of 911 square miles.

A general summary of the finances of municipalities, shires and county councils in 1947 is shown in the following table. Explanations and other details of the finances are shown later, *viz.*, revenue accounts, pages 905 to 919, and loan accounts, pages 921 to 924.

Table 769.—Local Government, N.S.W., Summary of Finances, 1947.

Particulars.	City of Sydney.	Municipalities and Shires.			County Councils. *	Total.
		Suburbs of Sydney.	City of Greater Newcastle.	Country.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Ordinary Services—						
Revenue	1,655,142	3,688,528	443,987	5,794,610	70,733	11,587,287†
Expenditure from—						
Revenue	1,757,187	4,032,045	423,623	6,149,271	76,069	12,372,470†
Loans	7,087	966,571	134,508	802,610	1,019	1,911,795
Trading Undertakings—						
Revenue—						
Electricity ... ..	...	233,789	941,597	2,815,528	6,119,562	10,110,476
Gas ... ..	...	...	...	251,651	...	251,651
Abattoirs ... ..	...	...	441,428	63,373	...	504,801
Ice Works ... ..	...	...	...	2,168	...	2,168
	...	233,789	1,383,025	3,132,720	6,119,562	10,869,096
Water Supply ... ..	...	...	...	564,770	123,667	688,437
Sewerage ... ..	...	...	...	314,954	15,280	330,234
Total ... ..	...	233,789	1,383,025	4,012,444	6,258,509	11,887,767
Expenditure—						
Electricity, Gas, etc. ...	...	227,790	1,348,361	2,925,678	6,261,908	10,763,737
Water and Sewerage ...	...	...	...	780,534	119,054	899,588
Capital Expenditure from—						
Loan Funds ... ..	...	39,306	8,576	1,032,441	743,199	1,823,522
Other Funds ... ..	...	17,538	98,729	580,483	767,179	1,463,929
Net Long-term Indebtedness:—						
Ordinary Services	4,764,821	3,424,043	703,786	2,942,279	...	11,834,929
Trading Undertakings ...	...	70,108	403,334	8,749,821	13,972,096	23,195,350

* Including Grafton and South Grafton Water Board. † Excludes contributions to County Councils by constituent municipalities and shires, £65,725, which is duplicated in preceding columns.
† Comprises loans, repayable Government advances and time-payment debts. Net debt is principal outstanding at 31st December, less accumulated sinking fund.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY IN LOCAL AREAS.

Local governing bodies obtain a large amount of revenue from the taxation which they are empowered to levy upon unimproved or improved values of land, principally from an annual levy on unimproved capital value.

The Valuer-General, appointed in terms of the Valuation of Lands Act, 1916, as amended, is empowered to assess land values for rating and taxing purposes in areas other than shires situated outside the County of Cumberland. In the excluded shires the council may decide whether the valuation is to be made by the Valuer-General, or by its own valuers in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act. Valuations by the Valuer-General are made triennially and those by councils' own valuers must be made at intervals not exceeding six years.

At 1st January, 1950 the valuations in force in 78 municipalities and 44 shires were made by the Valuer-General, and in 35 municipalities and 84 shires by valuers appointed by the councils. In three shires the valuations were made partly by the Valuer-General and partly by the councils'

valuers. All municipalities and shires in the County of Cumberland are valued by the Valuer-General except the inner area of the City of Sydney, where assessment is made by a salaried officer of the City Council.

In municipalities the valuation must show the unimproved capital value, the improved capital value, and the assessed annual value of ratable property. In the shires the law requires the valuation of the unimproved capital value only and the determination of the improved capital value and the assessed annual value is optional, except in urban areas, in which the assessed annual value must be determined. The Valuer-General usually determines improved values and assessed annual values for all lands in shires within his jurisdiction.

The unimproved capital value is defined as the amount for which the *fee-simple* estate in land could be sold under such reasonable conditions as a *bona-fide* seller would require assuming that the actual improvements had not been made. This basis of valuation has been applied, as from 1949, to Crown lands leased for pastoral or agricultural purposes; previously the unimproved capital value of such lands for rating purposes was determined on the basis of annual rental payable to the Crown.

The unimproved capital value of a mine may be assessed on the basis of the average annual output during the preceeding three years, if so directed by a council: *viz.*, a coal or shale mine at 3s. per ton of large coal or shale and 1s. 6d. per ton of small coal; and other mines, at 20 per cent. of the value of ore or mineral won. In the case of an idle or undeveloped mine the unimproved capital value may be calculated by multiplying the annual rental, if any, by twenty.

The improved capital value is the amount for which the *fee-simple* estate of the land, with all improvements and buildings thereon, could be sold.

The assessed annual value is nine-tenths of the fair average rental of land, with improvements thereon, but must not be less than 5 per cent. of the improved capital value.

All lands are ratable except the following, *viz.*, lands belonging to the Commonwealth Government; lands belonging to the State Government and statutory bodies, unless leased for private purposes or used in connection with a State industrial undertaking; lands vested in the Crown or public body or trustees and used for public cemeteries, commons, reserves or free libraries; lands vested in and used by the University of Sydney or any of its colleges; lands belonging to and used for public hospitals, benevolent institutions or charities; lands belonging to and used by religious bodies for public worship, religious teaching or training, or solely for the residence of the official heads or clergymen; and lands belonging to and used for schools registered under the Bursary Endowment Act or certified under the Public Instruction Act, including playgrounds and residences occupied by caretakers, servants and teachers.

Where water is supplied or sewerage or drainage services are rendered, a charge or fee may be imposed in respect of properties thus exempted from rating. The underground mains of the gas and hydraulic power companies are ratable, and in respect of some of its properties the Commonwealth Government makes a contribution to councils' funds in lieu of rates.

A comparative summary of the unimproved and improved capital values and the assessed annual value of ratable property, excluding lands coming within the exemptions noted above, is shown in the following statement:—

Table 770.—Municipalities and Shires, Valuations of Ratable Property.

At 31st December.	Metropolitan Area.			City of Newcastle.	Country.		Total.
	City of Sydney.	Suburban Municipal- ities.	Total, Metro- politan.		Municipal- ities.	Shires.	
	£thousand						

UNIMPROVED CAPITAL VALUE.

1921	35,887	57,291	93,178	6,040	20,965	128,273	248,456
1931	56,961	118,250	175,211	9,972	30,814	162,740	378,737
1939	47,766	98,655	146,421	8,356	27,377	143,882	326,036
1945	50,286	108,792	159,078	8,943	28,903	149,554	346,478
1946	51,788	109,804	161,592	9,398	29,392	150,623	351,005
1947	51,652	111,552	163,204	9,494	33,006	152,532	358,236
1948†	51,438	115,792	167,230	9,666	34,223	158,281	369,400
1949†	68,341‡	113,028‡	181,369	10,784	38,310	165,692	396,155

IMPROVED CAPITAL VALUE.

1921	99,647	156,849	256,496	15,450	59,115	*	*
1931	192,194	334,391	526,585	27,817	103,736	*	*
1939	155,776	300,724	456,500	25,371	97,629	*	*
1945	174,972	363,751	538,723	30,723	109,775	*	*
1946	182,682	371,665	554,347	32,325	112,704	*	*
1947	182,497	377,849	560,346	32,937	128,877	*	*
1948†	182,402	400,188	582,590	34,448	136,289	*	*
1949†	233,219‡	401,734‡	634,953	37,045	157,444	*	*

ASSESSED ANNUAL VALUE.

1921	4,484	11,038	15,522	982	4,373	*	*
1931	8,253	25,690	33,943	2,099	8,178	*	*
1939	7,010	23,149	30,159	2,058	7,697	*	*
1945	7,874	29,458	37,332	2,519	9,012	*	*
1946	8,221	29,950	38,171	2,609	9,259	*	*
1947	8,212	30,319	38,531	2,645	10,338	*	*
1948†	8,208	31,526	39,734	2,741	10,834	*	*
1949†	11,903‡	30,593‡	42,496	2,904	12,165	*	*

* Not available.

† Subject to revision.

‡ Boundaries altered—see next page.

The boundaries of the City of Sydney were extended as from 1st January, 1949 to embrace eight former suburban municipalities. The valuations of the City of Sydney shown in the table for 1949, therefore, comprised the inner-city area as constituted prior to that year (unimproved £58,951,000, improved £200,413,000 and assessed £9,018,000) and the former suburban municipalities (unimproved £9,390,000, improved £32,806,000 and assessed £2,885,000).

Valuations are made usually at triennial intervals, and the values shown above do not indicate the annual changes in the value of real property, but rather the trend over a longer period.

The decline after 1931 was due in part to the exclusion from valuation lists of a large number of Crown and other properties which were exempted from rating in 1932. From 1942 movements in the valuations were regulated largely by the system of land sales control exercised by the Commonwealth and State Governments until the controls were terminated on 31st August, 1949.

The ratio of assessed annual value to improved capital value in 1949 was 5.1 per cent. in the City of Sydney (4.5 per cent. in the inner and 8.8 per cent. in the outer City areas), 7.6 per cent. in the suburbs, 7.8 per cent. in Newcastle and 7.7 per cent. in country municipalities. As the assessed annual value is nine-tenths of the actual annual value, the proportions per cent. of annual value to improved value were 5 per cent. in the inner and 9.8 per cent. in the outer City areas, 8.4 per cent. in the suburbs, 8.7 per cent. in Newcastle, and 8.6 per cent. in country municipalities.

In the inner area of the City of Sydney the aggregate improved capital value of properties is derived by capitalising the fair average rental at 5 per cent. For this reason the ratio of the assessed annual to the capital values of city properties is lower than the ratios for properties in suburban and country municipalities.

RATING BY LOCAL GOVERNING BODIES.

The City of Sydney, the municipalities and shires operating under the Local Government Act, and special boards constituted to administer water, sewerage and drainage works levy rates within the areas served by them. The amount of rates levied by the councils and the boards during the years 1944 to 1948 is shown in Tables 664 and 665 of this Year Book, where local rating is considered conjointly with other forms of taxation imposed in the State.

The following table shows the total amount of rates levied by the City of Sydney, other municipalities, the shires, and county councils in various years since 1921, according to the purposes for which the rates were levied; *i.e.*, ordinary services, trading, and water and sewerage undertakings. In the rates for ordinary services are included rates levied for the purposes of the general fund, and special and local rates

imposed in relation to functions which are similar to those of the general fund; *e.g.*, roads, health, street lighting, etc.

Table 771.—Municipalities, Shires and County Councils, Rates Levied.

Year.	Rates Levied.					
	Ordinary Services.	Electricity Fund.	Gas Works Fund.	Water Supply Fund.	Sewerage Fund.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1921	3,464,565	23,535	4,698	117,077	36,305	3,646,180
1931	5,815,792	86,326	4,631	257,536	81,955	6,246,240
1936	4,969,623	47,732	2,526	266,595	109,786	5,396,262
1939	5,558,528	35,147	2,469	301,492	173,189	6,070,825
1940	5,731,173	34,584	2,373	315,634	189,842	6,273,606
1941	5,796,255	33,030	2,866	318,675	203,097	6,353,923
1942	5,864,778	38,045	2,193	327,728	207,388	6,440,132
1943	5,902,497	38,430	2,277	334,431	207,807	6,485,442
1944	5,914,529	39,734	2,233	332,237	208,981	6,497,714
1945	6,063,698	37,786	2,204	340,307	214,985	6,658,980
1946	6,742,581	32,734	1,852	366,169	224,970	7,368,306
1947	7,217,224	44,993	2,653	402,279	246,208	7,913,357
1948*	8,218,043	46,705	3,904	462,303	275,669	9,006,624

* Subject to revision.

Under the Local Government Act, municipal and shire councils may levy rates of four kinds, *viz.*, a general rate on the unimproved capital value of all ratable lands in the area, and special, local, and loan rates. The lastmentioned rates may be levied on the unimproved or improved capital value and ratepayers may petition for a poll to be taken to determine the basis of rating. A county council may levy rates if the power to do so has been delegated to it by constituent municipalities and shires.

A minimum general rate of 1d. in the £1 on unimproved capital value must be levied each year, but if this is more than sufficient for the requirements of the area the Governor may approve of a lower rate.

The Act prescribes a limit of rating which may be exceeded only by proclamation of the Governor when it appears that the yield would be insufficient for the purposes of a rate. Rates levied for the purposes of libraries, bush fire brigades and contributions to the Main Roads Department are not taken to account in calculating the limit of rating.

In a municipality the prescribed maximum levy is limited to an amount calculated as follows: (a) for the general rate alone—the yield of 2d. in the £1 on the unimproved capital value and 18d. in the £1 on the assessed annual value; (b) for the total of all rates (other than water and sewerage rates)—the yield of 2d. in the £1 on the unimproved capital value and 24d. in the £1 on the assessed annual value; (c) water local rate alone or sewerage local rate alone—the yield of 24d. in the £1 on the assessed annual value of land ratable to the local fund. The general rate levied on a mine worked for minerals other than coal or shale may not exceed 3d. in the £1 on the unimproved value.

In a shire the prescribed maximum amount of rates is: (a) the general rate alone—the yield of 2d. in the £1 on the unimproved capital value; (b) the total of all rates in urban areas (other than general, water and sewerage rates)—the yield of 24d. in the £1 on the assessed annual value of ratable land in the urban area; (c) water local rate alone or sewerage local rate alone—the yield of 24d. in the £1 on the assessed annual value of land ratable to the local fund.

In municipalities wholly outside the County of Cumberland differential general rates are leviable in respect of urban farm lands and other lands, and by proclamation the Governor may extend this provision to a municipality situated wholly or partly within that County. Urban farm land is ratable land which is valued as one assessment, exceeds 5 acres in area, and is used by the occupier for pastoral, dairying, fruit-growing, agricultural or similar pursuits. The maximum general rate which may be levied thereon may not exceed (a) one-half of the general rate levied on other lands in the municipality or (b) the general rate levied by an adjoining shire, whichever is the greater. The minimum general rate may not be less than one penny on the unimproved value.

Rates are due and payable one month after service of a rate notice and interest at 5 per cent. per annum is charged on rates overdue for three months or longer. Councils may write off or reduce rates payable by recipients of Commonwealth age or invalid pensions.

Until brought under the provisions of the Local Government Act on 1st January, 1949, the City Council was required by the Sydney Corporation Act to levy in each year a general rate on the unimproved capital value, the minimum rate being one penny and the maximum rate 6d. in the £1. Alternatively, the council was empowered to levy, in addition to the general rate, a city rate not exceeding 24d. in the £1 on average annual value, the limit of rating then being determined by the amount which would be yielded by 3d. in the £1 on unimproved value and 24d. in the £1 on average annual values, taken together.

The Main Roads Act provides that the councils of municipalities and shires (except in respect of the inner area of the City of Sydney which was exempted at the end of 1937) may be required to contribute towards

the cost of main roads which are under the control of the Department of Main Roads. The contribution by the councils in the metropolitan road district is calculated at a uniform rate on the unimproved capital value of ratable property. The rate may not exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £1 on ratable property and the rate on farming lands may be reduced to one-half of the rate on other lands. During the years 1925 to 1932 the ordinary rate was $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £1 and the rate on farming lands was $\frac{1}{4}$ d., and these were reduced in 1933 to $\frac{7}{16}$ d. and $\frac{7}{32}$ d., respectively. Contributions by country councils are based upon the amount actually expended on main roads and are allocated to the councils according to the benefit each derives from the road works; the maximum contribution by a country council in any year is the sum which would be produced by a rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £1 on the unimproved capital value of ratable lands.

Revenue to meet these contributions is derived by councils either by the levy of a special rate or by provision in the general rate, and is included in the particulars of rates shown herein. The contributions for main roads totalling £227,739 in 1946 and £232,380 in 1947 included only small amounts in respect of country councils.

The following table shows for various years since 1921 the amount of rates levied for all purposes in the municipalities, shires and county councils operating under the Local Government Act.

Table 772.—Municipalities, Shires and County Councils, Rates Levied.

Year.	Ordinary Services.					Trading, Water and Sewerage.		Total.
	City of Sydney.	Suburbs of Sydney.	City of Greater Newcastle.	Country.		Municipalities and Shires.	County Councils.	
				Municipalities.	Shires.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1921	750,742	1,187,648	113,107	428,380	984,688	176,305	5,310	3,646,180
1931	1,068,858	2,488,047	198,066	701,163	1,359,658	424,816	5,632	6,246,240
1936	940,352	1,992,703	170,522	588,545	1,277,441	420,362	6,277	5,396,262
1939	958,652	2,226,108	189,012	721,416	1,463,340	503,690	8,607	6,070,825
1940	1,014,084	2,291,235	195,664	738,191	1,491,999	533,768	8,665	6,273,606
1941	1,013,181	2,329,078	195,926	751,315	1,506,755	546,797	10,871	6,353,923
1942	1,012,495	2,379,570	195,518	763,398	1,513,797	562,814	12,540	6,440,132
1943	1,012,730	2,430,787	204,542	758,621	1,495,817	568,360	14,585	6,485,442
1944	1,011,982	2,357,807	238,999	778,452	1,527,289	566,811	16,374	6,497,714
1945	1,010,590	2,410,640	241,691	825,522	1,575,255	532,303	62,979	6,658,980
1946	1,182,955	2,615,568	262,439	904,673	1,776,946	549,870	75,855	7,368,306
1947	1,177,454	2,726,464	275,616	981,371	2,056,319	609,051	87,082	7,913,357
1948*	1,176,125	3,083,472	318,999	1,264,999	2,374,448	738,951	49,630	9,006,624

* Preliminary.

The rates for ordinary services consist of general rates and special, local and loan rates, other than those imposed for the purposes of trading, water, and sewerage undertakings. General rates are levied on all ratable lands within a municipal or shire area, but other rates, imposed to meet special or local needs, frequently apply to only portion of an area.

In 1947 the general rates amounted to £2,520,541 or 92 per cent. of the total rates for ordinary services in the suburbs of Sydney, £265,753 or 96 per cent. in Newcastle, £837,402 or 85 per cent. in country municipalities and £1,688,542 or 82 per cent. in the shires.

The following table shows the average rate levied per £1 of unimproved capital value for ordinary services in groups of municipalities and shires at intervals since 1921. These averages are based upon the aggregate unimproved value of ratable land within each group and the amount of rates levied—whether they were general over the whole municipality or shire or applied only to part thereof. Rates levied for trading, water and sewerage funds are excluded.

Table 773.—Municipalities and Shires; Average Rate Levied for Ordinary Services.

Year.	City of Sydney.	Suburbs of Sydney.	Greater New- castle.	Country.		All Fore- going Areas.	
				Municipi- palities.	Shires.		
Pence per £1 of Unimproved Capital Value.							
1921	...	5.00	4.98	4.49	4.90	1.84	3.11
1931	...	4.47	5.05	4.77	5.46	2.01	3.69
1936	...	4.97	5.29	5.55	5.97	2.20	3.89
1939	...	4.84	5.42	5.43	6.32	2.44	4.09
1940	...	4.84	5.33	5.47	6.17	2.47	4.15
1941	...	4.84	5.33	5.47	6.39	2.46	4.11
1942	...	4.84	5.36	5.43	6.45	2.29	4.11
1943	...	4.84	5.43	5.48	6.40	2.42	4.13
1944	...	4.84	5.24	6.42	6.51	2.46	4.12
1945	...	4.84	5.32	6.49	6.85	2.53	4.20
1946	...	5.50	5.72	6.70	7.39	2.83	4.61
1947	...	5.50	5.87	6.97	7.80	3.18	4.84
1948*	...	5.50	6.39	7.92	8.61	3.62	5.33

* Preliminary.

The amount of rates levied, as shown in Table 772, represents the amount taken to account by councils as revenue, after deductions from current assessments in respect of reductions of valuations on appeal and amounts written off as irrecoverable. Generally most of the rates are collected in the year of levy, but there was a large accumulation of arrears between 1929 and 1934. The amount of rates outstanding has since decreased steadily.

Table 774.—Municipalities, Shires and County Councils, Overdue Rates and Extra Charges.

At 31st Decem-ber.	City of Sydney.	Suburbs of Sydney.	City of Greater Newcastle.	Country.			Total.	
				Municipalities.	Shires.	County Councils.	Ordinary Services.	Trading, Water and Sewerage.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1929	*	218,935	18,776	222,711	271,375	376	*	
1934	79,322	1,052,823	68,845	662,114	834,804	1,533	2,699,441	
1939	36,524	704,976	40,311	633,965	824,696	2,056	1,978,587	263,941
1944	25,035	511,234	19,963	576,791	745,054	3,982	1,645,071	236,988
1945	21,354	451,023	17,739	526,546	684,369	38,693	1,523,203	216,521
1946	21,290	395,667	17,223	478,540	620,662	35,946	1,372,564	196,764
1947	13,118	372,662	16,156	521,020	538,722	8,203	1,284,751	185,130

* Not available.

For the purposes of comparison the amounts in country municipalities, shires and county councils should be combined, because there have been amalgamations of areas with consequent transfer of overdue rates and charges as between these groups.

REVENUE FINANCES OF LOCAL GOVERNING BODIES.

The accounts of municipal, shire and county councils in New South Wales are on an income and expenditure basis, and show the income accrued and expenditure incurred during the period to which they relate.

In each area governed under the Local Government Act there must be (a) a general fund, to which must be credited all moneys receivable in respect of the general rate, loans raised for any general purpose and loan rates levied in respect thereof, and moneys receivable in respect of any matter not appertaining to another fund; (b) a special fund for each special rate levied; (c) a local fund for each local rate levied; and (d) a separate trading fund for each trading undertaking conducted by the council. The resources of the general fund may be applied to any general purposes throughout the area, such as administration, health, roads, parks, etc., and the payment of interest and principal of loans, but the resources of a special or a local fund may be expended only on the special purpose or in the specified area in respect of which the rate is levied.

In terms of the Sydney Corporation Act, the rates and other revenue of the City of Sydney were paid into and its expenses were defrayed out of the City Fund, until the City was brought under the provisions of the Local Government Act on 1st January, 1949. Conditions governing the accounts of the Sydney County Council are contained in the Gas and Electricity Act.

ORDINARY SERVICES REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

The functions of local government embraced by the term "Ordinary Services" are those which come within the scope of the City Fund of the Municipal Council of Sydney and the general fund of the councils under the Local Government Act, including special and local funds relating to works and services of a character similar to those covered by the general fund. The trading, water and sewerage funds are excluded, particulars of these being shown in Tables 780 to 789.

A summary of the revenue and expenditure from revenue on account of ordinary services in the years 1936 to 1940 and in 1944 to 1947 is shown below:—

Table 775.—Municipalities and Shires, Ordinary Services, Revenue and Expenditure from Revenue.

Year.	Metropolitan.		City of Greater Newcastle.	Country.		Total, New South Wales.
	City of Sydney.	Suburban Municipalities.		Municipalities.	Shires.	
REVENUE (£).						
1936	1,300,317	3,619,509	514,135	1,802,412	4,017,744	11,254,117
1937	1,312,221	3,245,813	429,928	1,543,267	4,008,471	10,539,700
1938	1,331,433	3,186,743	349,378	1,640,892	4,148,963	10,657,409
1939	1,318,047	3,392,192	368,328	1,593,499	4,005,625	10,677,691
1940	1,373,218	3,298,061	370,373	1,432,158	3,795,060	10,268,870
1944	1,426,554	2,917,972	349,571	1,282,316	3,038,738	9,015,151
1945	1,480,262	3,017,207	347,608	1,329,085	3,077,570	9,251,732
1946	1,658,561	3,397,145	384,927	1,476,891	3,639,157	10,556,681
1947	1,655,142	3,688,528	443,987	1,648,017	4,146,602	11,582,276
EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE. (£).						
1936	1,360,739	3 662,181	505,600	1,826,137	3,999,574	11,354,231
1937	1,349,739	3,325,736	417,899	1,582,256	4,016,820	10,692,450
1938	1,316,313	3,294,869	417,022	1,639,586	4,122,483	10,790,273
1939	1,344,448	3,400,955	384,634	1,566,528	3,959,150	10,655,715
1940	1,343,699	3,279,119	384,754	1,407,488	3,754,052	10,169,112
1944	1,340,516	2,798,123	360,721	1,304,844	3,151,087	8,955,291
1945	1,330,360	2,965,925	347,008	1,350,955	3,260,347	9,254,595
1946	1,575 413	3,696,633	354,321	1,554,764	3,922,583	11,103,714
1947	1,757,187	4,032,045	423,623	1,731,984	4,417,287	12,362,126

ORDINARY SERVICES REVENUE.

Rates form the largest item of revenue in respect of ordinary services and (with interest on overdue rates) represented 73 per cent. of the revenue of the councils, excluding receipts from Government, and 63 per cent. of the total revenue during 1947.

The chief items of ordinary services revenue in the years 1936 to 1940, and in 1944 to 1947, are shown below.

Table 776.—Municipalities and Shires, Ordinary Services Revenue.

Year.	Revenue Raised by Councils.					Amounts Received from Government.	Total Revenue.
	Rates and Interest on Overdue Rates.	Sanitary and Garbage.	Contributions to Works.	Property (Rents, Charges).	Other.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1936	5,088,782	458,365	224,280	298,250	531,403	4,653,037	11,254,117
1937	5,198,219	454,107	327,293	283,710	574,333	3,702,038	10,539,700
1938	5,410,665	455,871	339,927	315,804	622,834	3,512,308	10,657,409
1939	5,661,128	462,270	304,584	317,309	572,218	3,360,182	10,677,691
1940	5,832,598	463,883	230,591	334,390	649,905	2,757,503	10,268,870
1944	5,989,175	577,003	111,522	389,740	622,983	1,324,728	9,015,151
1945	6,127,732	649,086	121,466	379,791	687,871	1,285,786	9,251,732
1946	6,799,071	670,426	293,451	426,503	865,886	1,501,344	10,556,681
1947	7,272,676	722,932	415,546	460,432	1,035,479	1,675,211	11,582,276

Particulars of ordinary services revenue in 1946 and 1947 are shown in greater detail in Table 777.

Until 1939 the councils received large sums from the Government for expenditure on unemployment relief works and as contributions towards the cost of extensive programmes of loan works. Government grants for these purposes and for the construction and maintenance of main roads then declined with the diversion of resources to war activities.

Receipts from the Government in 1939 included £1,371,526 obtained from the Main Roads Department and the amount was £1,146,516 in 1946 and £1,281,647 in 1947. Of these disbursements for main roads in these years, the shires received £1,115,344 in 1939, £1,025,762 in 1946, and £1,115,157 in 1947.

In the metropolitan area and Newcastle amounts received from the Government represented only 14 per cent. in 1939, and 2.7 per cent. in 1947, of the total revenue from all sources. In country municipalities the proportions were 30 per cent. and 7 per cent., and in the shires 54 per cent. and 34 per cent., respectively. In the aggregate, Government payments to councils represented 31 per cent. of their revenue in 1939 and 14 per cent. in 1947.

Table 777.—Municipalities and Shires, Ordinary Services Revenue.

Revenue.	Metropolitan.		City of Newcastle	Country.		Total.
	City of Sydney.	Suburban Municipalities.		Municipalities.	Shires.	
YEAR 1946 (£).						
General Rates	1,182,955	2,394,390	252,667	773,745	1,475,449	6,079,206
Loan, Local and Special Rates ...	...	221,178	9,772	130,928	301,497	663,375
Extra Charges on Overdue Rates ...	1,125	18,148	703	15,142	21,372	56,490
Total Rates and Extra Charges ...	1,184,080	2,633,716	263,142	919,815	1,798,318	6,799,071
Miscellaneous Licence Fees—Charges for Gas, Electric, Hydraulic Mains, etc.	34,138	46,903	4,658	24,586	31,802	142,037
Sales and Charges for Services, etc.—						
Contributions to Works	26,263	171,044	9,747	38,555	47,842	293,451
Sanitary and Garbage Services ...	66,962	151,623	7,367	209,836	234,638	670,426
Parks, Reserves, Baths and Beaches ...	11,090	94,937	3,735	44,080	30,658	184,500
Public Markets	122,114	...	...	28,477	4,003	154,594
Libraries	2,481	704	...	6,619	1,563	11,367
Council Property	194,805	59,519	57,510	44,782	69,887	426,503
Housing—Repayment of Loans, etc. ...	...	6,724	...	2,533	2,091	11,348
Sale of Assets ... ..	...	25,537	2,964	20,023	28,217	76,741
Other	12,547	110,689	14,907	47,095	100,011	285,249
Total Sales and Charges	436,262	620,777	96,230	442,000	518,910	2,114,179
Total Revenue Raised by Councils...	1,654,480	3,301,396	364,030	1,386,401	2,349,030	9,065,337
Government Grants—						
Endowment ... ..	...	...	...	...	179,912	179,912
Main Roads Dept. ... ..	...	51,273	6,247	63,234	1,025,762	1,146,516
Subsidy for Payment of Interest and Principal on Loans ... ..	...	8,723	1,884	3,730	4,936	19,273
Other	4,081	35,753	12,766	23,526	79,517	155,643
Total Government Grants	4,081	95,749	20,897	90,490	1,260,127	1,501,344
Total Revenue—Ordinary Services	1,658,561	3,397,145	384,927	1,476,891	3,609,157	10,566,681
YEAR 1947 (£).						
General Rates	1,177,454	2,520,541	265,753	837,402	1,688,542	6,489,692
Loan, Local and Special Rates ...	...	205,923	9,863	143,069	367,777	727,532
Extra Charges on Overdue Rates	975	17,560	814	16,801	19,302	55,452
Total Rates and Extra Charges ...	1,178,429	2,744,024	276,430	998,172	2,075,621	7,272,676
Miscellaneous Licence Fees—Charges for Gas, Electric, Hydraulic Mains, etc.	36,760	50,700	4,923	26,921	34,239	153,543
Sales and Charges for Services, etc.—						
Contributions to Works	27,744	223,858	14,292	60,075	89,577	415,546
Sanitary and Garbage Services ...	52,755	168,101	7,670	233,853	260,553	722,932
Parks, Reserves, Baths and Beaches ...	14,785	102,002	5,124	48,434	34,762	206,107
Public Markets	122,053	...	...	25,431	5,185	152,669
Libraries	2,280	1,097	45	6,849	2,269	12,540
Council Property	201,998	68,528	57,966	50,548	81,392	460,432
Housing—Repayment of Loans, etc. ...	...	21,224	...	6,910	744	28,878
Sale of Assets ... ..	...	46,613	4,888	23,952	41,574	115,427
Other	13,851	130,972	53,653	53,694	115,145	367,315
Total Sales and Charges	435,466	761,395	143,638	509,146	631,201	2,480,946
Total Revenue Raised by Councils...	1,650,655	3,556,119	424,991	1,534,239	2,741,061	9,907,065
Government Grants—						
Endowment ... ..	...	...	...	...	178,108	178,108
Main Roads Dept. ... ..	...	87,617	5,598	73,275	1,115,157	1,281,047
Subsidy for Payment of Interest and Principal on Loans ... ..	...	7,237	1,645	3,148	3,794	15,824
Other	4,487	37,555	11,753	37,355	108,482	169,632
Total Government Grants	4,487	132,409	18,996	113,778	1,405,641	1,675,211
Total Revenue—Ordinary Services	1,655,142	3,688,528	443,987	1,648,017	4,146,002	11,582,276

ORDINARY SERVICES EXPENDITURE.

Particulars of expenditure on ordinary services, as shown in this chapter, are not presented in the same form as in accounts furnished by the councils subject to administration in terms of the Local Government Act (*i.e.*, all councils except the City of Sydney).

The councils' statements are composite in character and show in combination expenditure from both revenue and loans. In this chapter expenditure from each source is shown separately—expenditure from revenue in Tables 778 and 779 and expenditure from loans in Tables 792 and 793. In the dissection of the accounts a degree of approximation was necessary in some instances, but the final results may be regarded as reliable statements of the expenditure by the local governing bodies on ordinary or general services.

The summary of the annual expenditure from revenue on ordinary services as shown in the following table is divided into two parts, *viz.*, (i) *Gross Expenditure*, being expenditure from revenue derived from all sources, *i.e.*, revenue raised by the councils and Government grants towards the cost of councils' services and for main roads, unemployment relief and national works undertaken by councils for the Government; (ii) *Net Expenditure*, which represents expenditure from councils' own revenue; it has been ascertained by deducting from *Gross Expenditure* the amounts received from the Government as shown in Table 776.

Table 778.—Municipalities and Shires; Ordinary Services, Gross and Net Expenditure from Revenue.

Year.	Gross Expenditure.*				Net Expenditure.*		
	Administra- tion, Works and Services.	Debt Services.		Total Gross Expenditure. *	Administra- tion, Works and Services.	Interest and Debt Redemption.	Total Net Expenditure. *
		Interest.	Provision for Debt Redemption.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1936	9,633,387	835,617	885,227	11,354,231	5,075,717	1,625,477	6,701,194
1937	8,901,161	814,517	976,772	10,692,450	5,327,325	1,663,087	6,990,412
1938	8,794,729	877,590	1,117,954	10,790,273	5,479,657	1,798,308	7,277,965
1939	8,628,976	891,339	1,135,400	10,655,715	5,467,908	1,827,625	7,295,533
1940	8,089,496	887,358	1,192,258	10,169,112	5,496,508	1,915,101	7,411,609
1944	7,226,747	715,125	1,013,419	8,955,291	5,945,565	1,684,998	7,630,563
1945	7,624,206	667,249	963,140	9,254,595	6,365,896	1,602,913	7,968,809
1946	9,505,489	640,215	958,010	11,103,714	8,028,720	1,573,650	9,602,370
1947	10,627,850	631,175	1,103,101	12,362,126	8,973,793	1,713,122	10,686,915

* See explanation in context preceding table.

Expenditure on interest relates to amounts payable on overdrafts, fixed loans, deferred or time payment debts, repayable Government advances and other liabilities. In the accounts of the City of Sydney, the charge is ascertained after deducting from the total amount payable, interest earnings on a considerable body of investments held for purposes of debt redemption but not being part of normal sinking funds.

Amounts shown as provision for debt redemption (*i.e.*, loans, repayable Government advances, and deferred or time payment debts) do not embrace all moneys devoted to such purpose. For instance, earnings on sinking

Table 779.—Municipalities and Shires; Ordinary Services, Gross Expenditure from Revenue.

Expenditure.	Metropolitan.		City of New-castle.	Country.		Total.
	City of Sydney.	Suburbs of Sydney.		Municipalities.	Shires.	

YEAR 1946 (£).						
Administration	£ 95,379	£ 235,875	£ 26,725	£ 152,072	£ 305,740	£ 815,791
Works—Roads, Streets, Bridges, etc. ...	230,142	1,284,234	83,160	522,085	2,513,148	4,632,759
Street Lighting	34,284	183,106	21,948	84,081	68,493	391,912
Sanitary and Garbage	154,552	361,056	28,615	206,284	226,347	976,854
Parks, Reserves, Baths and Beaches ...	83,438	291,348	33,523	157,243	76,587	642,136
Health Services	31,809	92,055	9,169	43,693	47,736	224,462
Public Markets	79,977	...	...	21,368	3,105	104,445
Libraries	15,773	18,908	694	28,949	7,800	72,124
Housing Construction ... ..	...	9,859	...	2,380	2,189	14,428
Noxious Animals and Weeds ... ..	...	2,356	...	4,508	27,696	34,560
Fire Prevention	28,005	104,672	8,700	21,877	18,748	182,002
Donations, Hospitals, Public Bodies, etc.	22,054	17,074	1,120	9,473	7,049	56,770
Council Property, incl. New Plant, etc. ...	141,587	214,712	16,190	119,149	303,806	795,444
Contributions to Main Roads Dept. ...	...	199,266	...	8,411	20,062	227,739
Town Planning	14,689	32,297	...	1,822	3,724	52,532
Other	103,545	139,888	23,953	75,397	121,154	463,937
Total Works and Services	1,035,234	3,186,706	253,787	1,458,787	3,753,384	9,687,898
Less Depreciation ... ..	...	47,858	5,388	44,020	85,143	182,409
	1,035,234	3,138,848	248,399	1,414,767	3,668,241	9,505,489
Debt Charges—						
Interest on Loans, etc., and Overdrafts	396,953	112,684	26,996	36,353	67,229	640,215
Repayment of Loans, etc., including Contributions to Sinking Funds...	143,226	445,101	78,926	103,644	187,113	958,010
Total Debt Charges	540,179	557,785	105,922	139,997	254,342	1,598,225
Total Expenditure from Revenue	1,575,413	3,696,633	354,321	1,554,764	3,922,583	11,103,714

YEAR 1947 (£).						
Administration	104,501	278,919	31,957	177,780	364,406	957,563
Works—Roads, Streets, Bridges, etc. ...	313,203	1,347,564	83,366	597,551	2,774,447	5,121,131
Street Lighting	35,176	190,853	23,247	88,734	73,067	411,077
Sanitary and Garbage	194,868	410,211	32,919	229,393	256,143	1,123,534
Parks, Reserves, Baths and Beaches ...	109,427	349,767	39,050	165,667	83,690	747,601
Health Services	41,716	103,649	11,672	52,783	58,482	268,302
Public Markets	88,251	...	...	21,288	3,955	113,494
Libraries	16,167	40,242	5,043	36,713	9,780	107,945
Housing Construction ... ..	...	...	...	2,355	2,279	4,634
Noxious Animals and Weeds ... ..	...	2,890	...	6,155	40,391	49,436
Fire Prevention	30,613	111,534	9,755	22,024	18,763	192,689
Donations, Hospitals, Public Bodies, etc.	13,140	16,740	962	11,424	6,989	49,255
Council Property, incl. New Plant, etc. ...	164,806	217,968	19,975	105,621	284,239	792,609
Contributions to Main Roads Dept. ...	...	202,895	...	8,175	21,310	232,380
Cattle Straying ... ..	...	8,206	1,100	11,607	15,454	36,367
Town Planning	17,036	44,887	...	1,716	4,738	68,377
Other	123,873	156,388	61,037	77,327	152,894	571,519
Total Works and Services	1,252,777	3,482,713	325,083	1,616,313	4,171,027	10,847,913
Less Depreciation ... ..	...	55,807	8,395	47,346	108,515	220,063
	1,252,777	3,426,906	316,688	1,568,967	4,062,512	10,627,850
Debt Charges—						
Interest on Loans, etc., and Overdrafts	367,588	121,770	26,378	42,560	72,870	631,175
Repayment of Loans, etc., including Contributions to Sinking Funds...	136,822	483,360	80,557	120,457	281,905	1,103,101
Total Debt Charges	504,410	605,139	106,935	163,017	354,775	1,734,276
Total Expenditure from Revenue	1,757,187	4,032,045	423,623	1,731,984	4,417,287	12,362,126

fund investments in the City of Sydney are credited direct to sinking fund accounts and proceeds of the sale of valuable resumption residues are invested and held for redemption purposes apart from the revenue account. A complete statement of amounts provided for debt redemption from all sources is shown in Table 797.

Councils receive relatively small grants from the Government in respect of interest and repayment of loans raised by councils for main roads and for supplementing Government expenditure under pre-war unemployment relief work schemes. Such grants amounted to £24,575 in 1946, and £21,154 in 1947.

The net outgo on debt service borne by the councils, including provision for redemption, represented 16.4 per cent. of the total net expenditure on ordinary services in 1946, and 16 per cent. in 1947. In 1947 the ratio was 29 per cent. in the City of Sydney, 26 per cent. in Greater Newcastle, 15 per cent. in the suburbs of Sydney, 10 per cent. in country municipalities and 12 per cent. in shires.

Particulars of gross expenditure on ordinary services in 1946 and 1947 are shown in Table 779. A similar statement regarding net expenditure has not been compiled because complete details are not available as to the objects on which moneys received from the Government were expended. A charge made for depreciation and included in the individual items of expenditure is deducted as a single amount from total expenditure on works and services. This is done in order to remove duplication which arises from the inclusion in expenditure of (1) purchase of assets from revenue and depreciation of those assets, (2) repayment of loans expended on the purchase of assets and depreciation of the assets.

FINANCES OF TRADING UNDERTAKINGS.

In 1947 undertakings providing electricity, water and sewerage services were conducted by municipal, shire and county councils, ice works were operated by a municipality and a shire, and gas works and abattoirs by municipalities only.

ELECTRICITY TRADING FUNDS.

In New South Wales many of the establishments for the supply of electricity for public and private use are conducted by municipal and shire councils and county councils formed by groups of municipalities and shires for this purpose. A number of the larger councils and some situated in remote parts of the State have works for the generation as well as the distribution of electricity; other councils purchase supplies in bulk and distribute them to consumers.

At the end of 1947 electricity services were provided by 85 municipalities, 43 shires and 14 county councils. Of these, 20 municipalities, 10 shires and 2 county councils operated generating plants, 57 municipalities, 32 shires and 5 county councils distributed current purchased in bulk, and 4 municipalities and 2 county councils generated a quantity of electricity but purchased substantial supplies from other sources.

The largest undertaking is that of the Sydney County Council, which in 1947 distributed electricity direct to consumers in the city and thirty-two suburban municipalities. It also supplied electricity in bulk to the local councils of nine municipalities and four shires for distribution in their respective localities, and to a private company for distribution within a municipality and a shire.

A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the electricity concerns of the local governing authorities in 1946 and 1947 is shown below:—

Table 780.—Local Government, N.S.W., Electricity Works; Revenue Accounts.

Particulars.	Year 1946.				Year 1947.			
	Municipalities.	Shires.	County Councils.	Total.	Municipalities.	Shires.	County Councils.	Total.
REVENUE (£).								
Electricity Sales ...	2,343,210	571,821	5,140,082	8,055,113	2,752,975	694,546	5,972,444	9,419,965
Meter Rents, Installations, etc. ...	293,829	74,116	123,950	491,895	360,131	124,457	135,745	620,333
Government Grants ...	4,929	3,213	3,252	11,394	11,687	5,777	7,707	25,171
Loan Rates ...	6,602	26,132	...	32,734	8,309	33,032	3,666	45,007
Total Revenue	2,648,570	675,282	5,267,284	8,591,136	3,133,102	857,812	6,119,562	10,110,476
EXPENDITURE (£).								
Generation, Purchase, Distribution, etc. ...	2,414,379	586,977	4,387,568	7,388,924	2,888,073	757,369	5,476,210	9,121,652
Interest ...	43,349	18,132	818,684	880,215	54,827	28,008	785,698	868,533
Total Expenditure	2,457,728	605,159	5,206,252	8,269,139	2,942,900	785,377	6,261,908	9,990,185
Surplus ...	190,842	70,123	61,032	321,997	190,202	72,435	(-142,346)	120,291

* Revised.

The Sydney County Council, with revenue amounting to £5,077,629 and expenditure to £5,304,998, accounted for more than one-half the revenue in 1947 and was followed by the City of Newcastle (revenue £941,597 and expenditure £890,918), St. George County Council (£361,264 and £334,615) and Clarence River County Council (£255,441 and £225,281).

Provision for depreciation and obsolescence of assets is included in the expenditure and in 1947 amounted to £210,113 in the municipalities, £60,809 in the shires, £1,042,839 in the county councils and £1,313,761 for all councils.

The government grants as shown in the revenue are usually made to promote the extension of electricity in rural areas and in some instances take the form of an annual subsidy towards the interest and repayment charges on loans.

The electricity undertakings of the councils expend large sums annually in the replacement, improvement and extension of plant and equipment and in the repayment of capital indebtedness, for which purposes funds are obtained from loans, moneys reserved to provide for depreciation, and trading surpluses. A dissection of these capital transactions in 1946 and 1947 is as follows:—

Table 781.—Local Government, N.S.W., Electricity Works; Capital Expenditure and Debt Repayment.

Particulars.	Year 1946.				Year 1947.			
	Municipalities.	Shires.	County Councils.	Total.	Municipalities.	Shires.	County Councils.	Total.
Capital Expenditure—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
From Loans, etc. ...	224,184	206,929	223,529	654,642	534,092	279,135	597,809	1,411,036
Other ...	356,351	122,925	543,745	1,023,021	404,299	113,211	752,422	1,269,932
Total ...	580,535	329,854	767,274	1,677,663	938,391	392,346	1,350,231	2,680,968
Provision for Debt Redemption ...	100,238	42,227	472,131*	614,596	102,609	53,061	577,474*	734,044

* Includes in respect of Sydney County Council, interest on Sinking Fund investments £172,034 in 1946 and £177,756 in 1947.

The growth of the combined municipal, shire and county councils electricity enterprises is illustrated by the following table which shows the number of councils engaged and a summary of their revenue accounts at intervals between 1921 and 1947.

Table 782.—Local Government, N.S.W., Electricity Works; Revenue Accounts.

Year.	No. of Councils.	Expenditure.	Revenue.				Trading Surplus.
			Sales.	Loan Rates.	Other.	Total.	
		£	£	£	£	£	£
1921	35	1,171,064	1,109,548	24,435	53,175	1,187,158	16,094
1931	111	3,751,004	3,502,547	86,385	146,407	3,735,339	(—)15,665
1936	113	4,135,728	4,233,520	47,732	160,224	4,441,476	305,748
1937	118	4,528,825	4,601,029	44,851	187,387	4,833,267	304,442
1938	121	4,922,637	4,972,361	46,769	249,372	5,268,502	345,865
1939	122	5,338,943	5,362,395	35,147	293,041	5,690,583	351,640
1944	125	7,249,390	7,216,133	39,734	369,944	7,625,811	376,421
1945*	125	7,533,316	7,452,493	37,786	418,935	7,909,214	375,898
1946*	132	8,269,139	8,055,113	32,734	503,289	8,591,136	321,997
1947	142	9,990,185	9,419,965	45,007	645,504	10,110,476	120,291

* Revised. (—) Deficiency.

The quantity of electricity generated by the local government undertakings in 1947 was 1,300,281,000 units representing approximately 40 per cent. of the total output of all generating stations in New South Wales. In addition the councils purchased electricity which increased their supplies by a net amount of 672,579,000 units.

The following table shows the electricity generated, purchased and sold by the various groups of councils in 1946 and 1947:—

Table 783.—Local Government, N.S.W.; Electricity Generated, Purchased and Sold.

Council.	Year 1946.			Year 1947.		
	Generated.	Purchased.	Sold.	Generated.	Purchased.	Sold.
	Thousand kWh.			Thousand kWh.		
County Councils—						
Sydney	1,139,416	55,781*	1,001,750*	1,187,661	102,972	1,107,623
St. George ... ..	...	60,634	52,039	...	68,927	61,949
Clarence River	27,507	12,109	32,563	33,669	14,133	39,523
Other	7,475	31,581	33,423	17,565	34,867	44,524
Municipalities	54,151	393,604	403,077	54,676	474,555	480,594
Shires	2,934	97,804	88,487	6,710	116,824	109,499
Gross Total	1,231,483	651,513	1,011,338	1,300,281	812,278	1,843,712
Less Purchases between Councils ... ..	...	116,525	116,525	...	139,699	139,699
Net Total	1,231,483	534,988	1,494,813	1,300,281	672,579	1,704,013

* Revised to include purchases and sales of electricity on interchange with other generating authorities.

The following summary of the balance sheets of the electricity undertakings of municipal, shire and county councils shows the extent of capital investment and loan debt outstanding at 31st December, 1947:—

**Table 784.—Local Government, N.S.W., Electricity Works;
Balance Sheets, 1947.**

Particulars.	Municipalities.		Shires.	County Councils.			Total.	
	Greater New-castle.	Other.		Sydney.	St. George.	Other.		
LIABILITIES (£).								
Capital Debt	235,071	1,286,455	855,162	15,680,758	171,625	1,926,495	20,155,566	
Overdrafts	9,576	373,090	134,092	496,606	...	147,604	1,160,968	
Creditors, etc.	119,203	232,689	100,188	1,285,099	48,769	97,437	1,883,375	
Total Liabilities	363,850	1,892,234	1,089,442	17,462,453	220,394	2,171,536	23,199,909	
ASSETS (£).								
Land, Plant, etc.	1,187,075	4,031,764	1,059,255	16,320,150	615,520	2,019,381	25,833,145	
Debtors	93,993	462,830	142,279	766,964	43,344	139,700	1,640,019	
Cash and Investments—								
Trading Accounts	22,974	195,134	36,693	921,997	17,863	13,593	1,208,254	
Reserve Accounts	119,913	206,169	65,398	5,085,358	71,800	185,731	5,734,369	
Loan Accounts	9,859	150,441	149,867	...	19,230	208,444	537,841	
Total Assets	1,433,814	5,046,338	2,053,492	23,094,369	767,757	2,566,858	34,962,628	
Excess of Assets	1,069,964	3,154,104	964,050	5,631,916	547,363	395,322	11,762,719	

The capital indebtedness comprises debenture loans £20,142,627, repayable advances from State Government, £6,082, time payment debts, £5,443 and loans from other funds of the councils, £1,414. This capital indebtedness was offset by sinking funds for debt redemption totalling £4,816,287 included in assets.

The surplus funds of the Sydney County Council included the following reserves: General, £134,646, Sinking Fund, £4,768,820, and Insurance Fund, £298,506. The value of plant, etc., included capitalised charges for loan discounts and flotation expenses, £73,823, which are written off by annual charges to revenue. The capital cost of land, plant, etc., with stores on hand, amounted to £27,972,245, being reduced to £16,320,150 by the deduction of depreciation reserve, £11,652,095.

GASWORKS TRADING FUNDS.

The supply of coal gas for lighting and heating in New South Wales is mainly the province of private companies.

The gasworks operated by municipal councils are situated in country towns; they numbered 21 in 1921, 18 in 1939, and 22 in 1947. A summary of their revenue accounts in various years since 1921 is shown below:—

Table 785.—Local Government, N.S.W.; Gasworks' Revenue Accounts.

Year ended 31st December.	Expendi- ture.	Revenue.					Surplus or Deficiency (—)
		Sales.		Loan Rates.	Other.	Total.	
		Gas.	Residuals.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1921	145,261	135,629	12,534	4,698	4,646	157,507	12,246
1931	106,317	90,332	13,419	4,631	3,376	111,758	5,441
1936	89,181	71,549	12,954	2,526	4,298	91,327	2,146
1937	92,087	71,522	13,959	2,864	8,699	97,044	4,957
1938	95,708	74,106	14,388	2,401	3,049	93,944	(—) 1,764
1939	97,316	75,075	13,681	2,469	5,028	96,253	(—) 1,063
1944	186,350	137,872	35,871	2,233	11,742	187,718	1,368
1945	194,358	141,415	31,263	2,204	17,780	192,662	(—) 1,696
1946	211,247	156,335	33,923	1,852	24,284	216,394	5,147
1947	253,001	181,613	43,435	2,653	35,623	263,324	10,323

"Other" revenue includes small Government grants of £200 in 1944 and £250 in 1945, and grants from electricity trading funds, *viz.*, £7,404 in 1945, £6,719 in 1946 and £11,673 in 1947.

The charges included in expenditure for depreciation of assets amounted to £18,672 in 1946 and £20,529 in 1947, and for interest on loans, overdrafts, etc., to £3,384 and £4,524 in the respective years.

The gas manufactured measured 519,796,000 cubic feet in 1946 and 573,334,000 cubic feet in 1947, and sales of gas were 400,190,000 and 450,690,000 cubic feet, respectively. The average price realised per 1,000 cubic feet of gas sold was 7s. 10d in 1946 and 8s. 1d. in 1947.

The balance sheets of the municipal gasworks trading undertakings at 31st December, 1947 are summarised in the following statement:—

Table 786.—Local Government, N.S.W.; Gasworks' Balance Sheets, 1947.

Liabilities.				Assets.			
			£				£
Capital Debt	...	...	193,208	Buildings, land, stock, plant, etc.			448,625
Sundry Creditors, etc.	...	...	28,832	Debtors	...	...	34,060
Overdrafts	...	...	52,644	Cash and Investments—			
				Trading Accounts	...	...	7,936
Total Liabilities	...	...	274,684	Reserve Accounts	...	...	13,312
Excess of Assets	...	...	294,137	Loan Accounts	...	...	64,888
Total	...	...	£568,821	Total	...	...	£568,821

At 31st December, 1947 country water supply services were conducted or were under construction by seventy-two municipalities, forty-five shires and four county councils, and country sewerage services by fifty-two municipalities and twelve shires.

The following table summarises the revenue accounts of the undertakings for the years 1946 and 1947:—

Table 787.—Local Government, N.S.W., Water and Sewerage; Revenue Accounts.

Particulars.	Year 1946.				Year 1947.			
	Municipalities.	Shires.	County Councils. *	Total.	Municipalities.	Shires.	County Councils. *	Total.
WATER SUPPLY (£).								
Revenue—								
Rates	239,709	63,944	62,516	366,169	253,116	81,043	69,378	403,537
Water Sales	133,831	33,043	34,644	201,518	127,274	36,603	21,323	185,200
Government Grants	41,209	13,770	54,522	109,501	19,627	20,575	30,023	70,225
Other	15,174	4,343	6,538	26,055	21,870	4,662	2,943	29,475
Total	429,923	115,100	158,220	703,243	421,887	142,883	123,667	688,437
Expenditure	381,237	94,699	110,889	586,825	398,354	109,991	109,981	618,326
Surplus	48,686	20,401	47,331	116,418	23,533	32,892	13,686	70,111
SEWERAGE (£).								
Revenue—								
Rates	194,759	16,872	13,339	224,970	208,484	23,579	14,433	246,496
Government Grants	25,904	7,634	1,243	34,781	30,746	14,109	...	44,855
Other	32,150	3,910	1,098	37,158	33,177	4,859	847	38,883
Total	252,813	28,416	15,680	296,909	272,407	42,547	15,280	330,234
Expenditure	228,004	22,994	14,864	265,862	244,251	27,938	9,073	281,262
Surplus	24,809	5,422	816	31,047	28,156	14,609	6,207	48,972

* Including Grafton and South Grafton Water Board.

Expenditure relates to management and working expenses, depreciation and interest. In water supply works the charge for depreciation was £55,002 in 1946 and £60,893 in 1947 and interest amounted to £178,243 and £182,153, respectively. For sewerage works the charges in the respective years were £25,595 and £27,335 for depreciation, and £112,033 and £112,673 for interest.

Particulars of capital expenditure from loan, depreciation and surplus funds, and of redemptions of capital indebtedness during 1946 and 1947 are as follows:—

Table 788.—Local Government, N.S.W., Water and Sewerage; Capital Expenditure and Debt Repayment.

Particulars.	Year 1946.				Year 1947.			
	Municipalities.	Shires.	County Councils. *	Total.	Municipalities.	Shires.	County Councils. *	Total.
WATER SUPPLY (£).								
Capital Expenditure—								
From Loans	125,148	31,960	104,588	261,696	66,110	49,714	143,900	259,724
Other	74,698	24,994	46,281	145,973	58,274	30,992	13,717	102,983
Total	199,846	56,954	150,869	407,669	124,384	80,706	157,617	362,707
Provision for Debt Redemption ...	42,006	11,956	15,892	69,854	47,531	13,871	15,067	76,469
SEWERAGE (£).								
Capital Expenditure—								
From Loans	15,242	858	...	16,100	62,115	2,982	1,490	66,587
Other	28,465	6,085	1,019	35,559	45,526	14,069	1,040	61,235
Total	43,697	6,943	1,019	51,659	107,641	17,051	2,530	127,822
Provision for Debt Redemption ...	30,987	2,805	2,408	36,200	35,035	3,763	1,834	40,632

* Including Grafton and South Grafton Water Board.

The capital debts of the water supply undertakings aggregated £4,772,662 at 31st December, 1947, *viz.*, municipalities £2,983,343, shires £782,114 and county councils £1,007,205. An amount of £2,702,935 for sewerage works consisted of £2,467,710 owing by the municipalities and £235,225 by the shires. The combined capital debt of the water and sewerage works was represented by debenture loans, £6,878,539, Government advances, £570,523, time payment debts, £687 and debts to other funds, £25,848.

ABATTOIR TRADING FUNDS.

The Local Government Act authorises the councils of municipalities and shires, other than those in areas under the jurisdiction of the Meat Industry Act (see page 287) to conduct abattoirs. This power was exercised by only ten municipalities at the end of 1947.

A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the municipal abattoirs in 1939 and yearly from 1944 is shown below:—

Table 789.—Local Government, N.S.W., Abattoirs' Revenue Accounts.

Year ended 31st December.	Expenditure.	Revenue.				Surplus or Deficiency (—).
		Sales, Dues, etc.	Government Grants.	Other.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	153,226	153,390	...	1,146	154,536	1,310
1944 ...	575,937	610,869	736	3,070	614,675	38,738
1945 ...	507,350	533,441	...	1,525	534,966	27,616
1946 ...	503,987	513,583	3,000	1,269	517,852	13,865
1947 ...	517,959	500,405	...	4,396	504,801	(—)13,158

The largest municipal abattoirs are at Newcastle, where revenue amounted to £441,428 and expenditure to £457,443 in 1947; they were controlled by an independent board until transferred to the council in 1939.

The expenditure for 1947 includes charges for interest £7,349 and depreciation of assets £12,634.

Capital expenditure amounted to £18,223 in 1946 and £59,079 in 1947, of which £13,613 and £51,437, respectively, was financed from loans. Redemptions of capital indebtedness totalled £15,409 in 1946 and £15,062 in 1947, inclusive of repayments of interfund loans.

Assets valued at £584,635 at 31st December, 1947 included premises, plant, stores, £420,394, and exceeded liabilities by £259,682. The excess of assets in the Newcastle abattoirs was £226,351.

The liabilities included loan debt amounting to £261,552.

ICE WORKS TRADING FUNDS.

Ice works are conducted by the Moree Municipality and Boorowa Shire. In 1946 the revenue of these undertakings was £2,636 and expenditure £3,072, whilst in 1947 revenue amounted to £2,168 and expenditure to £2,592. Capital expenditure on assets in the respective years was £74 and £574.

At 31st December, 1947 capital debt amounting to £2,650 comprised loans, £2,350 and indebtedness to other funds, £300.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENT.

The central Government of the State affords financial assistance to the local governing bodies by supplementing general revenues and contributing to the cost of specified works and services. Assistance to general revenues is paid in the form of endowment to shires; also to certain municipalities in respect of portions of their areas which, prior to incorporation in the municipalities, were constituted as shires or formed part of a shire.

The individual areas participate in endowment according to an apportionment made by the Government in every third year. The matters to be taken into account in making the apportionment are specified in the Local Government Act, *e.g.*, the necessity for developing new districts, the extent to which the council and the people of the areas concerned undertake to share in the development by constructing works or paying local rates, the rate levied and its relation to the maximum rate.

The amount of endowment distributable annually was fixed at £179,750 for the years 1946 to 1951.

In addition to endowment, grants by the State are made to municipalities and shires for specific purposes such as roads, parks, playgrounds, baths, beaches, baby health centres, libraries and country water supply, sewerage and electricity services, etc. Large sums are paid to councils which act as construction authorities for the Department of Main Roads, and portion of the funds received by the State under the Commonwealth Aid Roads and Works Act for roads in sparsely settled areas is allocated to councils. In 1948 the Joint Coal Board inaugurated a scheme for the payment of grants to councils in coal fields areas for general and specific purposes.

Moneys paid to local governing bodies for any of the abovementioned purposes are included in the following statement of funds provided by the State or Commonwealth Government and expended by councils at intervals between 1921 and 1947.

Table 790.—Local Government, N.S.W., Receipts from Central Government.*

Year.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Newcastle.	Country Municipalities.	Shires.	County Councils.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1921	29,344	2,030	25,864	331,173	...	388,411
1931	197,604	11,276	142,900	828,828	...	1,180,608
1936	1,135,263	268,853	902,063	2,399,043	800	4,706,022
1937	682,418	146,792	678,434	2,349,583	926	3,858,153
1938	543,475	69,120	907,288	2,439,849	1,962	3,961,694
1939	631,278	96,723	768,009	2,244,106	5,832	3,745,948
1940	480,145	82,828	462,458	1,961,944	6,964	2,994,339
1944	133,080	23,429	174,031	1,083,558	20,630	1,434,728
1945	129,249	18,536	172,473	1,068,380	48,552	1,437,190
1946	100,292	20,897	165,070	1,314,744	61,868	1,662,871
1947	136,896	18,996	175,838	1,446,002	40,863	1,818,595

* Including amounts to be disbursed by councils as agents for the Government.

A classification of moneys paid by the Government to local governing bodies, showing broadly the objects of expenditure, is given in the next table. Unemployment relief moneys form the largest constituent of those classified as other ordinary services up to 1940. A large proportion of such moneys was spent on road works and smaller sums on parks, baths, beaches and other services. Payments to water supply and sewerage funds include substantial contributions towards the capital cost of new works.

**Table 791.—Local Government, N.S.W., Receipts from Central Government*;
Objects.**

Year.	Ordinary Services.			Trading Funds.		Total.
	Endowment.	Main Roads.	Other.	Electricity, Gas and Abattoirs.	Water and Sewerage.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1931	149,533	1,028,486		312	2,277	1,180,608
1936	149,875	1,064,365	3,439,597	5,033	47,152	4,706,022
1937	175,425	1,313,912	2,213,627	2,949	152,240	3,858,153
1938	177,950	1,380,348	1,954,384	10,705	438,307	3,961,694
1939	177,500	1,371,526	1,811,156	18,761	367,005	3,745,948
1940	177,000	1,779,662	801,519	29,158	207,000	2,994,339
1944	178,188	880,045	267,114	18,880	90,501	1,434,728
1945	177,338	900,714	208,473	22,131	128,534	1,437,190
1946	179,912	1,146,516	177,767	14,394	144,282	1,662,871
1947	178,108	1,281,647	218,589	25,171	115,080	1,818,595

* Including amounts paid to councils for disbursement as agents for the Government.

LOAN FINANCES OF LOCAL GOVERNING BODIES.

Long term borrowing by local governing bodies in New South Wales is classified for statistical purposes under three headings: (i) *Loans, i.e.*, amounts raised by the sale of debentures and inscribed stock to private individuals and financial institutions, mostly banks and life assurance societies; (ii) *Government Advances*, comprising repayable advances in cash and the cost of works and services performed or materials supplied by the State for which councils are liable; and (iii) *Time Payment Debts*, known also as deferred payment debts, relating generally to plant and property acquired by hire purchase and sometimes to work performed under terms of extended payment.

BORROWING POWERS.

Under the Local Government Act loans may be raised by four methods, *viz.*, by limited overdraft and by renewal, ordinary, and special loans. The Governor's approval is required for all loan raisings with the exception of limited overdrafts. Loans may be expended only for the specific purposes approved by the Governor, or for repaying principal of the loan. The Minister, however, may consent to the residue of a loan, after completion of all approved works, being expended on further works of the same kind.

Limited overdrafts may be obtained for any purpose upon which a council is authorised to expend a fund (except a trust fund) or for any purpose to which moneys raised by ordinary loan may be applied. The amount of overdraft may not exceed half the income (exclusive of government grants other than endowment) in the preceding year of the fund in respect of which it is obtained.

Renewal loans are for the repayment or renewal of existing loans and the payment of incidental expenses of such renewals.

Ordinary loans may be raised for the following purposes: complying with an order as to boundary works; discharging liabilities under verdicts of legal tribunals and liabilities transferred upon alteration of boundaries; purchase of road making machinery and equipment; establishing sanitary and garbage services, road punts and ferries and approaches thereto, and electricity, gas, water supply, sewerage and drainage works; making advances for sewerage connections; erecting houses and other buildings for sale or lease; making advances for housing; providing services in relation to public health, national fitness and libraries; and protecting people and property from warlike attack. An ordinary loan may also be raised for any other work or service in respect of which the Minister has agreed to make a supplementary advance.

Special loans are those which do not fall within the other three categories. Notice must be given of a proposal to raise a special loan and ratepayers have the right, by a petition of at least 25 per cent. of those in the area concerned, to demand that a poll be taken as to whether they approve of the loan and whether the loan rate (if any) shall be on the unimproved or the improved capital value.

The limitation placed upon borrowing provides that a municipality may not borrow any money which will cause the total amount owing for all loans and for time payment contracts to exceed 20 per cent. of the unimproved capital value of ratable land in the area. In a shire no limitation is prescribed on borrowing by way of ordinary loans, but the total amount owing for special loans and time payment contracts may not exceed in the aggregate three times the income of the shire in the preceding year. In calculating the above limits a loan, or part thereof may be excluded from the balances owing if the loan works are income-producing.

A limited overdraft is secured upon the income of the fund for which the overdraft is raised and a renewal, ordinary or special loan is secured, firstly upon the income of the fund to which the loan belongs and, secondly, upon the income of the council arising from any source.

The Treasurer is empowered, on the recommendation of the Minister, to guarantee the repayment of loans raised by the municipalities situated within the Western Division (also the municipalities of Balranald and Nyngan) and by county councils engaged in the supply of water or electricity services. The amount of guaranteed loans outstanding was £892,168 at 30th June, 1950.

Loans, other than limited overdrafts, are repayable in accordance with the terms as approved by the Governor. Unless a loan is repayable by instalments at yearly or half-yearly intervals, a sinking fund must be established to which appropriations are made in each year and to which interest earnings are credited.

County councils may raise loans if expressly authorised under the powers delegated by constituent councils. They are not subject to the limitation of borrowing imposed on municipalities and shires.

In addition, councils may accept advances from ratepayers and enter into time payment contracts, subject to certain restrictions.

A ratepayer's advance may be accepted for the purpose of carrying out necessary works applied for by the ratepayer. The maximum amount of any such advance is £500 and the total liability for ratepayers' advances is restricted to 10 per cent. of the total revenue in the preceding year. The rate of interest payable may not exceed 4 per cent. per annum and repayments may not extend beyond ten years.

Time payment contracts may be entered into to pay for purchases and works by instalments spread over a period of years. However, liabilities of this nature may not be incurred if the total amount owing under existing time payment contracts and loans exceeds 20 per cent. of the unimproved capital value of ratable lauds in the case of a municipality, or three times the preceding year's income in the case of a shire. In a particular fund the annual charges payable under time payment contracts may not exceed 10 per cent. of the income of that fund.

LOAN EXPENDITURE.

The following table shows particulars of the expenditure by local governing bodies in 1946 and 1947 from the proceeds of loans raised by the sale of debentures and inscribed stock, repayable Government advances and time payment debts. Expenditure from inter-fund loans is omitted, though included in particulars shown in previous tables relating to trading funds.

Table 792.—Local Government, N.S.W., Loan Expenditure.

Object.	Year 1946.				Year 1947.			
	Loan Expenditure.		Government Advances and Time Payment Debts.	Total.	Loan Expenditure		Government Advances and Time Payment Debts.	Total.
	Municipalities and Shires	County Councils.			Municipalities and Shires	County Councils.		
Ordinary Services—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Roads, Bridges, etc. ...	249,775	...	750	250,525	916,077	...	2,312	918,389
Parks, Baths, etc. ...	20,079	...	1,600	21,679	125,561	...	...	125,561
Public Markets ...	10,733	...	500	11,233	11,514	...	...	11,514
Housing Construction...	107,232	...	...	107,232	211,280	...	...	211,280
Advances for Homes ...	22,587	...	...	22,587	116,750	...	...	116,750
Plant and Property ...	203,868	1,154	16,886	221,908	475,114	...	11,888	487,002
Other ...	9,959	...	1,704	11,723	38,671	1,019	1,609	41,299
	624,233	1,154	21,500	646,887	1,894,967	1,019	15,809	1,911,795
Trading Undertakings—								
Electricity ...	421,556	222,943	9,393	653,892	846,816	574,835	2,641	1,424,292
Gas ...	18,080	...	168	18,248	40,264	...	...	40,264
Water ...	148,735	104,588	5,829	259,152	113,939	143,900	1,885	259,724
Sewerage ...	12,361	...	3,739	16,100	65,097	1,490	...	66,587
Abattoirs ...	13,613	...	...	13,613	51,437	...	...	51,437
Ice Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,238,578	328,685	40,629	1,607,892	3,012,520	721,244	20,335	3,754,099

* Includes Grafton and South Grafton Water Board.

The expenditure from repayable Government advances amounted to £11,692 in 1946 and £6,965 in 1947, whilst time payment debts incurred amounted to £28,937 and £13,370 in the respective years.

The distribution of "Ordinary Services" expenditure as shown in the table is approximate. Only new expenditure on works and services is included, repayments of old loans, Government advances or time payment debts from borrowed funds being excluded.

The loan, etc., expenditure of the local governing bodies in New South Wales in various years since 1929 is shown below.

Table 793.—Local Government, N.S.W., Loan Expenditure.

Year.	Municipalities and Shires.					County Councils. †	Total.
	Metropolitan.		Greater New-castle.	Country.			
	City of Sydney. *	Suburbs.		Muni- cipalities.	Shires.		
£thousand.							

LOAN EXPENDITURE.

1929	1,235	885	238	222	294	2,556	5,430
1931	185	516	25	75	62	58	921
1936	106	244	36	136	159	33	714
1937	138	808	156	717	686	469	2,974
1938	118	651	140	1,054	690	478	3,131
1939	158	383	171	763	568	1,114	3,157
1940	127	364	142	547	318	1,218	2,716
1944	8	15	80	239	30	84	456
1945	60	39	58	87	114	190	548
1946	2	335	89	438	375	328	1,567
1947	7	1,042	143	1,006	815	721	3,734

EXPENDITURE FROM GOVERNMENT ADVANCES.

1936	...	50	7	223	41	...	321
1937	...	29	...	27	12	...	68
1938	...	10	...	11	5	...	26
1939	...	4	...	11	14	10	39
1940	...	7	...	6	...	...	13
1944	...	...	...	1	10	13	24
1945	...	...	...	3	1	...	4
1946	...	...	...	5	6	1	12
1947	...	...	...	2	5	...	7

TIME PAYMENT DEBTS CONTRACTED.

1936	...	15	2	4	30	...	51
1937	...	18	...	12	29	...	59
1938	...	9	...	13	47	14	83
1939	...	1	...	15	44	15	75
1940	...	9	...	9	37	2	57
1944	...	5	...	29	4	...	38
1945	...	7	...	2	6	...	15
1946	...	...	...	8	20	1	29
1947	...	...	...	3	10	...	13

* Exclusive of Electricity Undertaking (now Sydney County Council).

† Includes the Sydney County Council and the Grafton and South Grafton Water Board.

LOAN AND OTHER LONG-TERM INDEBTEDNESS.

At 31st December, 1947 the *gross* loan debt on account of debentures and inscribed stock issued by local governing bodies in New South Wales totalled £44,523,777, against which were held sinking funds balances of £10,307,348. The *net* loan debt therefore amounted to £34,216,429, and this, with amounts owing for repayable Government advances, £768,255 and time payment debts £45,604, represented a total net long-term indebtedness of £35,030,288.

Table 794.—Local Government, N.S.W., Long-term Debt, 1947.

Local Bodies.	Loan Debt.			Govern- ment Advances.	Time Payment Debts.	Total (net Debt).
	Gross Amount.	Less Sinking Fund.	Net Amount.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Municipalities—						
Sydney, City ...	10,235,029	5,470,208	4,764,821	...	...	4,764,821
Suburbs ...	3,427,189	1,005	3,426,184	56,386	11,581	3,494,151
Newcastle, Greater	1,105,375	...	1,105,375	1,745	...	1,107,120
Country ...	7,888,615	19,848	7,868,767	478,781	12,343	8,350,891
	22,656,208	5,491,061	17,165,147	536,912	23,924	17,725,983
Shires ...	3,161,326	2,500	3,158,826	151,703	21,680	3,332,209
	25,817,534	5,493,561	20,323,973	688,615	45,604	21,058,192
County Councils* ...	18,706,243	4,813,787	13,892,456	79,640	...	13,972,096
Total ...	44,523,777	10,307,348	34,216,429	768,255	45,604	35,030,288

* Includes Grafton and South Grafton Water Board.

The gross loan debt at 31st December, 1947, consisted of £A35,992,071 owing in Australia, £stg6,811,600 owing in London and \$8,371,000 owing in New York. Throughout these tables the Australian and London loans have been included in Australian and sterling currencies, respectively, and the New York loan has been converted at the rate of \$4.8665 to the £1. The London loans were owing by the City of Sydney £1,811,600, and Sydney County Council £5,000,000, and the New York loan by Sydney County Council.

Practically all the loan debts owing by councils under the Local Government Act are repayable by half-yearly instalments and consequently their accumulated sinking funds are small. On the other hand, most of the loans of the City of Sydney and Sydney County Council were floated for fixed terms with provision for sinking funds and thus these two bodies have accumulated large sinking funds. At the end of 1947 they were equivalent to 53 per cent. and 30 per cent. of the respective loan debts.

The following table shows the net loan debt under the several groups of councils at the end of various years since 1921; also the balances owing for repayable Government advances and time payment debts since 1936.

Table 795.—Local Government, N.S.W., Net Long-term Debt.

At 31st December.	Municipalities and Shires.					County Councils.†	Net Amount of Loans Outstand- ing.	
	Metropolitan.		City of Greater Newcastle.	Country.				
	City of Sydney.*	Suburbs.		Municipali- ties.	Shires.			
£thousand.								

NET LOAN DEBT.

1921	4,389	1,253	226	507	83	3,510	9,968
1931	8,095	5,836	1,000	1,724	1,410	13,323	31,388
1936	7,329	4,557	831	1,246	1,210	12,392	27,565
1937	7,066	5,091	940	2,051	1,916	12,579	29,643
1938	6,854	5,167	958	5,371	2,536	12,928	33,814
1939	6,725	5,068	1,232	6,345	2,978	13,732	36,080
1940	6,839	4,904	1,296	6,863	3,056	14,618	37,576
1942	6,111	4,017	1,200	6,643	2,786	14,291	35,048
1943	5,737	3,526	1,150	6,464	2,541	14,035	33,453
1944	5,735	3,074	1,087	6,382	2,360	13,730	32,368
1945	4,972	2,647	1,051	5,703	2,004	14,253	30,630
1946	4,801	2,766	1,063	6,115	2,353	14,079	31,177
1947	4,765	3,426	1,105	7,869	3,159	13,892	34,216

GOVERNMENT ADVANCES.

1936	...	377	80	4,726	658	70	5,911
1937	...	374	71	4,668	683	130	5,926
1938	...	320	64	1,636	595	...	2,615
1939	...	283	54	1,110	393	10	1,850
1940	...	241	44	697	320	9	1,311
1942	...	160	26	641	268	14	1,109
1943	...	123	20	607	220	15	985
1944	...	101	13	577	236	23	950
1945	...	81	8	489	199	82	859
1946	...	67	4	461	196	81	809
1947	...	56	2	479	152	79	768

TIME PAYMENT DEBTS.

1936	...	113	3	47	62	10	235
1937	...	103	2	36	58	9	208
1938	...	92	1	36	87	18	234
1939	...	78	1	30	94	20	223
1940	...	70	1	39	111	17	238
1942	...	60	10	16	29	10	125
1943	...	46	8	15	26	7	102
1944	...	31	7	20	20	5	83
1945	...	24	6	15	18	2	65
1946	...	16	5	18	33	...	72
1947	...	12	...	12	22	...	46

* Exclusive of Loans of Electricity Undertaking (now Sydney County Council).

† Includes the Sydney County Council and the Grafton and South Grafton Water Board.

Between 1936 and 1940 councils were carrying out extensive loan works programmes, but part of the increase in the net loan liability related to loans raised to repay debt to the Government for water and sewerage works. The principal outstanding in respect of such loans was £3,194,827

at the end of 1939. Repayments of loans greatly exceeded new raisings during the war years, when little was spent on public works.

The net long-term indebtedness at the end of 1947 was distributed as follows:—Electricity works, £15,337,865 (44 per cent.); abattoirs, £261,552; gasworks, £159,867; water supply, £4,763,420 (13 per cent.); sewerage, £2,670,305 (8 per cent.); ice works, £2,350; and general works such as roads, bridges, buildings, parks and reserves, baths, plant, property, etc., £11,834,929 (34 per cent.).

The following comparative table shows the amount of indebtedness under each of these headings since 1936:—

Table 796.—Local Government, N.S.W., Net Long-term Debt According to Services.

At 31st December.	Ordinary Services. *	Electricity Fund.	Gas Fund.	Abattoir Fund.	Water Supply Fund.	Sewerage Fund.	Total.
£thousand.							
NET LOAN DEBT.							
1936	13,683	13,723	27	...	60	72	27,565
1937	14,780	13,974	24	...	434	430	29,642
1938	15,272	14,251	22	...	2,288	1,981	33,814
1939	15,403	15,249	21	98	2,907	2,402	36,080
1940	15,343	16,118	21	100	3,377	2,617	37,576
1942	13,208	15,372	34	103	3,725	2,606	35,048
1943	12,060	14,908	29	126	3,755	2,575	33,453
1944	11,304	14,612	56	148	3,708	2,540	32,368
1945	9,837	14,345	52	173	3,719	2,502	30,630†
1946	10,011(a)	14,488	106	187	3,887	2,496	31,177†
1947	11,605(b)	15,326	158	262	4,277	2,586	34,216†

GOVERNMENT ADVANCES.

1936	1,043	19	2	...	3,307	1,540	5,911
1937	1,056	17	1	...	3,329	1,523	5,926
1938	951	16	1	...	1,357	290	2,615
1939	730	15	1	...	878	226	1,850
1940	625	13	1	...	575	97	1,311
1942	430	11	2	...	577	89	1,109
1943	347	10	2	...	538	88	985
1944	310	7	2	...	545	86	959
1945	257	6	2	...	509	85	859
1946	219	5	2	...	497	86	809
1947	190	6	2	...	486	84	768

TIME PAYMENT DEBTS.

1936	214	21	...	...	...	...	235
1937	186	19	...	...	3	...	208
1938	197	30	...	...	5	2	234
1939	190	25	...	...	8	...	223
1940	195	21	...	...	8	13	237
1942	106	12	...	...	7	...	125
1943	84	9	...	...	7	1	101
1944	64	14	...	...	5	...	83
1945	52	10	...	...	2	1	65
1946	55	15	...	...	1	1	72
1947	40	5	...	...	...	1	46

* Includes loans for housing construction and advances to home builders (a) £272,301 and (b) £596,305.
† Includes Ice Works Trading Funds: £1,737 in 1945; £2,496 in 1946 and £2,350 in 1947.

REDEMPTION OF DEBT.

Amounts applied in each year to the redemption of loans, as shown in the following table, include direct repayments to lenders where loans, etc., are repayable by yearly or half-yearly instalments and, where loans are of fixed term, they comprise credits to sinking funds in the form of contributions from revenue account and interest earnings on accumulated investments which are generally credited direct to sinking fund accounts. Repayments of loans from sinking funds and from renewal or conversion loans are not included.

Table 797.—Local Government, N.S.W., Redemption of Long-term Debt.

Year.	Provisions for Repayment of Loans.						Repay- ment of Other Debt.*	Total.
	Metropolitan.		City of Greater Newcastle.	Country.		County Councils.		
	City of Sydney.	Suburban M'cipalities		M'cipalities	Shires.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1936	139,519	405,569	60,761	131,247	108,943	664,827	266,717	1,777,583
1937	479,498	447,626	67,586	141,098	135,859	267,786	255,429	1,794,882
1938	267,553	503,988	81,075	172,865	174,387	281,901	252,011	1,733,780
1939	310,201	509,227	88,996	204,671	208,957	305,846	232,265	1,860,163
1940	349,259	525,353	108,479	229,399	233,532	297,979	203,114	1,947,115
1944	305,183	448,650	105,692	233,245	229,837	458,455	127,342	1,908,404
1945	312,508	435,373	111,131	204,937	214,037	458,235	103,334	1,839,555
1946	319,008	428,366	116,950	209,325	224,202	487,090	81,780	1,866,721
1947	388,189	475,560	107,899	242,426	334,135	591,976	77,569	2,217,754

* Government Advances and Time Payment Debts (*e.g.*, £51,761 and £25,808, respectively, in 1947).

Fluctuations in the amounts shown as repayments in the City of Sydney are due to the inclusion of special items, *viz.*, the proceeds of sales of resumed property when invested for repayment of loans at maturity, and transfers to revenue account of surplus sinking fund accumulations in respect of matured loans.

The Sydney County Council has in some years expended cash accumulated in trading operations in the retirement of substantial amounts of debentures, occasioning fluctuations in repayments by county councils.

MUNICIPAL AND SHIRE ELECTIONS.

The local government electoral system in New South Wales is described on page 893.

The ordinary triennial elections of 84 municipal and 127 shire councils were held on 6th December, 1947. In respect of the remaining councils elections were postponed by reason of the amalgamation of areas shortly

before that date, or the pending amalgamation of areas. For these councils elections on the basis of the new united areas were held in 1948; *viz.*, Uralla Shire on 4th September, City of Greater Wollongong on 9th October, and areas in the County of Cumberland (34 municipalities and 5 shires) and City of Blue Mountains on 4th December.

Information relating to the election of 120 municipal and 133 shire councils on the foregoing dates in 1947 and 1948 is contained in the following table:—

Table 798.—Municipal and Shire Elections, 1947 and 1948.

Particulars.	Municipalities.				Shires.	Total.
	Metropolitan Area.		City of Greater New- castle.	Country.		
	City of Sydney.	Suburban.				
Electors Enrolled—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Ratepayers	18,501	304,972	31,423	147,326	252,996	755,218
Other	143,997	707,322	63,211	251,022	307,357	1,472,909
Total Electors ...	162,498	1,012,294	94,634	398,348	560,353	2,228,127
Aldermen or Councillors—						
Elected after Contest ...	30	327	21	839	596	1,813
Returned Unopposed ...	...	34	...	57	340	431
Vacant Seats ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	2
Total in Full Councils	30	361	21	896	938	2,246
Contested Elections—						
Seats	30	327	21	839	596	1,813
Candidates	114	807	57	1,589	1,198	3,765
Electors Enrolled ...	162,498	930,824	94,634	390,785	434,426	2,013,167
Electors who Voted—						
Formally	115,088	633,607	67,334	265,650	272,528	1,354,207
Informally	6,896	49,900	5,901	21,946	13,597	98,240
Total Voters	121,984	683,507	73,235	287,596	286,125	1,452,447
Proportion of—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ratepayers to Electors						
Enrolled... ..	11.4	30.1	33.2	37.0	45.1	33.9
Voters to Electors... ..	75.1	73.4	77.4	73.6	65.9	72.1
Formal to Total Votes ...	94.3	92.7	91.9	92.4	95.2	93.2

The elections were held for 253 councils. In the election of 141 councils all seats were contested and in 17 (6 country municipalities and 11 shires) all candidates were returned unopposed. Those for which some but not all seats were contested numbered 95, consisting of 8 suburban and 3 country municipalities and 84 shires. No candidate offered for one seat on each of two shire councils.

METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE.

The Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board controls the water supply and sewerage services in the County of Cumberland. The Board's jurisdiction extends to a large district outside the County of Cumberland and embraces a strip of territory extending along the South Coast beyond Wollongong to Lake Illawarra.

The Board is composed of seven members. Two members, the president and vice-president, are appointed by the Governor for a period of five years, and five members are elected by the aldermen and councillors of local areas concerned and hold office for four years. For the purposes of the elections, the municipalities and shires have been grouped into five constituencies and one member is elected by aldermen and councillors of each group.

The catchment areas of the Sydney water supply are the Nepean 347 square miles, Woronora 29 square miles, and Warragamba 3,383 square miles. The water storage capacity of the system is 125,144 million gallons. There are 94 service reservoirs in the area reticulated, with a total capacity of 539,329,000 gallons.

The following table shows particulars of services administered by the Board in various years since 1921:—

Table 799.—Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board Services.

Year ended (30th June).	Water Supply.				Sewerage.		Length of Stormwater Drains.
	Premises Supplied.	Length of Mains.	Consumption.		Premises Connected.	Length of Sewers.	
			During Year.	Daily Average.			
No.	miles.	million gallons.		No.	miles.		
1921	221,886	*	17,701	48.5	148,923	1,197	64
1931	308,657	*	30,803	84.4	204,772	1,871	76
1941	368,700	4,541.7	27,643	75.7	270,887	2,705	88
1945	374,660†	4,615.0	41,107	112.6	281,957†	2,760	93
1946	378,277†	4,656.8	44,437	121.7	283,364†	2,780	99
1947	387,980†	4,743.3	47,874	131.2	287,098†	2,805	117
1948	400,615†	4,817.2	44,682	122.1	291,069†	2,829	129
1949	414,893†	4,893.8	47,925	131.3	294,822†	2,855	153

* Comparable figures not available.

† Improved properties for which service is available. Records revised in 1945.

General rates for water and sewerage are levied on the assessed annual value of the premises. The rate for water was 9½d. in the £1 from 1934-35 to 1947-48 and 9½d. in 1948-49 and 1949-50. For sewerage the rate of 8½d. in the £1 from 1934-35 was increased to 9½d. in 1947-48 and was 9½d. in 1948-49 and 1949-50.

The charge for water supplied by meter for gardens, livestock, and trade purposes was 1s. 2d. per thousand gallons from 1933-34 until 1947-48 and 1s. 6d. in 1948-49 and 1949-50. Water is supplied without a meter to areas, mostly small gardens, not exceeding 1,000 square feet for a special fee which was increased from 8s. to 10s. per annum in 1948-49.

Stormwater drainage rates are fixed in each area, so as to yield the revenue required to meet expenses, interest and sinking fund charges, or the Board may arrange that the council of the area pay from its general fund a sum equivalent to the proceeds of a rate. The maximum rate is 3d. per £1 on the assessed annual value.

The capital debt of the Board at 30th June, 1949, amounted to £54,796,901, against which were balances in loan repayment sinking fund totalling £2,261,975.

**Table 800.—Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board,
Capital Debt at 30th June, 1949.**

Particulars.	Water.	Sewerage.	Drainage.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Due to State Government—				
Loan Funds	8,859,032	3,660,357	...	12,519,389
Special Advances	3,374,869	1,533,195	...	4,908,064*
Total to State	12,233,901	5,193,552	...	17,427,453
Loans raised by Board	23,068,209	13,367,559	933,680	37,369,448
Less Sinking Fund	1,243,879	946,021	72,075	2,261,975
Net Loan Debt	21,824,330	12,421,538	861,605	35,107,473
Total Net Capital Debt ...	34,058,231	17,615,090	861,605	52,534,926

* Includes unemployment relief loans, £519,263.

The Board is required to pay interest on its debt to the State and also a proportion of exchange and sinking fund charges payable on the public debt of the State. The rates of interest on unemployment relief loans are from 3 to 4 per cent. and on other loans and advances from the State, 3½ per cent.

The Board, with the approval of the Governor, may raise its own loans, but the debt so incurred in respect of any of its services must not exceed 20 per cent. of the unimproved value of the lands ratable for that service. A sinking fund provision of 10s. per cent. is required in respect of such loans.

The authority to raise loans was granted in 1925, but the Board's first loan was not floated until July, 1928. In the intervening years the Treasury advanced moneys for the construction of works, and these advances, amounting to £6,495,000, were to be repaid by annual instalments of £324,750 over a period of twenty years from 1st January, 1930. The amount outstanding at 30th June, 1938 was £5,196,000. Then it was arranged that repayment should be spread over 40 years and be made from revenue by annual instalments of £243,314 including principal and interest.

At 30th June, 1949, the amounts outstanding in respect of loans floated by the Board included £A2,500,000 at 4 per cent. outstanding in London, and £1,213,398 (dollars converted at \$4.8665 to £1) at 5½ per cent. outstanding in New York. An amount of £33,656,050 was outstanding in Australia, nominal rates of interest being as follows:—

Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.
£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£
3 4 0	1,500,000	3 12 6	1,850,000	4 7 6	1,000,000
3 5 0	9,861,500	3 15 0	999,700	4 9 1	250,000
3 6 3	2,900,000	4 0 0	5,120,000	4 10 0	1,500,000
3 7 6	1,998,700	4 2 6	1,000,000	4 16 10	900,000
3 8 9	1,451,400	4 3 9	824,750		
3 11 3	1,000,000	4 5 0	1,500,000	Total ...	33,656,050

Receipts from new loan raisings in Australia amounted to £3,845,000 in 1948-49, of which £2,695,000 bears interest at £3 5s. per cent. and £1,150,000 at £3 6s. 3d. per cent.

The following statement shows particulars of the financial transactions relating to the services controlled by the Metropolitan Board in various years since 1920-21:—

Table 801.—Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board Finances.

Year ended 30th June.	Capital Indebtedness.	Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses and Management.	Net Revenue.	Interest on Capital.	Ex-change.	Debt Re-demption.	Surplus.
WATER SUPPLY (£).								
1921	10,323,252	855,751	347,298	508,453	473,890	...	...	34,563
1931	23,381,090	1,672,954	456,474	1,216,480	1,062,981	93,921	58,010	1,568
1939	26,690,265	1,815,089	603,270	1,211,813	974,982	64,440	149,954	22,428
1944	28,459,359	2,189,076	816,923	1,372,753	1,070,305	68,202	203,174	31,072
1945	28,307,128	2,276,922	907,837	1,369,085	1,053,283	67,684	235,304	12,814
1946	28,767,586	2,376,692	982,010	1,394,682	1,069,116	63,074	254,065	5,427
1947	30,091,515	2,506,085	1,090,618	1,415,467	1,091,373	65,141	241,675	17,278
1948	32,220,977	2,562,670	1,123,517	1,439,153	1,137,978	60,301	240,069	805
1949	35,302,110	2,878,023	1,351,349	1,526,674	1,206,445	56,603	261,209	2,417
SEWERAGE (£).								
1921*	7,329,632	615,615	229,441	386,174	341,675	...	...	44,499
1931	14,440,475	979,389	247,896	731,493	694,575	63,944	39,674	(—)66,700
1939	16,018,586	1,067,755	340,236	727,519	612,854	32,165	85,726	(—) 3,226
1944	17,243,266	1,370,968	523,898	847,070	683,346	39,506	115,843	8,375
1945	17,165,633	1,379,075	533,969	845,106	672,644	39,212	142,484	(—) 9,234
1946	17,456,989	1,398,300	551,953	846,347	674,856	38,529	131,297	1,665
1947	17,771,447	1,445,285	615,771	829,514	683,411	38,135	124,847	(—)16,879
1948	18,029,075	1,554,141	689,004	865,137	688,317	36,111	130,287	10,422
1949	18,561,111	1,691,343	809,284	882,059	688,997	34,571	136,609	21,882
DRAINAGE (£).								
1931	699,450	51,745	11,516	40,229	33,880	2,624	1,872	1,853
1939	1,060,890	43,850	13,910	29,940	41,389	1,869	5,884	(—)19,202
1944	862,256	73,996	24,751	49,245	36,538	2,279	4,929	5,499
1945	860,903	75,300	25,633	49,667	35,976	2,272	7,651	3,768
1946	899,805	77,175	27,146	50,029	36,400	2,272	7,670	3,678
1947	923,693	80,202	32,624	47,578	37,275	2,272	7,831	200
1948	935,042	81,075	34,799	47,176	37,348	2,271	5,580	1,977
1949	933,680	83,946	38,527	45,419	36,507	2,272	5,646	994

* Includes particulars of Drainage Branch.

The working expenses shown in the table include charges made annually for the renewal of works. Such charges amounted to £264,182 in 1947-48 and to £274,182 in 1948-49, including in each year £23,456 written-off

expenditure on renewals from loan funds which had been temporarily capitalised. The balance of the charges was transferred to renewals reserve account, which received additional credits of £2,951 in 1947-48 and £3,624 in 1948-49, mainly from revenue surpluses. Actual expenditure on renewals amounted to £107,832 in 1947-48 and £175,088 in 1948-49, and the balance held in renewals reserve was £1,403,529 at 30th June, 1949.

THE HUNTER DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE.

The first water supply works of the Lower Hunter were constructed by the Government under the provisions of the Country Towns Water Supply and Sewerage Act of 1880. In 1892 control of the works was transferred to the Hunter District Water Board.

Water is obtained mainly from a dam of 5,000 million gallons capacity on the Chichester River and the catchment area is 76 square miles. This supply is supplemented by water extracted from sandbeds lying to the north of the Hunter River estuary. The source of water is rainfall on the sandbeds, which are about 50 square miles in extent. A continuous yield of 15 million gallons per day is expected from an area of 30 square miles being worked at present. There are 53 service reservoirs with a total capacity of 105,927,000 gallons.

Particulars relating to the water supply and sewerage services of the Board at intervals since 1921 are shown below:—

Table 802.—Hunter District Water and Sewerage, Particulars of Services.

Year ended 30th June.	Water Supply.				Sewerage.	
	Premises Supplied.	Length of Mains.	Consumption.		Properties Connected.	Length of Sewer.
			During Year.	Daily Average.		
	No.	miles.	Million gallons.		No.	miles.
1921	25,874	463	1,711	4·7	12,218	148
1931	42,631	861	2,905	8·0	21,471	200
1945	53,546	1,070	6,413	17·6	36,802	575
1946	54,489	1,068	6,413	17·6	37,820	579
1947	55,914	1,134	6,900	18·9	39,075	586
1948	57,900	1,170	6,775	18·5	40,451	596
1949	60,259	1,202	6,951	19·0	42,028	601

The Hunter District Water Board consists of seven members. The president and vice-president are appointed by the Governor for a maximum period of seven years, and five members are elected by the councils of constituent municipalities and shires and hold office for four years.

The net capital debt of the Board at 30th June, 1949 was £7,266,035, *viz.*, £3,084,348 owing to the State Government, and loans raised by the Board, £4,181,687. The gross amount owing in respect of loans was £4,350,000, but this was offset by £168,313 held in sinking fund for repayment.

The Board is authorised, with the Governor's approval, to obtain bank overdrafts and to raise loans, locally or overseas, for the construction of additional works, the renewal of loans and the repayment of indebtedness

to the State or any financial institution. The State Government will guarantee loans raised by the Board and the Board must establish sinking funds to provide for their repayment in accordance with the terms of the Governor's approval.

Water and sewerage rates are levied on the assessed annual value. Since 1936-37 the sewerage rate has been 15d. in the £1 on premises and 12d. on vacant land. The water rate was 12d. on premises and 9d. on vacant land from 1936-37 to 1947-48, and 15d. and 12d., respectively in 1948-49 and again in 1949-50. Unless fixed by special agreement the charge for water by meter is 1s. 3d. per 1,000 gallons. A stormwater drainage rate of 3d. in the £1 on the assessed annual value of areas drained was reduced to 2d. in the £1 after 1947-48.

The Board is required to pay interest and sinking fund charges on its loans, and to pay interest on its debt to the State at the rate of 3½ per cent. together with a proportion of the exchange and sinking fund charges payable on the public debt of the State.

Particulars of the finances of the Hunter District Water Board in various years since 1920-21 are shown in the following table:—

Table 803.—Hunter District Water, Sewerage and Drainage, Finances.

Year ended 30th June.	Capital Debt.	Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses and Management.	Interest on Loan Capital.	Exchange.	Sinking Fund.	Surplus.
WATER SUPPLY (£).							
1921	1,472,074	116,320	59,895	35,556	...	...	20,869
1931	2,847,998	235,325	77,706	144,720	15,578	8,117	(—) 10,796
1939	2,969,881	246,845	104,084	105,201	13,275	13,407	10,878
1945	4,235,703	311,202	157,765	148,350	11,131	25,443	(—) 31,487
1946	4,363,202	313,459	127,939	155,831	10,734	26,567	(—) 7,612
1947	4,551,502	333,165	144,455	157,984	10,524	27,455	(—) 7,253
1948	4,757,073	355,528	159,912	162,895	9,336	29,547	(—) 6,162
1949	4,946,032	421,849	210,616	170,370	8,414	31,990	459
SEWERAGE (£).							
1921	590,790	32,164	16,007	25,328	...	...	(—) 9,171
1931	1,234,476	91,158	37,630	34,886	9,756	5,083	3,803
1939	1,481,185	123,544	56,070	54,943	6,620	6,522	(—) 611
1945	2,251,003	190,088	97,676	85,609	3,997	12,795	(—) 9,989
1946	2,302,257	189,739	79,422	86,782	3,855	13,188	6,492
1947	2,349,106	194,952	86,700	88,166	3,779	13,483	2,824
1948	2,398,127	200,725	93,211	89,745	3,353	14,125	291
1949	2,449,838	212,145	106,245	91,240	3,022	14,845	(—) 3,207
STORMWATER DRAINAGE (£).							
1931	634,326	...	...	...	...	...	...
1939	123,814	15,343	7,466	7,207	939	957	(—) 1,226
1945	121,278	19,195	9,556	5,295	516	801	3,027
1946	129,258	19,375	4,693	5,595	497	869	7,721
1947	138,156	20,073	4,976	5,187	485	902	8,523
1948	139,668	20,719	4,535	4,774	427	971	10,012
1949	134,007	14,875	8,797	4,463	369	975	271

Working expenses include amounts transferred from revenue to the renewals reserve account. Following three years in which no transfers were made, £23,000 was charged to the water supply fund and £4,000 to the sewerage fund in 1948-49. At 30th June, 1949 the renewals reserve account had a credit balance of £344,134.

FIRE BRIGADES.

A Board of Fire Commissioners, constituted under the Fire Brigades Act, controls the public services for the prevention and extinguishing of fires. Its jurisdiction extends over the City of Sydney and suburban municipalities, City of Newcastle, Broken Hill, and other municipalities, and shires in respect of towns contained in them. The Board consists of a president, appointed by the Governor for a term of five years, and seven members, elected for a term of three years, *viz.*, one by the councils of the Sydney and suburban municipalities and shires, one by the councils of the other incorporated areas to which the Act applies, three elected by the fire insurance companies, one by the members of volunteer fire brigades, and one by the permanent firemen.

The cost of the Board's services in each district was borne in the proportions of one-half by the insurance companies and one-quarter each by the State Government and the municipalities and shires concerned. As from 1st January, 1950 the proportion payable by the insurance companies was increased to three-quarters and that by the State and the local authorities was reduced to one-eighth each. Payments by the insurance companies are based on the amount of premiums payable in respect of fire risks within each district.

The Board establishes and maintains permanent fire brigades and authorises the constitution of volunteer brigades, which are subsidised out of the funds. In the metropolitan districts in 1948 the fire brigades comprised 993 officers and permanent firemen whose services are wholly at the Board's disposal and 289 volunteers. The country brigades consisted of 130 officers and permanent firemen and 1,678 volunteers. There is also a reserve corps.

The following table shows the revenue account of the Board of Fire Commissioners for the year 1948:—

Table 804.—Fire Brigades, Revenue Account, 1948.

Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	£		£
Subsidy from Government ...	204,248	Administration ...	23,235
Subsidy from Municipalities and Shires ...	204,248	Firemen including Volunteers—	
Subsidy from Fire Insurance Companies and Firms ...	408,496	Salaries ...	626,210
Other ...	17,878	Superannuation ...	45,921
		Equipment and Property Charges	33,856
		Maintenance and General ...	173,597
Total Revenue ...	£834,870	Total Expenditure ...	£902,819

In the Sydney fire district contributions by municipalities and shires in 1948 represented 8s. 1d. per £100 of assessed annual value of the ratable land, and contributions from insurance companies, and firms who insured goods with companies not registered in New South Wales represented 18.8 per cent. of the premiums.

The liabilities of the Board at the end of 1948 consisted of loan debt £100,500, accrued interest thereon £1,378, and bank overdraft £134,946; assets included land and buildings £468,986, fire appliances £400,678, and stocks on hand £105,492.

SOCIAL CONDITION

In New South Wales every adult citizen is enfranchised and has equal legal status. Education is compulsory, and in State schools is free. Conditions of employment, including wages and hours of work, are regulated under the industrial arbitration systems of the Commonwealth and the State. Insurance of workers against injury in the course of employment is compulsory. Standards of quality and purity of food, and of hygiene in its distribution, are prescribed. Both Governments afford financial assistance to home-builders, and under a joint agreement have undertaken the construction of dwellings. Conditions of tenancy are governed by State laws. Gambling, and the manufacture and sale of deleterious drugs and intoxicating liquors, are also controlled by the State.

Age, invalid and widows' pensions, war and service pensions, child endowment, and unemployment and sickness benefits are provided by the Commonwealth Government, which also pays hospital and certain other benefits for the treatment and prevention of sickness. There are State laws safeguarding the welfare of children, and in certain cases the State pays allowances for the children of necessitous parents. The State and religious bodies maintain institutions for orphaned and neglected children, aged and infirm persons, and the mentally afflicted. Public hospitals, friendly societies and numerous charitable, educational and health organisations are subsidised by the State; all mental hospitals (except one), and several public hospitals, are owned and controlled by the State.

An outline of the public health services is given in the chapter "Public Health."

STATUS OF WOMEN.

In New South Wales, women are enfranchised and may be elected to either House of the State and Commonwealth Parliaments or to the council of any shire or municipality. A woman may become a judge, magistrate, barrister, solicitor, or conveyancer; many women have been appointed justices of the peace, and some have entered the legal profession. Women are eligible for all university degrees, but are not usually ordained as ministers of religion. The State Jury Act, 1912-47, provides for voluntary enrolment of women as jurors from a date to be proclaimed.

About one-fifth of the members of registered trade unions of employees are women, though there are few unions composed entirely of women. The employment of women in factories and shops is regulated by the Factories and Shops Act.

Rates of wages payable to women in industry are determined under the industrial arbitration systems described elsewhere in this Year Book. Matters which may be determined by the industrial tribunals include claims that the same wage be paid to men and women performing the same work, or producing the same return of profit or value to their employer. The minimum wage for women is generally about 75 per cent. of the basic wage for men.

A legal age of marriage has not been defined; the average age at which women marry is about 24 years. The consent of a parent or guardian or, in the absence of such consent, of a court or magistrate is necessary to validate the marriage of minors. The wife of a British subject is deemed

to be a British subject throughout Australia. A woman who was a British subject resident in Australia at the time of her marriage to an alien may, while in Australia, retain her British nationality.

Under the Married Women's Property Act, 1901, a married woman is capable of holding, acquiring, or disposing of any real or personal property as her separate property in the same manner as if she were a *femme sole*. Her property is not liable for her husband's debts, and her earnings in any occupation apart from her husband's are her own. A wife, however, has no legal share of her husband's income, nor in any property acquired by their joint efforts after marriage, but the husband is liable for all necessary expenses of his wife and children. In matters relating to the guardianship of children, the mother has similar powers to those possessed by the father.

RELIGION.

In New South Wales there is no established church, and freedom of worship is accorded to all religious denominations. When the census is taken in Australia, there is no legal obligation to answer the question as to religion. A classification of the population according to religion, as recorded at the censuses of 1933 and 1947, is shown below; those not stating religion represented 12.4 and 11.1 per cent. of the total population at the respective censuses:—

Table 805.—Religion of the Population, N.S.W.—Census, 1933 and 1947.

Religion.	Number of Persons.		Proportion per cent. of Total stating Religion.	
	1933.	1947.	1933.	1947.
Christian—				
Church of England	1,143,493	1,293,964	49.63	48.78
Catholic, Roman (a)	489,163	268,496	24.14	25.52
Catholic (a)	66,943	408,497	11.18	9.88
Presbyterian	257,522	262,166	8.81	9.31
Methodist	203,042	246,876	1.30	1.32
Baptist	29,081	34,935	.88	.73
Congregational	20,274	10,331	.42	.41
Salvation Army	9,610	10,871	.38	.39
Church of Christ	8,658	10,260	2.35	2.52
Other Christian	54,203	66,763		
Total Christian	2,282,889	2,622,168	99.09	98.86
Non-Christian—				
Hebrew	10,305	13,194	.45	.50
Other	1,823	1,409	.08	.05
Indefinite, No Religion	8,796	15,537	.38	.59
No reply	297,034	332,530	...	...
Total Population	2,600,847	2,984,838	...	...

(a) So described on individual Census schedules.

SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES.

Social welfare services of the State Government include industrial hygiene services, industrial training and employment, and the social aid service under the control of the Minister for Labour and Industry and Social Welfare, as well as the child welfare services administered by the Minister for Education.

State systems of family allowances and widows' pensions were replaced in recent years by Commonwealth systems, though the State supplements widows' pensions by providing allowances for their children. Other important services provided by the Commonwealth are age pensions, invalid pensions, war pensions, maternity allowances, and unemployment, sickness and hospital benefits. These schemes, with the exception of war pensions and hospital benefits, are administered by the Commonwealth Department of Social Services.

The Commonwealth Government has entered into reciprocal agreements with other countries in relation to pensions and other social benefits.

GOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH AND SOCIAL AMELIORATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

The aggregate expenditure from revenue by the State and Commonwealth Governments on public health and social amelioration in New South Wales is shown below. The expenditure on public health, details of which are given in Table 848, is subject to the reservations noted in connection with that table.

Table 806.—Government Expenditure (from Revenue) on Public Health and Social Amelioration in New South Wales.*

Year ended 30th June.	Expenditure by State and Commonwealth in New South Wales on—							
	Public Health.	Social Ameliora- tion.	Public Health and Social Amelioration.					
			State.	Common- wealth.	Total.	Per head of population.		
						State.	Common- wealth.	Total.
£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1940	2,538,176	13,781,930	9,531,129	6,788,977	16,320,106	3 8 11	2 8 11	5 17 10
1941	2,587,575	14,274,082	9,652,619	7,209,038	16,861,657	3 9 2	2 11 5	6 0 7
1942	2,926,034	15,095,345	5,549,819	12,471,560	18,021,379	1 19 6	4 8 10	6 8 4
1943	3,230,875	16,649,146	4,996,728	14,883,293	19,880,021	1 15 1	5 4 1	6 19 2
1944	3,628,028	17,435,219	5,260,669	15,802,578	21,063,247	1 16 7	5 9 7	7 6 2
1945	3,768,647	17,424,535	5,254,887	15,938,295	21,193,182	1 16 3	5 9 4	7 5 7
1946	4,469,356	22,494,145	5,836,380	21,127,121	26,963,501	1 19 10	7 4 3	9 4 1
1947	6,303,027	24,527,950	6,321,474	24,509,503	30,830,977	2 2 8	8 4 7	10 7 3
1948	8,311,089	27,410,908	8,291,704	27,430,293	35,721,997	2 15 1	9 1 5	11 16 6
1949	9,959,594	31,937,210	9,520,147	32,376,657	41,896,804	3 2 1	10 10 1	13 12 2
1950	12,240,773	36,972,917	11,580,578	37,633,112	49,213,690	3 13 1	11 17 4	15 10 5

* Including Australian Capital Territory in respect of expenditure by the Commonwealth.

Expenditure by the State and Commonwealth on public health and social amelioration in 1949-50, viz., £49,213,690, was approximately three times as great as in 1939-40. The principal elements in the increase were subsidies to hospitals, an expansion in the scope of social services, and higher rates of pensions, etc.

Expenditure by the State under the heading "Social Amelioration" was only £2,003,576 in 1949-50, as compared with £6,992,953 in 1939-40. This decline was partly due to the increase in employment, and partly to the replacement of State family allowances and widows' pensions by Commonwealth schemes.

Commonwealth expenditure on age and invalid pensions, child endowment, etc., increased from £6,788,977 in 1939-40 (when it was confined

to age and invalid pensions and maternity allowances) to £34,969,341 in 1949-50. Of the latter amount, age and invalid pensions comprised £18,735,783 or 53 per cent., child endowment £11,610,670 or 33 per cent., and widows' pensions £1,773,422 or 5 per cent. Rates of age and invalid pensions were raised in July, 1945, July, 1947, October, 1948, and November, 1950. The rate of child endowment was raised from 5s. to 7s. 6d. a week per endowed child in June, 1945, and to 10s. in November, 1948; in June, 1950, endowment became payable in respect of the first child in the family at the rate of 5s. per week.

Details of expenditure by the State and Commonwealth on social amelioration are shown in the following table; loan expenditure and administrative costs in connection with Commonwealth pensions, etc., are excluded:—

Table 807.—Government Expenditure (from Revenue) on Social Amelioration in New South Wales.*

Expenditure from Revenue.	1938-39.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.
	£	£	£	£	£
State—					
Relief of destitute, blind, aged, etc....	430,369	577,571	693,221	872,022	1,102,680
Maintenance of deserted wives, widows, children	350,278	271,260	299,308	302,336	304,919
Widows' pensions	630,321	149,125	145,928	136,654	128,627
Legal aid	3,446	9,220	11,374	11,629	11,544
Care of aboriginals	76,454	57,588	68,672	80,273	77,146
Unemployment relief	608,579	3,064	714	155	135
Food relief	1,419,836	217,353	187,291	165,116	144,744
Family allowances	1,363,833	.....	.....	.....	.....
Administration	264,550	70,577	71,246	83,904	90,528
Housing	23,168	10,612	13,282	15,154	15,540
Contribution to miners' pensions ...	.....	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
Workers' Compensation (Broken Hill)	51,939	45,277	48,839	59,464	41,763
Total, State	5,222,773	1,491,647	1,619,875	1,806,707	2,003,576
Commonwealth—					
Age, invalid pensions	6,414,899	12,276,711	15,061,067	17,489,106	18,735,783
Funeral benefits for pensioners ...	.....	84,062	76,816	109,711	95,690
Maternity allowances	167,710	1,154,674	1,089,449	1,070,126	1,155,379
Child endowment ... ..	.....	7,727,859	7,802,602	9,313,460	11,610,670
Widows' pensions ... ..	.....	1,355,302	1,583,089	1,761,978	1,773,422
Unemployment, sickness and special benefits ... ..	.....	437,695	377,920	379,502	1,548,711
Community rehabilitation ... ..	.....	.....	.....	6,620	49,686
Total, Commonwealth	6,582,609	23,086,303	25,791,033	30,130,503	34,969,341
Total in New South Wales	11,805,382	24,527,950	27,410,908	31,937,210	36,972,917

* Including Australian Capital Territory in respect of expenditure by the Commonwealth.

Loan expenditure by the State in 1949-50 included £26,997 on baby health centres, £75,130 on aboriginal stations, and £12,649 on institutions conducted by the Child Welfare Department.

NATIONAL WELFARE FUND (COMMONWEALTH).

The National Welfare Fund was established by the Commonwealth as from 1st July, 1943, to be applied towards the cost of health services, unemployment and sickness benefits, family allowances and other welfare and social services.

The National Welfare Fund Act, 1943, appropriated from the Commonwealth Consolidated Revenue Fund in 1943-44 and 1944-45 amounts representing 25 per cent. of income tax collections from individuals (other than

companies), up to a maximum of £30,000,000 per annum. Subsequent appropriations provided for under an amending Act of 1945 are as follows:—

- (a) In 1945-46, £35,000,000 (£15,000,000 from July to December, 1945, and £20,000,000 from January to June, 1946); in 1946-47, £51,000,000; in each year thereafter, the amount of social services contribution payable in the year; and
- (b) In 1945-46 and subsequent years, a sum equivalent to pay-roll tax collections.

The Fund also receives interest on investments of its credit balances.

Social services contribution has been levied on incomes of individual taxpayers, in combination with income tax, as from January, 1946. The sums of £20,000,000 and £51,000,000, transferred to the National Welfare Fund between January, 1946, and June, 1947, were not actual collections of the contribution in this period, but estimated amounts which the Commissioner of Taxation was required, in terms of the Social Services Contribution Assessment Act, 1945, to treat as social services contribution. Pay-roll tax, which is payable by employers, was introduced on 1st July, 1941.

Particulars of receipts and total amount of benefits paid from the Fund in New South Wales and elsewhere in each year since it was constituted are shown below:—

Table 808.—National Welfare Fund—Receipts and Payments in Australia.

Year.	Receipts.		Benefits Paid.	Credit Balance at 30th June.
	Transfers from Revenue.	Interest on Investments.		
	£	£	£	£
1943-44	27,889,572	...	2,364,174	25,525,398
1944-45	30,000,000	255,000	2,706,793	53,073,605
1945-46	46,499,243	502,383	53,161,609	46,913,622
1946-47	64,646,736	455,641	62,021,726	49,994,273
1947-48	83,042,612	503,351	68,612,684	69,927,552
1948-49	110,057,990	671,825	80,777,356	99,880,011
1949-50	123,287,690	750,740	92,803,625	131,114,816

In 1943-44 and 1944-45, benefits paid from the National Welfare Fund in New South Wales and elsewhere consisted of maternity allowances and funeral benefits in respect of age and invalid pensioners only, but as from 1st July, 1945, all Commonwealth social service payments were met from the Fund. Particulars of disbursements from the Fund from 1945-46 are shown in the following statement.

Table 809.—National Welfare Fund—Benefits Paid in Australia.

Year.	Age and Invalid Pensions and Funeral Benefits.	Widows' Pensions.	Maternity Allowances.	Child Endowment.	Unemployment and Sickness Benefits.	Hospital, Tuberculosis and Pharmaceutical Benefits, etc.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1945-46	27,146,898	3,247,334	2,492,495	18,019,178	1,144,412	1,111,292
1946-47	29,626,022	3,366,288	3,026,459	19,862,933	1,650,125	4,489,899
1947-48	36,735,988	3,904,086	2,854,018	19,425,518	1,217,474	4,475,605
1948-49	41,946,659	4,388,468	2,828,849	24,323,413	1,070,426	6,219,541
1949-50	44,802,983	4,420,566	3,007,906	30,337,363	2,506,425	7,728,381

STATE SOCIAL AID SERVICE.

In 1937 the Government of New South Wales established a Social Aid Service for the prevention and relief of distress arising from poverty or unemployment.

Social welfare bureaux are maintained in the metropolis, Newcastle and the northern and southern coalfields, and welfare officers supervise social aid in the various districts with the assistance of departmental medical officers and welfare nurses.

In 1941 the Commonwealth began to extend the scope of social benefits, such as age and invalid pensions and maternity allowances, and to provide assistance for widows, dependent children and persons in need owing to sickness or unemployment. Consequently, the activities of the State relief organisation in recent years have been limited, for the most part, to the assistance of persons not eligible for Commonwealth benefit.

Since January, 1943, persons eligible for food relief from the State Social Aid Service have received cash payments, usually at fortnightly intervals, on a scale graduated according to the size of the family being maintained. They also receive cash for an additional pint of milk per day for mothers (before and after childbirth) and for each child under seven years of age.

Supplementary special foods (milk, eggs and green vegetables) are provided for persons certified as being in need of them, with special diets for indigent invalids or sick persons. These are distributed by means of orders sent direct to suppliers from whom recipients of aid obtain their requirements—the method used for distribution of all food relief prior to the introduction of cash payments.

As a general condition precedent to the issue of social aid, the applicant is required to sign a declaration that his income during the fortnight preceding application did not exceed a certain limit. The scales of benefit and income limits have been varied from time to time; particulars of those in operation from 1st August, 1939, until 7th November, 1946, were published in the Year Book, 1941-42 and 1942-43.

The scale of cash benefits was amended in November, 1946, to provide benefits similar to those payable under the Commonwealth Unemployment and Sickness Benefits Scheme. Particulars of the amended scale are shown below. The maximum rate of benefit is paid where income does not exceed "allowable income," and the amount is reduced by 2s. per fortnight for every 2s. of income in excess of the allowable income.

Table 810.—Food Relief—Scale of Cash Payments, December, 1950.

Family Unit.	Allowable Income.	Maximum Rate of Benefit.	Family Unit.	Allowable Income.	Maximum Rate of Benefit.
	Per fortnight.			Per fortnight.	
	s.	s.		s.	s.
Unmarried person—			Adult man or woman ...	40	50
16 and under 17 years ...	10	30	Adult man or woman and one or more dependent children ...	40	60
17 and under 18 years ...	20	30	Man and spouse ...	40	90
18 and under 21 years ...	30	40	Man and spouse and one or more dependent children	40	100

Persons in receipt of pensions and allowances under the age, invalid, widows' or (war) service pension schemes are not eligible for cash benefits from the Social Aid Service.

The number of persons receiving benefit under the food relief scheme decreased sharply after 1940, declining to 5,803 in June, 1944, and to 2,863 in June, 1950. The following statement shows the number of beneficiaries—recipients and dependants—in the last fortnightly period of issue in June of each year since 1939:—

Table 811.—Food Relief Recipients.

June.	Recipients and Dependants.	June.	Recipients and Dependants.	June.	Recipients and Dependants.
1939	94,033	1943	8,400	1947	5,177
1940	95,382	1944	5,803	1948	4,111
1941	38,561	1945	6,532	1949	3,484
1942	16,106	1946	5,471	1950	2,863

UNEMPLOYMENT AND SICKNESS BENEFITS.

The scheme of unemployment and sickness benefits provided by the Commonwealth in terms of the Unemployment and Sickness Benefits Act, 1944, came into operation on 1st July, 1945, and is financed from the National Welfare Fund. The benefits are for persons, except pensioners, between the ages of 16 and 65 years (or in the case of women, 60 years) who have resided in Australia for 12 months immediately prior to the date of claim.

For unemployment benefit, it must be shown that unemployment is not due to participation in a strike, and that the claimant is able and willing to undertake, and has endeavoured to obtain, suitable work.

Requirements for sickness benefit are temporary incapacity for work by reason of sickness or accident and the loss thereby of wages or other income up to the amount of benefit claimed.

Benefit is payable from the seventh day after the claimant becomes unemployed or incapacitated, or from the date of application, whichever is the later. A means test is imposed and benefit is reduced by the amount of income in excess of the limit shown below. The value of the claimant's property is disregarded in assessing means, and the following items are not included as income, viz., sickness pay from an approved friendly society up to £1 per week, payments for dependent children, maternity allowances, hospital benefits, payments under the Tuberculosis Act, and war pensions. The rates of benefit (current in December, 1950) are as follows:—

				Income limit per week.	Benefit per week.
				s. d.	s. d.
Single person—					
Age 16 and under 17 years				5 0	15 0
17	„	18	„	10 0	15 0
18	„	21	„	15 0	20 0
Other persons				20 0	25 0

Additional benefit in the case of a married person is 20s. a week for the spouse and 5s. for one dependent child under 16 years of age. A married woman is not entitled to benefit if her husband can maintain her.

Special benefit may be granted to persons not qualified for unemployment or sickness benefit, who by reason of age, disability or domestic circumstances, are unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for themselves and their dependants.

Particulars of claims admitted, beneficiaries and payments in New South Wales (and the Australian Capital Territory) since inception of the scheme are shown below:—

Table 812.—Commonwealth Unemployment, Sickness, and Special Benefits in New South Wales.*

Year ended 30th June.	Claims Admitted.			Receiving Benefit at 30th June.			Amount of Benefits Paid.	Average Duration of Benefit.
	Males.	Females..	Total..	Males..	Females.	Total..	£	Weeks.
UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS.								
1946	38,592	10,197	48,789	1,203	95	1,298	275,205	2·88
1947	12,297	407	12,704	1,350	50	1,400	172,141	6·88
1948	3,234	282	3,516	298	41	339	60,499	10·60
1949	2,092	165	2,257	248	35	283	23,279	5·92
1950	103,599	23,901	127,500	254	81	335	1,064,698	4·69
SICKNESS BENEFITS.								
1946	11,822	2,435	14,257	2,063	438	2,501	198,943	6·95
1947	15,798	3,725	19,523	2,797	825	3,622	258,782	8·28
1948	20,006	5,999	26,005	2,855	939	3,794	302,987	7·68
1949	19,927	5,917	25,844	3,448	1,083	4,531	302,298	7·37
1950	18,263	6,030	24,293	3,763	1,266	5,029	307,315	7·96
SPECIAL BENEFITS.								
1946	87	61	148	9	39	48	1,068	5·89
1947	336	72	408	54	68	122	6,772	8·20
1948	1,082	320	1,402	290	211	501	14,434	7·08
1949	1,200†	300†	1,500†	115	190	305	53,925‡	11·63
1950	2,016	435	2,451	149	226	375	176,698‡	7·31
TOTAL.								
1946	50,501	12,693	63,194	3,275	572	3,847	475,216	3·68
1947	28,481	4,204	32,685	4,201	943	5,144	437,695	7·71
1948	24,322	6,601	30,923	3,443	1,191	4,634	377,920	8·08
1949	23,219	6,382	29,601	3,811	1,308	5,119	379,502	7·37
1950	123,878	30,366	154,244	4,166	1,573	5,739	1,548,711	5·24

*Including Australian Capital Territory.

† Approximate.

‡ Including payments to immigrants during training for employment.

The amount of special benefits paid in 1948-49 and 1949-50 includes payments to immigrants during training for employment, but other particulars relating to the special benefit claims of immigrants are not included in the table.

The exceptionally large number of claims for unemployment benefit in 1949-50 was due to the industrial dislocation caused by a general coal strike in the months June to August, 1949; payments in September quarter, 1949, amounted to £1,057,085 or 99 per cent. of the total for the year.

THE DEPARTMENT OF CHILD WELFARE.

The care of children under the supervision of the State is a function of the Department of Child Welfare in terms of the Child Welfare Act, 1939. The Director of Child Welfare is the permanent head of the Department, and there is an Advisory Council to advise the Minister upon matters relevant to the welfare of children.

Social workers for the Department are trained in child welfare work at the University of Sydney and by means of courses of study specially arranged for them. The Child Welfare Act provides for the care and maintenance of State wards, the assistance of children of necessitous parents, the supervision of children in foster homes and in institutions, and the protection of children from ill-treatment and neglect. It prevents their employment in dangerous occupations and regulates their employment in public performances and in street trading, and governs the adoption of children. Special courts, called Children's Courts, are maintained to deal with offences committed by or against children and to adjudicate in regard to affiliation proceedings.

Other Acts having special reference to the welfare of children are the Deserted Wives and Children Act, 1901-1939, described below, and the Guardianship of Infants Act, 1934, by which, in legal disputes as to guardianship, the mother is accorded equal rights with the father.

The use of tobacco by juveniles and the supply of intoxicating liquor to them are prohibited by the Juvenile Smoking Suppression Act and the Liquor Act, respectively. A period of compulsory school attendance, viz., from 6 to 15 years of age, is prescribed by the Public Instruction Act. Exemptions from school attendance may be granted in certain cases by the Child Welfare Department.

CHILDREN UNDER STATE SUPERVISION.

The number of children under the supervision of the Child Welfare Department in June, 1939, and certain later years is shown below:—

Table 813.—Children under State Supervision at 30th June.

Classification.	1939.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.
State wards—							
Boarded out, adopted or apprenticed	3,643	2,312	2,141	2,006	1,965	1,952	1,886
In depots, homes or hostels	333	460	576	626	709	748	718
Juvenile offenders in State institutions or shelters ...	679	643	594	588	584	689	670
Children boarded out with own mothers	9,787	6,410	6,318	7,263	7,329	7,225	6,591
In licensed foster homes and institutions	1,207	1,382	1,615	1,841	1,915	1,528	1,507
Children on probation from courts or institutions ...	1,728	2,510	2,464	2,056	2,180	2,193	2,022
Total	17,377	13,717	13,708.	14,380	14,682	14,335	13,394

These figures do not include children licensed for street trading, or for employment in theatres or public entertainments.

The number of State wards at 30th June, 1950, was 2,604, viz., 1,360 boys and 1,244 girls. Of these, 718 were in depots, homes or hostels, 1,393 were boarded out and supported by the Government, 397 were adopted or boarded out without subsidy, and 96 were apprenticed.

The decline of 1,372 in the number of State wards and the reduction of 3,196 in the number of children boarded out with their own mothers between June, 1939, and June, 1950, may be attributed to improved economic conditions and to the extension of other social services during that interval.

STATE WARDS.

Under the Child Welfare Act, children may be admitted to control as State wards upon application by parents or other guardians where the conditions of home life are unsatisfactory or the children are orphaned or deserted. Neglected or uncontrollable or delinquent children may be admitted by order of the Children's Courts.

The Minister for Education is the guardian of State wards. His guardianship usually terminates at 18 years, but in certain cases supervision may continue until the age of 21 years.

Where practicable, State wards are placed with approved foster parents to be maintained under normal conditions of home life. Allowances are paid to the foster parents, and medical, dental and other special expenses, such as equipment for school or employment, are met by the Department. The allowances may be continued beyond normal school-leaving age to enable backward children to remain at school, and those with special scholastic ability to complete courses at secondary school or technical college or university; they may also be continued in cases of ill-health or physical disability. Departmental inspectors exercise supervision over wards placed with foster parents.

Earnings of wards placed in employment after they leave school may be supplemented by the Department.

The Department of Child Welfare maintains depots for State wards pending placement with foster parents or transfer; homes where boys are trained in farm work and girls in domestic science; and homes for sub-normal children, for sick or invalid wards, for babies and for pre-natal and post-natal care of mothers. The establishments for State wards in 1949-50 consisted of fifteen hostels and homes, and two training schools.

For mentally deficient children who are educable, the Department of Education also provides special classes at some State schools and conducts a residential school at Glenfield.

Allowances paid for children boarded out amounted to £51,566 in 1948-49 and £51,438 in 1949-50.

CHILDREN IN FOSTER HOMES.

Children may be placed by their guardians in foster homes or institutions conducted by religious bodies and other organisations in preference to being boarded out as State wards. Under certain conditions, the Minister is authorised to pay to charitable institutions, in respect of the children, allowances similar to those paid to foster parents of State wards. Allowances may be paid to institutions which were in existence when the Child

Welfare Act commenced in December, 1939, for the number of inmates in excess of the average number during the period of two years immediately before that date.

Any place used for the reception of one or more children under 7 years of age apart from their parents must be licensed, and the children must be registered with the Director of the Child Welfare Department.

The reception of children in foster homes, other than the foster homes of State wards and institutions controlled or open to inspection by the State, is subject to general regulation in terms of the Child Welfare Act.

Without an order of a Children's Court, no person may receive a child under 7 years of age to be maintained apart from its mother or other parent in consideration of the payment of money otherwise than by way of periodical instalments. Moreover, no such instalment may be paid for more than four weeks in advance, nor exceed the sum of 50s. per week.

In 1949-50 the number of institutions licensed under this section of the Child Welfare Act was 120, and at the end of the year the number of inmates under 7 years of age was 1,264. In the same year, the number of private foster homes licensed was 326, and the number of inmates at the end of the year was 243; during the year, 81 children were discharged to their parents, and 42 were adopted.

RELIEF OF CHILDREN OF NECESSITOUS PARENTS.

An important activity of the Child Welfare Department relates to the maintenance of the children of necessitous parents in their own homes. Allowances for the purpose are paid to the mother or father who is widowed or deserted or whose spouse is incapacitated, in gaol or an age pensioner. Relief in this form is also granted for the children or adopted children of single women. As a general rule payment ceases when the child reaches school leaving age, but, in certain circumstances, it may be continued until the child is 18 years of age.

Particulars of recipients and grounds of eligibility are shown below:—

Table 814.—Child Welfare Department—Parents in Receipt of Allowances for Children.

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Recipients according to Grounds of Eligibility.						No. of Children.	Expenditure.
	Husbands In-capacitated.	Deserted Wives.	Un-married Mothers.	Husbands in Gaol.	Other.	Total.		
								£
1939	2,188	1,337	1,021	94	433	5,073	9,787	244,915
1945	1,370	473	373	248*	168	2,632	6,410	144,696
1946	1,370	558	396	95	180	2,599	6,318	139,216
1947	1,422	790	412	121	172	2,917	7,263	156,930
1948	1,378	864	386	111	193	2,932	7,329	163,337
1949	1,287	866	329	126	198	2,806	7,225	160,774
1950	1,109	855	289	101	216	2,570	6,591	154,366

* Includes husbands in military detention.

The recipients of allowances for children in 1949-50 included 89 divorced women and 87 widows ineligible for pension. Of the incapacitated husbands in the same year, 851 were in receipt of Commonwealth invalid pensions in addition to children's allowances from the Child Welfare Department.

The decline in this form of relief since 1938-39 is mainly due to improved economic conditions and the extension of other social services.

CHILDREN LICENSED FOR EMPLOYMENT IN PUBLIC PERFORMANCES, ETC.

The following table shows particulars of boys and girls licensed to be employed in places of public entertainment, and boys licensed to engage in street-trading:—

Table 815.—Children Licensed for Employment in Public Entertainment.

Year ended 30th June.	Licenses for Employment in Public Entertainment.						New Street-trading Licenses Issued..
	Issued during Year.			At end of Year.			
	Boys..	Girls.	Children.	Boys..	Girls.	Children.	
1945	203	417	620	92	143	235	161
1946	218	532	750	58	177	235	340
1947	192	613	805	49	115	164	359
1948	215	597	812	61	115	176	438
1949	110	505	681	5	6	11	326
1950	78	543	621	5	15	20	202

Considerably more girls than boys are licensed for employment in public entertainment, the proportions in 1949-50 being boys 12 per cent., and girls 88 per cent. Of the children so licensed during the year, 350 were less than 12 years of age, 253 were aged 12 to 15 years, and 18 were 15 years or over.

The boys licensed to engage in street-trading in 1949-50 comprised 170 aged 14 to 15 years, and 32 aged 15 to 16 years.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

Legal provision is contained in the Child Welfare Act for the permanent adoption of children upon order of the Supreme Court in its equity jurisdiction. Application to the Court may be made by adopting parents or by the Minister for Education on their behalf. If over 12 years of age, the child's consent to adoption is necessary, unless the Court dispenses with it owing to special circumstances.

An order of adoption terminates all rights and liabilities between the child and his natural parents, except the right to inherit property by reason of kinship. An adopted child takes the surname of his adopting parent in substitution for his own surname; orders of adoption are registered by the Registrar-General.

The following table shows particulars of children adopted in 1938-39 and the last five years:—

Table 816.—Child Welfare Department—Children Adopted.

Year ended 30th June.	Sex.		Age.		Relationship of Adopting Parents.			Total Children Adopted.
	Boys.	Girls.	Under 1 year.	1 year and over.	Natural Parent.	Other Relative.	Not Related.	
1939	547	565	287	825	504	137	471	1,112
1946	585	605	604	586	437	101	652	1,190
1947	842	799	557	1,084	633	124	884	1,641
1948	687	604	504	787	575	91	625	1,291
1949	820	805	742	883	606	119	900	1,625
1950	697	677	663	711	473	97	804	1,374

In some cases, more than one child is adopted into the family. The number of family units in 1949-50 was 1,211; of these, 448 were families with children, and 763 were childless. The adopting parents in 1949-50 included 66 with an income of less than £250 per annum, 865 with an income between £250 and £500, and 280 with £500 or more.

DELINQUENT CHILDREN.

Cases of juvenile offenders under the age of 18 years are dealt with in the Children's Courts by magistrates with special qualifications for the treatment of delinquent children. No child under the age of 8 years is held responsible for an offence, and the sentence of death may not be pronounced or recorded against a person under the age of 18 years.

Children committed to institutions may be detained in custody until the expiration of the period specified by the Court, or until reaching the age of 18 years. Committal to an institution is a final resort, and many of the children brought before the courts are released after admonition, or on probation. The Child Welfare Department exercises control of delinquent children committed to State institutions and supervises those released on probation.

There are four shelters and hostels for the reception and temporary detention of delinquent children, as well as farm training schools for delinquent boys at Mittagong, Muswellbrook and Gosford, and training schools for girls at Parramatta and Thornleigh. There is a special school for truants at Burradoo, and a special institution at Tamworth for those who have failed to respond to the rehabilitation training at other training schools.

Statistics of the Children's Courts, Sydney, are shown on page 1125 of this volume. Particulars of truancy are given in the chapter "Education."

DESERTED CHILDREN.

In cases of desertion of wife or of legitimate children, the husband or father may be ordered, in terms of the Deserted Wives and Children Act, to pay periodical contributions for their support. In cases relating to ex-nuptial children, the father may be ordered, under the Child Welfare

Act, to pay the expenses incidental to birth and periodical contributions for maintenance. Mothers may be required to contribute towards the support of their children in certain cases.

A wife who has been deserted by her husband, without just cause, for a period of six months, is eligible to apply for widow's pension in terms of the (Commonwealth) Social Services Consolidation Act, 1947.

Legislation provides for reciprocity in respect of orders for maintenance between New South Wales and other parts of the British Commonwealth.

The following statement shows the number of applications for maintenance of wife or child dealt with in the Courts of Petty Sessions and the Children's Courts during the years 1944 to 1949:—

Table 817.—Wife and Child Desertion—Applications for Maintenance Orders.

Year.	Maintenance of Wife.		Maintenance of Child.		For Expenses incidental to Birth of ex-nuptial Child.	
	Total Cases.	Orders Made.	Total Cases.	Orders Made.	Total Cases.	Orders Made.
1944	2,438	1,402	798	591	84	56
1945	2,548	1,469	892	681	96	70
1946	3,823	2,217	1,334	1,018	95	64
1947	3,243	1,772	1,136	900	104	72
1948	2,840	1,569	1,025	771	131	80
1949	3,075	1,735	1,023	826	98	71

For disobedience to or non-compliance with the orders, offenders may be fined, or they may be committed to prison, and from the value of their work while in prison the cost of their upkeep may be deducted and the balance applied to the satisfaction of the orders.

CHILD WELFARE DEPARTMENT—EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure and receipts of the Child Welfare Department in 1938-39 and the last six years are shown below:—

Table 818.—Child Welfare Department—Expenditure and Receipts.

Year ended 30th June.	Expenditure.*							Receipts †
	Allowances to Invalid Husbands, Deserted Wives, etc.	Allowances for Children Boarded Out.	Head Office— Administration.		State Institutions.		Total.	
			Salaries and Wages.	Other.	Salaries and Wages.	Other.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1939	244,915	87,143	39,466	15,504	51,152	40,322	478,502	20,990
1945	144,696	50,799	49,097	17,584	65,878	78,139	406,193	41,219
1946	139,216	46,036	59,365	20,114	76,106	89,059	429,896	46,343
1947	156,930	43,250	76,912	24,057	97,167	82,625	480,941	35,459
1948	163,337	45,605	88,224	26,513	118,585	95,966	538,230	44,573
1949	160,774	51,566	101,184	30,706	146,432	117,927	608,569	52,212
1950	154,366	51,438	117,749	34,485	157,724	131,013	646,775	59,745

* Excluding items, *e.g.*, rates, charged to the votes of other Departments.

† Maintenance of State wards, sales of farm produce, etc.

Of the total expenditure of the Department in 1949-50, £288,737 or 45 per cent. was expended on institutions. Since 1938-39, receipts have almost trebled.

WELFARE OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

The welfare of mothers and children is provided for by the State and Commonwealth Governments and by private organisations such as the Royal Society for the Welfare of Mothers and Babies, the Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association, the Kindergarten Union of New South Wales, the Bush Nursing Association, the Far West Children's Health Scheme and the New South Wales Society for Crippled Children. The activities of the latter and the provision of baby health centres and school medical services by the State, are described in the chapters "Public Health" and "Education".

The activities of the Department of Child Welfare are described in the preceding pages of this chapter.

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES.

Maternity allowances in respect of births of living or viable children in Australia have been paid by the Commonwealth since 10th October, 1912.

Only one allowance is granted where more than one child is born at a birth but, since April, 1944, the allowance has been paid at an increased rate in such cases. If a child is stillborn or dies within twelve hours after birth, allowance is not payable unless the period of intra-uterine life was at least 5½ calendar months.

In terms of the Social Services Consolidation Act passed in June, 1947, maternity allowance is paid in respect of births which occur on ships proceeding to Australia or between ports in Australia or Commonwealth Territories, if the mother is residing in Australia at date of claim and intends to remain here. Allowance is not paid in the case of births which occur outside Australian territorial waters for which the mother is entitled to similar benefit under the law of any other country. Allowance is payable, under certain conditions, to qualified Australians temporarily absent from Australia, and to aliens and aboriginal natives in Australia.

The amount of maternity allowance was £5 until July, 1931, but thereafter it was subject to a means test, with the income limit varied from time to time and with rates of from £4 to £5 up to January, 1938, as indicated in earlier editions of the Year Book. From that date the allowance was increased to £7 10s. 0d. where there were at least three other children under 14 years of age in the family.

In July, 1943, the income limit was abolished and the allowance was raised to £15 where there is no other child under 14 years of age, £16 where there is one or two such children, and £17 10s. where there are three or more. Of the allowance, £10 represents benefit at the rate of 25s. a week for four weeks preceding and four weeks following the birth of a child. Since April, 1944, children up to 16 years of age have been taken into account in determining the amount of allowance, and in cases of plural births, £5 is added in respect of each additional child born.

The following statement shows the number of claims passed for payment in New South Wales (and the Australian Capital Territory) in the years stated, in comparison with the number of confinements:—

Table 819.—Maternity Allowances Paid in New South Wales.*

Year ended June.	Amount of Allowance.	Income Limit.	Confinements (approximate).	Claims passed for Payment.		Amount Paid.
				Number.	As proportion of Confinements.	
	£	£	No.		per cent.	£
1921	5	No limit.	56,200	56,378	100	281,890
1929	5	"	54,900	54,275	99	271,375
1931	5	"	52,100	51,660	99	258,300
1932	4	260	46,700	36,569	78	149,370
1933	4	260	45,800	31,699	69	126,740
		208				
1934	4	208	44,100	29,960	68	119,750
1935	4 to 5	208 to 290	44,500	30,354	68	130,886
1936	4 to 5	208 to 290	46,189	30,463	66	133,055
1937	4½ to 5	221 to 312	48,761	31,086	64	145,495
1938	4½ to 5	221 to 312	48,405	30,440	63	154,613
	4½ to 7½	247 to 338				
1939	4½ to 7½	247 to 338	48,925	30,860	63	167,710
1943	4½ to 7½	247 to 338	53,812	19,182	36	104,188
1944	15 to 17½†	No limit.	61,530	57,792	94	888,850
1945	15 to 17½†	"	62,560	61,755	99	983,453
1946	15 to 17½†	"	61,500	60,730	99	966,967
1947	15 to 17½†	"	74,100	73,110	99	1,154,674
1948	15 to 17½†	"	68,500	68,116	99	1,080,449
1949	15 to 17½†	"	68,200	67,534	99	1,070,126
1950	15 to 17½†	"	72,500	73,566	100	1,155,379

* Including Australian Capital Territory.

† For plural births, £5 is added for each additional child born.

In 1949-50 there were 843 claims granted in respect of twins and 8 in respect of triplets. The amount of allowance ranges from £20 to £22 10s. in the case of twins, and from £25 to £27 10s. where triplets are born.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES.

STATE SYSTEM OF FAMILY ALLOWANCES.

Family allowances for children under school leaving age in New South Wales were paid by the State Government from 23rd July, 1927, until the commencement of Commonwealth child endowment on 1st July, 1941.

The grant of allowance was subject to a means test. The maximum rate of endowment was 5s. per week per endowable child, and the amount was reduced where the family income exceeded the living wage plus £13 per annum for each endowable child. From December, 1929, one child in each family was excluded from endowment.

Particulars regarding the number of claims granted and amount of endowment paid in each year were published in the 1940-41 and earlier issues of the Year Book.

COMMONWEALTH SYSTEM OF FAMILY ALLOWANCES.

The Commonwealth system of child endowment commenced on 1st July, 1941. Allowances are payable irrespective of the amount of family income for all children (including ex-nuptial children) in the family under sixteen years of age, as well as for children under sixteen years who are

inmates of approved charitable institutions. (Prior to 20th June, 1950, no allowance was payable in respect of the first child in the family under 16 years of age.) Endowment may be paid in respect of a child of an alien father if the child was born in Australia or the mother is a British subject, or if the child is likely to remain permanently in Australia.

At the inception of the scheme, the rate of endowment was 5s. per week per endowable child. It was increased on 26th June, 1945, to 7s. 6d., and on 9th November, 1948, to 10s. per week; and from 20th June, 1950, endowment became payable at the rate of 5s. per week in respect of the first child under 16 years of age.

As a general rule, endowment is paid to the mother. To qualify for endowment, claimants and children must be resident in Australia at date of claim and, if not Australian born, must have resided in Australia for twelve months immediately preceding claim, except in cases where the Director-General of Social Services is satisfied that the claimant and children are likely to remain permanently in Australia. Endowment may be granted to aboriginals unless they are nomadic, or the children concerned are dependent on the State or Commonwealth Government for support.

Child endowment has been payable from the National Welfare Fund since 1st July, 1945, and a sum equivalent to collections of pay-roll tax in Australia is paid to the fund in each year. This tax was introduced on 1st July, 1941, simultaneously with the commencement of Commonwealth child endowment.

Particulars of Commonwealth child endowment paid in New South Wales in each year since 1941-42 are shown below:—

Table 820.—Commonwealth Child Endowment in New South Wales.*

Year ended June.	Family Claims at 30th June.					Approved Institutions at 30th June.		Endowment paid in N.S.W.* during year.
	Claims in Force.	Number of Endowed Children.		Annual Liability.		Number.	Endowed Children.	
		Total.	Per Claim.	Total.	Per Claim.			
				£	£			£
1942	192,558	356,460	1·851	4,633,980	24·063	67	3,820	4,472,837
1943	194,168	354,883	1·828	4,613,479	23·760	96	5,065	4,580,228
1944	198,651	359,373	1·809	4,671,849	23·518	96	5,324	4,861,657
1945	205,472	365,436	1·779	7,126,002	34·679	106	5,357	4,699,883
1946	211,946	375,395	1·771	7,320,202	34·538	107	5,776	7,076,691
1947	222,668	390,915	1·756	7,622,842	34·233	114	5,776	7,727,859
1948	233,826	407,368	1·742	7,943,676	33·975	115	5,815	7,602,692
1949	247,027	426,991	1·729	11,101,766	44·942	115	5,466	9,313,460
1950†	263,959	463,112	1·754	12,040,912	45·618	115	5,892	11,610,670

* Including Australian Capital Territory.

† Excluding claims in respect of first child, payable from 20th June, 1950.

The annual liability and the amount paid for child endowment have increased since 1943-44 mainly because of the increase in the rate of endowment from 5s. to 10s. Between 1943-44 and 1949-50, the number of endowed children increased by 29 per cent.

In the following statement, endowed families in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory in June, 1944 to 1950, are classified according to the number of children under 16 years of age and the number of endowable children in the family. Families with less than two children under 16 years of age were not endowable prior to 20th June, 1950, and are not included in the statement:—

Table 821.—Commonwealth Child Endowment—Family Groups in New South Wales.*

Number of Children under age 16 Years in the Family.		Number of Endowed Families at 30th June.						
Total.	Endowed.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.†
2	1	108,374	114,553	118,132	125,027	132,294	140,844	151,512
3	2	50,394	51,708	53,966	57,038	59,880	63,053	67,462
4	3	22,246	21,931	22,549	23,052	23,924	25,101	26,191
5	4	9,787	9,711	9,816	10,009	10,182	10,551	11,154
6	5	4,575	4,334	4,264	4,423	4,328	4,233	4,324
7	6	2,029	2,025	2,004	1,876	1,931	1,946	2,030
8	7	867	849	842	857	890	895	843
9	8	256	233	227	264	256	259	258
10	9	80	87	107	95	113	109	146
11 & over	10 & over	43	41	39	27	28	36	39
Total Families ...		198,651	205,472	211,946	222,668	233,826	247,027	263,959
Children under age 16 years—								
In endowed families ...		558,024	570,908	587,341	613,583	641,194	674,018	727,071
Endowed ...		359,373	365,436	375,395	390,915	407,368	426,991	463,112

* Including Australian Capital Territory.

† Excluding families with only one child, endowable from 20th June, 1950.

Allowances for children of widows in certain circumstances are paid by the Government of New South Wales under the State scheme of widows' pensions, described on page 975.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES.

The State maintains three homes for the aged and infirm—two for men and one for women. The institutions are also used for the treatment of chronic ailments. They contain special wards for persons suffering from cancer, tuberculosis, and venereal disease, and a hospital for infectious diseases is attached to the institution at Lidcombe.

The average number resident in the State homes during the year 1948 was 2,245. In the hospitals attached to the institutions 4,157 cases of illness were treated during 1949—males 3,835 and females 322—and at the end of the year 1,204 patients remained under treatment.

A number of societies are engaged in charitable relief; some conduct institutions such as homes for children and the aged; others supply casual aid for indigent persons, help for discharged prisoners, shipwreck relief, etc. In many suburbs and country towns, benevolent societies are active in the relief of local distress.

Charitable societies, as a general rule, must be registered under the Charitable Collections Act, 1934-1941; it is not lawful for any person to make an appeal for support for any charity unless the charity is registered, or is exempted from registration, under the Act.

Registered charities must be administered by a responsible committee or other body consisting of not less than three persons; proper books of account must be kept, and the accounts are subject to audit and inspection. Charities failing to observe the provisions of the Act may be de-registered.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Friendly societies may be divided into two classes, viz., friendly societies proper, and miscellaneous societies which are within the scope of friendly societies legislation, though their benefits differ somewhat from those of ordinary friendly societies.

The benefits assured by the societies proper usually consist of medical attendance and medicine for a member and his family, with sick pay for the member, and funeral allowances for the member and his wife. The sickness benefit in the largest societies is 21s. per week during the first six months of illness and then is reduced at six-monthly intervals, so that it is 15s. for the second, 5s. or 10s. for the third, and 5s. for the fourth period, and a rate of 2s. 6d. per week is paid during the remainder of illness, that is, after the first two years.

The funeral benefits range usually from £10 to £40 at death of the member, according to the period of membership, and a contingent benefit of £10 or £15 is payable on death of his wife. In several societies, members may assure for sums up to £100, and in some of them it is possible to assure for £500, the maximum allowed by law. A separate benefit for widows of members—usually £10—may be assured in most of the societies for a stated contribution.

The rates of contribution for sick pay and funeral donations vary according to the rates of benefit, the average contribution being about 5d. per week for sick pay and 2½d. per week for funeral benefits. The usual contribution for medical benefit is 12s. per quarter in the metropolitan district and 14s. in the country.

At 30th June, 1949, there were 53 societies, including 22 miscellaneous; 16 possessed branches and 15 were classed as single societies. Membership consisted of 191,235 men, 19,063 women, and 18,362 juveniles, i.e., a total of 228,660. The number of members entitled to benefits was approximately 220,000.

Information regarding receipts and expenditure of friendly societies and the accumulated assets is shown in the chapter "Private Finance".

MISCELLANEOUS FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

In addition to the friendly societies proper, there were at 30th June, 1949, twenty-two miscellaneous societies registered under the Friendly Societies Act. These organisations are medical institutions or dispensaries

for the supply of medicine and, in some cases, medical attendance, to those members of contributing branches of the ordinary friendly societies whose names have been placed on their lists.

STATE SUBVENTION TO FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Since 1908, the State has paid an annual subvention to the friendly societies to enable them to pay sickness benefits for extended periods, and to relieve aged members of the necessity of paying contributions.

The amount of subvention which may be claimed in each year is a sum equal to the amount of contributions for sickness, funeral and medical benefits in respect of men over 65 years of age and women over 60 years as follows:—(a) those who were members at 30th June, 1932, and at the date of application for subvention had been members for a continuous period of 15 years; and (b) widows or widowed mothers of deceased members who were members at 30th June, 1932, and who had been members for 15 years continuously; (c) widows and widowed mothers in respect of whom subvention was being paid at 30th June, 1932. A proportion of each year's subvention in respect of medical benefits is advanced to the societies at quarterly intervals pending determination of the annual claims.

Particulars of the amounts paid to the societies in various years since 1927-28 are as follows:—

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
	£		£		£		£
1927-28	67,306	1941-42	86,423	1944-45	97,566	1947-48	108,885
1937-38	72,886	1942-43	89,800	1945-46	101,662	1948-49	118,062
1938-39	76,117	1943-44	93,218	1946-47	106,309	1949-50	134,157

COMMUNITY ADVANCEMENT AND SETTLEMENT SOCIETIES.

The Co-operation Act, 1923-1950, provides, *inter alia*, for the formation of community advancement societies and community settlement societies. Community advancement societies may be formed to provide any community service or benefit, *e.g.*, to supply water, gas, and electricity, to establish factories, to purchase machinery for members, to buy land, purchase or erect dwellings for sale or rental to members, to maintain buildings for education, recreation, etc.

Community settlement societies may be formed for the purpose of acquiring land in order to settle or retain people thereon, and providing any community service.

Up to 30th June, 1950, 127 community advancement societies had been registered under the Act, and there were 92 societies in active operation at that date. Most of these societies were formed with the object of erecting and maintaining public halls, or for establishing recreation or social clubs. Seven community settlement societies have been registered, but only one was on the register at 30th June, 1950.

PARKS, RECREATION RESERVES, AND COMMONS.

Under the Public Parks Act, the Governor may appoint trustees of any lands proclaimed for the purposes of public recreation, convenience, health or enjoyment. The trustees are empowered to frame by-laws regarding the use of the land by the public and for the protection of shrubs, trees, etc.

The largest such area is Kosciusko State Park, comprising more than 1,250,000 acres set apart in 1944. It embraces Crown lands in the Kosciusko highlands extending about 100 miles northward from the Victorian border to the Australian Capital Territory. The National Park (34,392 acres) and Ku-ring-gai Chase (38,263 acres) are situated on the southern and northern borders of Sydney respectively. These parks are described briefly on page 5 of this volume.

The public parks and recreation reserves which are not committed to special trustees are controlled by municipal and shire councils. All the towns of importance possess extensive parks and recreation reserves. In 1948 local government expenditure on parks and reserves was £760,570.

There are over 14,000 acres of public parks and reserves in metropolitan municipalities.

The Zoological Gardens at Taronga Park, on the northern side of Sydney Harbour, were opened in 1916. The area is about 50 acres. The natural formation has been retained as far as practicable, with the object of displaying the animals in natural surroundings. An aquarium has been built within the gardens. In 1948-49 admissions numbered 781,341 to the grounds and 261,456 to the aquarium; in 1949-50, the figures were 681,578 and 242,389, respectively.

Surrounding many country towns there exist considerable areas of land reserved as commons, on which stock owned by the townsfolk may be depastured. The use of these lands is regulated by local authorities. Nominal fees are usually charged to defray the cost of supervision and maintenance. Many of these commons are reserved permanently, but a large number are only temporary.

WELFARE OF ABORIGINALS.

The protection of the aboriginal natives of New South Wales is the function of the Aborigines Welfare Board, of which the Under Secretary of the Chief Secretary's Department is chairman. There are ten other members comprising the Superintendent of Aborigines Welfare, officers of the Departments of Education and Public Health, a police officer, experts in agriculture, sociology or anthropology, two members appointed by the Minister, and, since 5th July, 1945, two members representing the aboriginal race, one a full blood and the other a full blood or having an admixture of aboriginal blood.

The Board exercises general supervision over matters affecting the welfare of the aborigines, manages the reserves set apart for them, and provides for the custody and maintenance of aboriginal children.

It is the policy of the Board to encourage the assimilation of the better-class aborigines, particularly those of lighter caste, into the general community. Under the Aborigines Protection Act, as amended in 1943, the Board may issue to any person of aboriginal blood a certificate exempting him from the provisions of the Act and conferring full rights of citizenship. The children of parents to whom certificates of exemption have been issued may attend the public schools. In 1949-50, sixty-eight exemption certificates were issued.

The Board maintains a number of Aboriginal Stations and Reserves in various parts of the State. Each station is administered by a resident manager, and is an aboriginal community settlement with a rent-free

home for each family, a school, a ration store and a recreation hall. Every family on the station is expected to provide for its own needs, and able-bodied men are required to seek employment; the sick, aged and indigent may receive free food, clothing and medical attention. Aboriginal reserves do not have the same facilities as stations and are usually supervised by the local police.

Children committed to the Board's control may be boarded out with foster parents or in approved charitable institutions, or may be placed in suitable employment. There is a training home for girls at Cootamundra, and a home for boys at Kinchela on the Macleay River; at 30th June, 1950, the enrolment at these homes were 33 and 44, respectively. A home for young children is maintained at Bomaderry by the United Aborigines' Mission, with assistance from the State.

Age, invalid and widows' pensions are not payable to persons with a preponderance of aboriginal blood or to aboriginals of any caste resident on the Board's stations or reserves. Other social service benefits, including maternity allowances and child endowment, are payable to caste aboriginals resident on stations and reserves, but in many cases these allowances are administered by the Board.

The following table shows particulars of the aboriginal stations and reserves and of the Board's expenditure in the last six years. Expenditure by the Department of Education on the education of aboriginal children in special schools is not included.

Table 822.—Aborigines Welfare Board—Stations and Reserves, Exemption Certificates and Expenditure.

At 30th June.	Aboriginal Stations.			Aboriginal Reserves.			Exemption Certificates Granted. †	Expenditure during Year ended 30th June.	
	Number.	Resident Aborig- inals.	Aborig- inals Receiving Rations. *	Reserves.	Resident Aborig- inals.	Aborig- inals Receiving Rations. *		From Revenue.	From Loans (New Bldgs. etc.).
1945	19	2,605	452	32	1,763	200	34	£ 52,894	£ 499
1946	19	2,520	408	32	2,068	149	38	51,738	149
1947	18	2,580	378	32	2,048	159	43	57,588	5,270
1948	18	2,484	379	32	2,161	204	44	68,672	60,874
1949	18	2,388	271	32	2,585	92	47	80,273	126,816
1950	19	2,703	302	32	2,102	105	68	77,146	75,180

* Included in "resident aboriginals."

† Year ended 30th June.

Particulars of the aboriginal population of New South Wales are given on page 81 of this volume.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRES AND PUBLIC HALLS, ETC.

Buildings in which public meetings (other than meetings for religious worship) or public entertainments are held must be licensed under the Theatres and Public Halls Act. A license may be refused if proper provision is not made for public safety, health and convenience, or if the site or building is unsuitable for the purpose of public meeting or entertainment. Plans of buildings intended to be used as theatres and public halls must be approved by the Chief Secretary before erection is begun.

Cinematograph films are subject to censorship before exhibition in New South Wales. The Commonwealth Customs authorities review the films imported from overseas countries. State officials review the films made in Australia, and may take action in terms of the Theatres and Public Halls Act in respect of imported films.

HORSE AND GREYHOUND RACING.

Horse and greyhound racing are popular in New South Wales. Racing is controlled by the Chief Secretary in terms of the Gaming and Betting Act, the Australian Jockey Club Act, and certain other Acts as amended by the Racing (Amendment) Act, 1948.

Since 1st January, 1945, licenses have been issued only for racecourses of non-proprietary associations, the metropolitan courses of former proprietary companies having been acquired by law by the Sydney Turf Club. There are three classes of licenses for race meetings, viz., for horse racing, for trotting, and for greyhound racing. Only one class of license may be held by an association, except that approval may be given for the issue of licenses for horse racing and trotting in respect of meetings on racecourses situated beyond 65 miles radius of Sydney and 40 miles of Newcastle. Courses for greyhound racing may not exceed two in the metropolitan area and one in any country town.

The Racing (Amendment) Act of 1948 authorises night trotting races (inaugurated in Sydney in October, 1949) and betting thereat, and the appointment of a Board to control greyhound racing. It also continued in operation the limitation upon the number of race meetings imposed from 2nd January, 1942, by Order under National Security Regulations in respect of racecourses within 7½ miles of Sydney and 40 miles of Newcastle. Under the Racing (Amendment) Act, 1949, race meetings within 50 miles of Sydney and 40 miles of Newcastle are restricted to Saturdays and public holidays, but trotting or greyhound racing may be held on any night of the week except Sunday.

Betting or wagering is prohibited in connection with any sports except horse, pony, trotting and greyhound races on licensed racecourses, and greyhound coursing on grounds approved by the Chief Secretary. Racing clubs may be required to install totalisators on their racecourses and to use them at every race meeting.

The following statement shows the amount of totalisator investments and of bookmakers' turnover (estimated on the basis of tax collected on the total amount of bets made):—

Table 823.—Totalisator Investments and Bookmakers' Turnover.

Year ended June.	Totalisator Investments.	Licensed Bookmakers' Turnover (approximate).	Year ended June.	Totalisator Investments.	Licensed Bookmakers' Turnover (approximate).
	£	£		£	£
1940	1,908,066	19,533,400	1946	7,482,819	51,594,400
1941	2,222,545	19,774,800	1947	7,224,274	55,380,800
1942	1,961,947	16,473,800	1948	8,543,920	65,739,200
1943	2,377,102	14,772,600	1949	8,742,535	68,183,000
1944	4,663,710	28,503,000	1950	9,701,635	74,664,000
1945	5,802,788	36,492,800	1951	11,550,451	82,073,200

Particulars relating to taxes in connection with racing are shown in the chapter "Public Finance."

COMMONWEALTH ENTERTAINMENTS TAX.

Entertainments tax was levied by the Commonwealth from January, 1917, to October, 1933, and was reimposed at higher rates from 1st October, 1942, when, under the uniform tax plan, the State ceased to tax entertainments (see volume No. 50, page 886).

The tax is payable on admissions for which the charge is 1s. or more. The tax is 3d. where the payment for admission is 1s., increases by 2d. for each additional 6d. or part thereof to 19d. where payment for admission is between 4s. 6d. and 5s., and then increases by 3d. per 6d. or part thereof. Admissions to entertainments in which all the performers are actually present and performing, *e.g.*, stage play, ballet, musical performance, lecture, circus, are taxed at rates approximately 25 per cent. less than the general rates, with admissions up to 1s. 3d. free of tax. Games or sports in which human beings are the sole participants (not including dancing, or skating, unless solely for competitive purposes) conducted by a society, institution or committee not established or carried on for profit, were included in the lower tax rate group from 16th February, 1949.

A special scale of rates is applied in respect of separate charges of not less than 1s. for refreshments served at such entertainments as dances, card parties and skating.

Particulars of taxable admissions and tax in respect of entertainments in New South Wales in the last six years, are shown below:—

Table 824.—Commonwealth Entertainments Tax—Admissions and Collections in New South Wales.

Year ended June.	Taxed at Lower Rate.			Taxed at Higher Rate.						
	Theatres.	Sport.	Miscellaneous and Periodical Tickets.	Pictures.	Racing.	Dancing, Skating.	Sport .	Miscellaneous.	Periodical Tickets.	Total.
TAXABLE ADMISSIONS. (thousands.)										
1944	1,881	...	383	56,951	2,368	5,365	1,736	1,430	35	70,149
1945	1,834	...	572	62,825	2,544	4,579	2,043	641	111	75,149
1946	1,554	...	651	61,505	3,164	4,967	3,023	819	152	75,235
1947	1,572	...	845	59,104	3,426	3,493	3,397		961	72,798
1948	1,302	...	890	57,209	3,938	3,932	2,869		829	70,969
1949	1,328	395	939	55,287	3,861	3,555	1,516		994	67,875
TAX PAID. (£ thousand.)										
1944	81.4	...	11.0	1,402.9	168.0	197.7	43.3	34.3	4.4	1,943.0
1945	85.0	...	17.2	1,558.3	184.5	196.0	53.0	52.8	10.3	2,157.1
1946	73.6	...	22.8	1,540.6	237.1	190.1	86.2	45.4	14.7	2,210.5
1947	78.1	...	32.5	1,481.3	266.0	151.4	112.9		52.8	2,175.0
1948	86.2	...	33.9	1,438.1	300.0	157.0	94.5		52.7	2,162.4
1949	102.8	9.5	85.4	1,485.5	293.4	142.2	54.0		63.3	2,186.1

STATE LOTTERIES.

State lotteries are conducted in New South Wales in terms of the State Lotteries Act, 1930. The Act is administered by a director, and the lotteries are conducted on the cash-prize system. From the proceeds of the sale of tickets in each lottery, a sum is apportioned for prizes and the balance is payable to Consolidated Revenue. The first lottery was drawn on 20th August, 1931, and special lotteries, with larger prizes and dearer tickets, were conducted regularly from July, 1947. The price of a ticket is 10s. in the special lotteries and 5s. 6d. in the ordinary lotteries, and each lottery comprises 100,000 tickets.

The number of lotteries filled in 1949-50, viz., 216 ordinary and 21 special, was a record. Subscriptions amounted to £6,990,000, the prizes to £4,456,505, and the excess of subscriptions over prizes was £2,533,495. Administrative expenses and preliminary charges such as salaries, office equipment and alterations to buildings, amounted to £151,882. Minor receipts were £336, and the net amount credited to Consolidated Revenue Fund was £2,381,949.

Particulars regarding the lotteries filled in each of the last eleven years are shown below:—

Table 825.—State Lotteries.

Year ended June.	Lotteries Filled during each Year.					Adminis- trative Expenses.
	Number.		Subscriptions.	Prizes Allotted.	Excess of Subscriptions over Prizes.	
	Ordinary.	Special.				
1940	87		£ 2,288,750	£ 1,418,100	£ 865,650	£ 55,647
1941	84		2,205,000	1,369,205	835,795	52,044
1942	82		2,152,500	1,336,605	815,895	53,012
1943	95		2,498,750	1,548,500	945,250	52,125
1944	121		3,176,250	1,972,320	1,203,930	64,246
1945	135		3,543,750	2,200,505	1,343,245	67,492
1946	146		3,832,500	2,379,800	1,452,700	72,989
1947	161		4,230,000	2,628,050	1,601,950	87,468
1948	164	23	5,660,000	3,607,300	2,052,700	112,155
1949	195	19	6,312,500	4,024,555	2,287,945	135,981
1950	216	21	6,990,000	4,456,505	2,533,495	151,882

REGULATION OF LIQUOR TRADE.

The sale of intoxicating liquor is subject to regulation by the State Government in terms of the Liquor Act, 1912, as subsequently amended. Substantial amendments in respect of trading hours, registration of clubs, supply of liquor to restaurants and canteens, and the standard of accommodation in hotels, were enacted in 1946.

For purposes of administration, the State is divided into 104 Licensing districts, including the metropolitan district, with which Liverpool, Ryde, and Parramatta districts, were amalgamated on 1st April, 1947.

A Licensing Court in each district is constituted by three magistrates for the control of licensed premises and the determination of applications

for new licenses. This Bench of three magistrates also constitutes the Licenses Reduction Board, first appointed in 1920 to reduce the number of publicans' (and, later, wine) licenses. The amending Act of 1946 provided for the reconstitution of the Court and Board, on a day to be proclaimed. The Court as reconstituted will consist of a District Court Judge and two other persons, each being a licensing magistrate in office immediately prior to the proclaimed date, or a stipendiary magistrate or person eligible for appointment as stipendiary magistrate.

LIQUOR LICENSES.

The sale of intoxicating liquor in New South Wales, except by persons holding a license, is prohibited. The kinds of liquor licenses and permits issued, the authorities they confer, and the fees for new licenses and permits, and for annual renewal thereof (current in December, 1950) are shown in the following statement:—

Table 826.—Liquor

Kind of License or Permit.	Authority conferred by License or Permit.	Fee for License or Permit.	
		New.	Annual Renewal.
Publican's License ...	Sale of liquor on premises (hotel) specified in license.	As assessed by Court; maximum, £500*	5 per cent. of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year.*†
Club Certificate of Registration.	Sale of liquor on club premises under prescribed conditions.	Not exceeding £1 per member at date of application; maximum, £500.	5 per cent. of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year.
Hotels and Clubs— Permit to supply liquor with meals.	Supply of liquor with meals, 6 p.m. to 9 p.m., by licensee or club.	Assessed on sliding scale relative to fee for license or certificate.	As for new permit.
Australian Wine License†	Sale of wine, cider or perry made from Australian fruit, not containing more than 35 per cent. proof spirit, in quantities up to 2 gallons.	As assessed by Court; maximum, £50.	2 per cent. of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year.
Packet License § ...	Sale of liquor on ships to passengers during voyages.	As assessed by Court; maximum, £20.	2 per cent. of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year.
Booth or Stand License ...	To holder of publican's license or to non-proprietary association for sale of liquor on a particular day or days at sports, agricultural shows, etc.	£2 per day.	.....

* Owner of hotel liable for two-fifths of license fee, but if his share exceeds one-third of the sold to persons licensed to sell liquor.

† Licenses may permit or not permit of consumption

The Liquor (Amendment) Act, 1946, authorises local government authorities to conduct community hotels. A council may establish a community hotel by purchase of existing licensed premises, or, if that is impracticable, a petition may be presented to the Governor and a new license

applied for in respect of premises owned by the council. The profits of a community hotel must be applied towards a public purpose, *e.g.*, hospital, library, facilities for recreation, health or welfare. A petition and application by the Stroud Shire to establish a community hotel at Forster was granted in 1948, and an application by Randwick Municipal Council was granted in 1950.

Conditions under which the Licensing Court may approve applications for removal of publicans', Australian wine, or spirit merchants' licenses from one place to another in New South Wales were amended in 1946 with a view to their more equitable distribution throughout the State.

The Court may not make an order of removal unless satisfied that it is in the interests of the public in the neighbourhood of the proposed new site, and not detrimental to public interests in the area from which the

Licenses and Permits.

Kind of License or Permit.	Authority conferred by License or Permit.	Fee for License or Permit.	
		New.	Annual Renewal.
Spirit Merchant's License	Sale on specified premises of either (a) malted liquor or (b) liquor other than malted, in quantities of not less than 2 gallons.	Metropolitan district, £30; other districts, £20.	2 per cent. of cost price of liquor sold to unlicensed persons in preceding calendar year—minimum as for new license.
Brewer's License...	To trade as brewer and sell liquor made in quantities of not less than 2 gallons of the same kind.	Metropolitan district, £50; other districts, £25.	As for new license.
Restaurant Permit ...	Supply of light Australian wines and malted liquors with meals between noon and 2:30 p.m., and between 6 p.m. and 8:30 p.m.	£30	5 per cent. of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year.
Railway Refreshment Rooms—License ...	Issued by Governor for sale of liquor at refreshment rooms at railway stations.	As for publican's license	As for publican's license
Permit ...	Issued by Railway Commissioner for sale of Australian wines at refreshment rooms at railway stations.	Exempt.	Exempted, but in practice fee assessed as for Australian Wine License.
Liquor with meals on trains.	Liquor (Amendment) Act, 1946, authorises Commissioner for Railways to supply liquor to passengers to be consumed with meals on State Railways.		
Canteens at Construction Camps, etc.	Issued by Minister on recommendation of Licensing Court for sale of liquor in canteens at construction camps or works of a public nature, subject to conditions determined by the Court.		

rent, the Board may approve refund of the whole or part of the excess. † Exclusive of liquor on the premises. § Not available for ships plying only within Sydney Harbour.

license is to be removed. A license may not be removed from any other district to the metropolitan or Newcastle district. Moreover, the Court must refuse an order of removal of a publican's license in the metropolitan

or Newcastle district to a new site in the same district, if it is satisfied that public interest would be better served by removal to a site in some other part of the district.

Number of Liquor Licenses.

By action of the Licenses Reduction Board, publicans' licenses were reduced from 2,539 in 1920 to 2,028 in 1943, and Australian wine licenses from 441 in 1922 to 347 in 1943. There was no change in these numbers between 1943 and June, 1950.

Compensation was paid from the Compensation Fund (into which were paid annual levies collected from licensees and owners between 1920 and 1926) in respect of licenses terminated by order of or surrender to the Board, as indicated on page 890 of the Year Book No. 50. The compensation awarded amounted to £891,970, comprising £828,140 in respect of 497 publicans' licenses and £63,890 to 78 holders of Australian wine licenses. The sum of £250,000 was transferred to the State Consolidated Revenue Fund in 1933-34, and after meeting administrative expenses, the net balance of the fund at 30th June, 1950, was £197,531.

Registered clubs in New South Wales were limited in number to 85 (the number existing in March, 1906) until 1st April, 1947, when provisions for additional registrations were brought into operation. Apart from returned servicemen's clubs, the maximum number of clubs which may be registered in the Metropolitan Licensing District (including Liverpool, Parramatta and Ryde) is one club for every four hotels, less twenty, and in Wollongong Licensing District, the number as at 1st April, 1947, plus three. In other licensing districts, the maximum is one club for every six hotels or one club where there are less than six hotels—but not less than the number of clubs existing on 1st April, 1947. In addition, returned servicemen's clubs to a maximum number of twenty in the Metropolitan District and one in each extra-metropolitan electoral district may be registered, provided that application for registration was made before 1st October, 1947. The maximum number of clubs which may be registered in the State under the new provisions of the law is 414. A club is not eligible for registration unless it is a non-proprietary club with at least 60 members, if situated within a radius of 15 miles of the General Post Office, Sydney, or 30 members if in any other locality.

The number of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquor current in 1929 and later years is shown below.

Table 827.—Liquor Licenses at 31st December.

Licenses.	1929.	1939.	1941.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
Publicans'	2,142	2,038	2,028	2,028	2,028	2,028	2,028	2,028
Club	80	84	85	85	85	253	337	359
Railway Refreshment—								
General Liquor	35	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
Wine	19	11	12	12	12	12	12	12
Booth or Stand*	3,057	2,255	1,910	2,156	2,504	3,115	3,047	3,197
Packet	8	4	1	1	1	1	2	2
Australian Wine	863	348	347	347	347	347	347	347
Spirit Merchants'	255	237	230	234	295	365	408	427
Brewers'	9	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Permits to supply liquor								
with meals in—								
Hotels and Clubs*	164	249	150	135	186	312	260	271
Restaurants ... ..	...	...	...	...	25	58	74	90

* Number issued during the year.

There was little change in the number of licenses current in the years 1939 to 1945 (apart from booth or stand licenses, which are temporary only). By order under the National Security Act issued on 28th April, 1945, application for a new license (other than booth or stand license) was prohibited, and action was stayed in respect of applications pending at that date. Since the order was repealed on 13th September, 1946, many applications for spirit merchants' licenses have been granted; these licenses increased by 61 in 1946, 70 in 1947, 43 in 1948, and 19 in 1949. The recent increases in club licenses and in permits to supply liquor with meals reflect the legislation of 1946. The maximum number of clubs has been licensed in the metropolitan district, but some further club licenses are issuable in a number of country districts.

The following statement shows the amount expended by licensees in the purchase of liquor in each year from 1923:—

Table 828.—Purchases of Liquor by Licensees.

Year.	Purchases by Licensees.	Year.	Purchases by Licensees.	Year.	Purchases by Licensees.	Year.	Purchases by Licensees.
	£		£		£		£
1923	8,372,124	1930	7,717,587	1937	8,531,795	1944	14,580,724
1924	8,782,060	1931	6,169,172	1938	9,359,378	1945	15,448,641
1925	9,217,493	1932	6,064,659	1939	9,793,965	1946	21,060,306
1926	9,736,678	1933	6,123,185	1940	11,034,142	1947	23,956,649
1927	10,111,795	1934	6,701,668	1941	12,384,714	1948	24,991,770
1928	10,260,317	1935	7,311,350	1942	13,210,413	1949	27,567,721
1929	10,410,456	1936	7,802,495	1943	14,569,529	1950	30,769,636

The amount expended in each calendar year, as shown above, is the basis of the fees for the renewal of various classes of licenses as from 1st July of the following year. The amount of fees assessed in 1939 and the last six years is shown below:—

Table 829.—Liquor Licenses—Fees Assessed.

Licence.	1939.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Fees assessed on purchases—							
Publicans'	421,647	638,055	673,635	915,878	1,027,506	1,032,962	1,122,337
Club	4,000	5,817	6,955	25,640	45,213	59,831	69,143
Restaurant Permit ... ..	...	...	...	885	2,143	2,936	3,629
Railway Refreshment	1,674	3,889	4,013	3,843	3,493	2,921	2,916
Packet	17	5	5	2	4	23	33
Australian Wine	4,868	9,766	9,678	13,183	14,757	17,232	18,403
Spirit Merchants'	10,473	20,532	22,322	37,005	40,186	45,138	51,307
New Licenses	118	11	1,750	14,113	5,285	1,625	1,682
Other fees—							
Brewers'	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
Booth or Stand	5,826	4,560	5,395	6,914	6,814	6,896	6,974
Permits to supply liquor with meals	1,288	849	1,120	1,839	1,918	2,164	2,418

Licensed Premises—Trading Hours.

Licensed premises may not be opened for the sale of liquor on any Sunday, Good Friday or Christmas Day or other day proclaimed by the Governor, or upon the day of any general election of members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales or of the Commonwealth Parliament.

The hours of liquor trading in hotels were prescribed by the Liquor Act (or the Licensing Act), as follows:—6 a.m. to 11 p.m. from 1881 to 1916, 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. from 1916 to 1946, and 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. since 1946. The hours during which liquor may be supplied with meals in hotels, clubs and restaurants are shown in Table 826.

Restrictions on hours, in terms of the Liquor Act, do not apply to the sale of liquor to *bona fide* travellers or inmates of hotels and registered clubs, but liquor may not be sold at the bar of licensed premises except during prescribed hours. Special restrictions were imposed on liquor trading hours during the war.

Particulars of referendums on the question of the closing hour for licensed premises and registered clubs taken on 10th June, 1916, and 15th February, 1947, are given on page 894 of the Official Year Book No. 50.

CONSUMPTION OF INTOXICANTS.

The particulars of quantity in the next table were recorded by the Licenses Reduction Board as the quantity of spirits, wines and beers purchased by holders of liquor licenses for retailing to the public, together with the quantity sold direct to the public by wholesale wine and spirit merchants.

Table 830.—Intoxicants—Consumption and Expenditure in N.S.W.

Year.	Quantity Purchased.			Estimated Expenditure by the Public on Intoxicants.	Year.	Quantity Purchased.			Estimated Expenditure by the Public on Intoxicants.
	Beer.	Wine.	Spirits. *			Beer.	Wine.	Spirits. *	
	Thousand gallons.			£000		Thousand gallons.			£000
1929†	28,137	1,534	1,325	17,440	1944	33,056	2,464	714	24,500
1931	18,912	1,261	686	10,800	1945	33,542	2,361	869	26,000
1939	35,379	1,640	884	16,020	1946	43,532	2,815	1,551	34,760
1940	37,904	1,765	883	18,230	1947	52,027	3,582	1,230	38,960
1941	38,073	2,006	821	20,970	1948	47,403	4,391	1,696	40,530
1942	35,904	2,582	731	22,230	1949	50,090	4,963	1,659	45,140
1943	32,948	2,504	726	24,430	1950	58,390	4,733	1,651	49,870

* Liquid, not proof, gallons.

† Average of three years, 1927 to 1929.

The figures in the table represent approximately the consumption of intoxicating liquor in New South Wales exclusive of military canteens, etc., not supplied by licensees under the Licenses Reduction Board. It is difficult to estimate the retail expenditure on intoxicating liquor, because it is sold at varying prices not only in different localities, but in hotels in the same district and in the different bars of the same hotel.

The supply of liquor in Australia was controlled under National Security Regulations from March, 1942, to 26th March, 1946, as regards beer and to 1st November, 1946, in respect of spirits. During this period supplies for hotels, etc., decreased because of the heavy allocations to Australian and Allied services' canteens. The consumption of beer in 1941, viz., 38 million gallons, was a record to that date. After a temporary decline during the war, it increased steeply in 1946, and in 1947 it reached the record figure of 52 million gallons. Production and consumption of beer in 1948 and 1949 were adversely affected by industrial disputes, but in 1950 consumption was 12 per cent. greater than in 1947.

Since the war, the consumption of wine and spirits has expanded rapidly; in 1950 the consumption of wine was about three times that in 1939, and the consumption of spirits was about double the 1939 figure.

The increase in the estimated expenditure by the public on intoxicants between 1939 and 1943 was due largely to increased taxation. For instance, excise duty on beer was raised from 1s. 9d. per gallon to 2s. in September, 1939, to 2s. 9d. in November, 1940, to 3s. in October, 1941, and to 4s. 7d. in September, 1942. Customs and excise duties on spirits were also increased during this period by up to 28s. 6d. per proof gallon; details of excise duties are shown on page 416 of this volume. The duties were not varied between September, 1942, and December, 1950.

Practically the whole of the beer and the wine and a large proportion of the spirits consumed in the State, are of Australian origin. Information as to the operations of breweries in New South Wales is published on page 231 of this Year Book.

DRUNKENNESS.

Persons apprehended by the police for drunkenness in public places may be charged in the Courts of Petty Sessions. It is the practice to release such persons before trial if they deposit as bail an amount equal to the usual penalty imposed. If they do not appear for trial, the deposits are forfeited, and further action is not taken.

The number of convictions for drunkenness (including cases of forfeiture of bail) was fairly constant at less than 35,000 in the years 1940 to 1944 inclusive. A steep rise occurred in later years, and the number in 1950 was more than double the number in 1944.

The following statement shows particulars of the cases of drunkenness and conviction? in various years since 1929; the figures for the war years relate to civilians:—

Table 831.—Drunkenness—Cases and Convictions.

Year.	Persons Charged. •	Persons Discharged, etc.	Persons Convicted.						Per 1,000 of Popula- tion.
			Fined.	Imprison- ed.	Other. †	Total.			
						Males.	Fe- males.	Persons.	
1929	33,819	683	20,478	621	12,037	30,689	2,447	33,136	13.24
1939	32,472	67	17,182	111	15,112	30,066	2,339	32,405	11.78
1944	34,576	14	9,028	62	25,472	31,414	3,148	34,562	11.98
1945	43,582	21	9,335	31	34,195	39,862	3,699	43,561	14.93
1946	62,211	91	11,594	72	50,454	57,854	4,266	62,120	21.09
1947	67,525	201	12,329	43	54,952	63,256	4,068	67,324	22.55
1948	82,900	275	14,847	188	67,595	78,653	3,972	82,625	27.27
1949	78,401	195	15,010	101	63,095	74,568	3,638	78,206	25.12
1950	78,727	250	14,054	112	64,311	74,619	3,858	78,477	24.33

* Counted each time charged.

† Mainly bail forfeited.

In addition to cases of drunkenness to which the foregoing table relates, convictions on the charge of driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drug numbered 1,886 in 1948, 2,094 in 1949 and 2,339 in 1950.

TREATMENT OF INEBRIATES.

An inebriate convicted of an offence of which drunkenness is a factor, or, in certain cases, a contributing cause, may be required to enter into recognisances and to report periodically to the police for a period of not less than twelve months; or he may be placed in a State institution.

For the care and treatment of inebriates other than those convicted of an offence, State institutions may be established under the control of the Inspector-General of Mental Hospitals. Judges, magistrates and the Master-in-Lunacy may order that an inebriate be bound over to abstain, or that he be placed in a State or licensed institution or under the care of an attendant controlled by the Master-in-Lunacy, or of a guardian, for a period not exceeding twelve months. An inebriate may enter voluntarily into recognisances to abstain.

Inebriates are detained in some of the State Mental Hospitals, and the number under the supervision of the Inspector-General of Mental Hospitals at 30th June, 1950, was 189, viz., 130 men and 59 women. The number admitted for the first time in the year 1949-50 was 183, including 50 women.

LICENSES FOR CERTAIN OCCUPATIONS, ETC.

Partly as a means of raising revenue, and partly to ensure a certain amount of supervision over persons who follow callings which bring them into contact with the general public or are carried on under special conditions, licenses must be obtained by auctioneers, stock and station agents, real estate agents, business agents, pawn-brokers, hawkers, pedlars, collectors, second-hand dealers, fishermen, and persons who sell tobacco, conduct billiard and bagatelle tables or engage in Sunday trading.

For pawnbrokers' licenses the annual fee is £10. The hours for receiving pledges are limited, with certain exceptions, to those between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m., but no restriction is placed on the rate of interest charged.

No person may purchase, carry or have in his possession a pistol unless he holds a license under the Pistol Act, 1927-1946. A separate license is required for each pistol. Licenses may not be issued to persons under 18 years of age.

Dogs are required to be licensed in proclaimed urban areas, the fee being 2s. 6d. per annum for each dog; dogs in rural districts are not registered. In 1949 dog licenses issued numbered 139,812, and the fees totalled £17,427.

The following table shows particulars of licenses issued in connection with certain occupations in the last four years:—

Table 832.—Licenses for Certain Occupations.

Class of License.	Number of Licenses.				Fees Collected.			
	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
Pawnbrokers'	66	67	70	66	£ 660.	£ 670	£ 700	£ 660
Moneylenders'	275	280	262	270	2,890	2,694	2,685	2,770
Hawkers' and Pedlars'	1,636	1,627	1,722	1,656	1,697	1,950	2,119	2,083
Secondhand Dealers' and Collectors'	3,343	3,294	3,162	2,982	1,982	1,934	1,847	1,736
Tobacco	20,656	21,214	20,688	22,051	5,164	5,304	5,172	5,513
Sunday Trading	11,029	10,853	10,747	10,731	2,821	2,841	2,758	2,820
Billiard	159	158	133	103	1,455	1,365	1,310	1,020
Business Agents'	904	990	1,008	994	947	1,168	1,228	1,300
Wool, Hide and Skin	211	239	200	413	204	229	190	387
Fishermen's	5,832	4,244	3,373	3,003	2,915	2,068	1,779	3,003
Fishing Boat	3,649	3,280	2,886	2,539	2,502	2,400	2,513	3,381

LICENSING OF AUCTIONEERS AND AGENTS.

Auctioneers, stock and station agents and real estate agents must be licensed under the Auctioneers, Stock and Station and Real Estate Agents

Act, 1941-1946. Registration is also required in the case of real estate salesmen employed by real estate agents or by real estate dealers (persons not licensed as real estate agents whose sole or principal business is the selling, as owner, of land in allotments).

Auctioneers' licenses are classified as (1) general licenses available for all parts of New South Wales (annual fee £15), (2) country licenses for all districts outside the counties of Cumberland and Northumberland (annual fee £5), (3) district licenses for the police district outside the metropolitan area for which the license is taken out (annual fee £2), and (4) primary products licenses for the market in the metropolitan police district which is specified in the license. In the metropolitan district, an auctioneer must take out a general license unless he has a primary products license and acts as auctioneer only for selling firewood, coal, coke, fish or a product within the meaning of the Primary Products Act.

An auctioneer's license may not be granted to a licensed pawnbroker. Provision has been made for reciprocity in granting general licenses to auctioneers resident in reciprocating States of Australia, and general country and district licenses to those resident in the Australian Capital Territory.

The fee for a stock and station or real estate agent's license is £1. A corporation carrying on business as auctioneer, stock and station agent or real estate agent, must take out a license on its own behalf (fee £5), as well as a license for each employee in charge of an office or branch.

The licenses must be renewed annually. Upon the grant of each application for a license or renewal, the licensee pays, in addition to the license fee, a fee not exceeding £1, which is placed in a special account for expenses of administration.

Licensees are also required to contribute to a fidelity guarantee fund established under the Act to reimburse persons who suffer loss by reason of theft or fraudulent misapplication of their property by a licensee. The maximum reimbursement payable from the fund in respect of any one licensee was increased from £500 to £2,000, as from 1st July, 1946.

Particulars regarding licenses issued in the last six years are shown below:—

**Table 833.—Auctioneers, Stock and Station and Real Estate Agents—
Licenses issued and Fidelity Guarantee Fund.**

Particulars.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Licenses issued—						
Auctioneers—						
General	196	232	296	321	350	371
Country	185	214	260	302	352	409
District	898	1,060	1,222	1,167	1,235	1,191
Primary Products	17	15	20	19	18	14
Total, Auctioneers' Licenses	1,296	1,521	1,798	1,809	1,955	1,985
Stock and Station Agents	1,305	1,575	1,765	1,854	1,972	2,111
Real Estate Agents	2,120	2,402	2,599	2,661	2,995	3,143
Corporations	139	139	156	162	163	182
Individual Licenses (including employees of corporations)	2,729	3,158	3,731	3,821	4,021	4,095
Real Estate Salesmen—Certificates of registration issued	88	99	119	124	141	188
Fidelity Guarantee Fund—						
Contributions during year	2,379	3,246	4,251	4,125	4,145	4,524
Balance at 30th June	26,708	29,788	32,143	35,793	39,665	42,783

Business agents who deal with or negotiate the sale or purchase of various classes of businesses are required to take out a license under the Business Agents Act, 1935-1941. The agents are required to provide a fidelity bond in respect of trust moneys received by them in the course of business. The number of business agents licensed in 1949 was 994.

PENSIONS

In New South Wales statutory pensions are provided for aged persons, permanent invalids, widows, members of the Forces suffering disability due to war service, the dependants of war pensioners and of members of the Forces who died on war service, and coal and oil shale miners. Provision is also made for superannuation in the Government services and for certain employees of local governing bodies. Numerous private companies and firms have made arrangements for the superannuation of employees.

AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS.

Old-age pensions (known as age pensions from July, 1947) were paid by the Government of New South Wales from August, 1901, and invalid pensions from January, 1908, until the Commonwealth Government commenced to pay pensions, viz., old-age pensions for men and women at age 65 years (or 60 years if permanently incapacitated) from 1st July, 1909, and old-age pensions for women at age 60 years and invalid pensions from December, 1910. Allowances for wives and children of invalid and permanently incapacitated or blind pensioners, and funeral benefits for pensioners were introduced in July, 1943. The payment of these pensions, allowances, and benefits is regulated under the Social Services Consolidation Act, 1947.

Payment of age and invalid pensions in Australia is subject to age and residence qualifications and a means test. For age pensions, women must be 60 years and men 65 years of age, and must have resided in Australia continuously for twenty years (disregarding occasional absences up to one-tenth of the total period, absence on war service, etc.). Invalid pensions are payable to persons above the age of 21 years (or 16 years if not adequately maintained by parents) not receiving age pensions, who have had five years' continuous residence in and have become incapacitated or blind in Australia, or during temporary absence from Australia; pensions are also payable to persons whose incapacity or blindness occurred before arrival in Australia provided that they were brought to Australia when less than three years old, or have resided here for twenty years.

Invalid pensioners or claimants for invalid pension may be required to undergo vocational training or treatment for physical rehabilitation as a condition of grant or continuation of pension. Such persons receive invalid pension during training or treatment.

In computing the value of the property of a claimant or pensioner for the purpose of the means test, his home, furniture and personal effects and certain other classes of property are disregarded.

In assessing income, the following are excluded: benefits from friendly societies, sick pay from trade unions, food relief from the State, maternity allowances, child endowment, hospital benefits, payments under the Tuberculosis Act, and gifts and allowances from parents or children. The value of board and lodging received is computed at a maximum of £32 10s. per annum (12s. 6d. per week).

In November, 1950, the maximum rate of pension was increased from 42s. 6d. per week (£110 10s. per annum) to 50s. per week (£130 per annum). Except in the case of permanently blind persons, the annual rate is reduced by the amount of income (other than pension) in excess of £78, as well as by £1 for every complete £10 of property in excess of £100 but not exceeding £450, and by £2 for every £10 in excess of £450. From September, 1923, a higher income limit was prescribed in the case of permanently blind persons; since November, 1950, the rate of such pensions has been reduced by the amount of income of the pensioner and spouse, apart from pension, in excess of £416 per annum. There are also special provisions relating to the aggregate rate of pension in respect of persons who are both invalid and war or service pensioners.

The rates of age and invalid pension were varied automatically with retail price index numbers compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician, from October, 1933, to September, 1937, and from December, 1940, to August, 1943. Adjustment by this method was suspended in November, 1943, and subsequent alterations were made by legislation. Changes, since 1901, in the maximum rate of pensions and prescribed limits of income are shown in the following table:—

Table 834.—Age and Invalid Pensions—Rates.

Date.	Maximum Rate of Pension.		Limit of Income (including pension) per annum.	Date.	Maximum Rate of Pension.		Limit of Income (including pension) per annum.
	Per week.	Per annum.			Per week.	Per annum.	
1901, Aug. ...	s. d. 10 0	£ s. 26 0	£ s. 52 0	1940, Dec.	s. d. 21 0	£ s. 54 12	£ s. 87 2
1918, Oct.	12 6	32 10	58 10	1941, April	21 6	55 18	88 8
1920, Jan. ...	15 0	39 0	65 0	Dec.	23 6	61 2	93 12
1923, Sept.	17 6	45 10	78 0	1942, April	25 0	65 0	97 10
1925, Oct. ...	20 0	52 0	84 10	Oct.	25 6	66 6	98 16
1931, July	17 6	45 10	78 0	1943, Jan.	26 0	67 12	100 2
1932, Oct.	15 0	39 0	71 10	April	26 6	68 18	101 8
	to 17 6	to 45 10		Aug.	27 0	70 4	102 14
1933, Oct.	17 6	45 10	78 0	1945, July.	32 6	84 10	117 0
1935, July	18 0	46 18	79 6	1946, Aug.	32 6	84 10	136 10
1936, Sept.	19 0	49 8	81 18	1947, July	37 6	97 10	149 10
1937, Sept.	20 0	52 0	84 10	1948, Oct.	42 6	110 10	188 10
				1950, Nov.	50 0	130 0	208 0

Pensions were paid from 12th October, 1916, to inmates of approved benevolent asylums, who were in receipt of pension before admittance, and from 13th September, 1923, to all eligible inmates. From November, 1950, the maximum rate of pension paid to such inmates was 17s. 6d. a week.

Under certain circumstances, allowances were paid to the benevolent asylums in respect of pensioner inmates. The Social Services Consolidation Act, 1947, prescribes that any balance of an inmate's pension in excess of that payable to the inmate shall be paid to the institution for his upkeep.

Particulars of pensioners in benevolent asylums and of wives' and children's allowances are not included in the following table, but are shown later (see Tables 837 and 836).

Table 835.—Age and Invalid Pensions in New South Wales.*

Year ended 30th June.	New Claims.	Pensions current in New South Wales* at 30th June.			Weekly Rate of Pension as at 30th June.		Estimated Annual Liability as at 30th June.	Estimated Annual Liability per head of Population as at 30th June.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Maximum.	Average.		
		No.	No.	No.	No.	s. d.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.		s. d.	£.	s. d.
AGE PENSIONS.								
1912	4,763	13,639	16,029	29,668	10 0	9 7	734,526	8 5
1921	5,727	16,033	23,004	39,037	15 0	14 1	1,428,258	13 7
1931	12,814	28,003	37,029	65,032	20 0	19 1	3,225,872	25 2
1932	11,625	30,098	39,769	69,867	17 6	16 6	2,996,266	23 2
1939	11,611	37,633	49,792	87,425	20 0	19 3	4,375,852	31 11
1940†	11,930	43,325	64,840	108,165†	20 0	19 3	5,417,022	38 11
1941	11,160	43,619	66,411	110,030	21 6	20 9	5,930,704	42 5
1942	11,326	43,235	67,229	110,464	25 0	24 2	6,941,194	49 1
1943	10,351	41,466	66,815	108,281	26 6	25 7	7,190,976	50 4
1944	7,463	38,876	65,538	104,414	27 0	26 0	7,049,172	48 10
1945	8,905	37,748	65,681	103,429	27 0	25 3	6,795,048	46 7
1946	15,386	39,752	68,933	108,685	32 6	31 4	8,865,714	60 3
1947	19,805	42,886	76,350	119,236	32 6	31 4	9,707,386	65 0
1948	15,919	43,640	80,123	123,763	37 6	35 11	11,549,157	76 4
1949	20,179	48,194	83,747	131,941	42 6	40 1	13,736,928	88 3
1950	16,359	49,624	88,497	138,121	42 6	39 11	14,329,410	88 10
INVALID PENSIONS.								
1912	1,784	2,549	2,278	4,827	10 0	9 9	121,836	1 5
1921	3,278	7,016	8,371	15,387	15 0	14 9	588,588	5 7
1931	6,383	12,148	15,948	28,096	20 0	19 6	1,425,996	11 1
1932	6,025	13,025	16,930	29,955	17 6	17 0	1,326,988	10 3
1939	7,087	17,630	24,257	41,887	20 0	19 5	2,110,238	15 4
1940†	7,352	11,731	14,875	26,606†	20 0	19 6	1,350,934	9 9
1941	6,874	11,938	15,310	27,248	21 6	21 0	1,491,334	10 8
1942	6,221	12,251	15,967	28,218	25 0	24 6	1,800,370	12 9
1943	4,849	11,382	15,419	26,801	26 6	26 0	1,813,292	12 8
1944	4,845	11,597	14,637	26,234	27 0	26 6	1,805,596	12 6
1945	5,292	13,117	12,858	25,975	27 0	26 5	1,784,796	12 3
1946	6,168	14,446	13,809	28,255	32 6	31 9	2,333,916	15 10
1947	7,341	15,978	14,512	30,490	32 6	31 9	2,515,240	16 10
1948	6,405	17,595	15,515	33,110	37 6	36 6	3,142,378	20 9
1949	6,674	19,426	16,095	35,521	42 6	41 2	3,802,481	24 5
1950	5,677	19,038	15,536	34,604	42 6	40 11	3,682,451	22 10

* Including Australian Capital Territory.

† 16,638 invalid pensioners qualified for age pensions were transferred to list of age pensioners on 30th June, 1940.

At 30th June, 1950, the number of pensioners in public benevolent asylums in New South Wales was 1,130, and the annual liability for their pensions was £63,989.

Allowances for wives of invalid pensioners and of permanently incapacitated and blind age pensioners were introduced in July, 1943. The maximum annual rate of allowance is £62 8s. subject to reduction by the amount of the wife's income (apart from allowance) in excess of £78. It is further reduced by £1 for every complete £10 of her property in excess of £100 up to £450, and by £2 for every complete £10 of the remainder of the property. Where pensioners in this group have one or more dependent children under 16 years of age, a child's allowance is paid at the rate of £23 8s. per annum.

Funeral benefit, payable in respect of deceased age or invalid pensioners since July, 1943, is the cost of the funeral (excluding payment from a contributory funeral benefit fund, except a friendly society fund) or £10, whichever is the less. The majority of claims are admitted at the maximum rate.

The following statement shows particulars of wives' and children's allowances current at 30th June, and of funeral benefits paid in New South Wales in each year since 1944:—

Table 836.—Age and Invalid Pensions, N.S.W.*—Wives' and Children's Allowances and Funeral Benefits.

Year ended 30th June.	Allowances for Wives and Children at 30th June.					Funeral Benefits.	
	Wives.	Children.	Maximum Rate per Week.		Annual Liability.	Claims Granted.	Amount Paid.
			Wife.	Child.			
	No.	No.	s. d.	s. d.	£	No.	£
1944	3,289	2,057	15 0	5 0	151,112	4,004	37,828
1945	3,811	2,400	15 0	5 0	174,356	6,379	60,788
1946	4,171	2,648	15 0	5 0	189,852	7,362	72,711
1947	4,627	2,933	15 0	5 0	209,092	8,346	84,062
1948	5,218	3,323	20 0	5 0	300,092	8,057	76,816
1949	5,593	3,189	24 0	9 0	408,200	10,781	109,711
1950	5,691	3,281	24 0	9 0	416,130	10,100	95,690

* Including Australian Capital Territory.

The total amount of pensions, allowances and funeral benefits paid in Australia under the age and invalid pension scheme was £41,946,659 in 1948-49, and £44,802,983 in 1949-50. The amount paid in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory was £17,598,817 in 1948-49, and £18,831,473 in 1949-50. Details regarding pensioners and annual payments since 1939-40 are shown in Table 837.

The number of pensioners in New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory, as at 30th June, increased from 130,620 in 1939 to a peak of 139,953 in 1942; during the next three years the number dropped to pre-war level. There has been a marked increase since 1944-45 as a result of retirements from wartime employment, the changing age composition of the population, and the modification of income and property restrictions. The number at 30th June, 1950, *viz.*, 173,855, was 33 per cent. higher than in 1945.

Table 837.—Age and Invalid Pensions, N.S.W.*—Pensioners and Annual Cost.

Year ended 30th June.	Pensioners at 30th June.				Payments during Year.			
	Age.	Invalid.	Inmates of Benevolent Asylums.	Total.	To Pensioners (inc. Wives' and Children's Allowances).	To Institutions for Maintenance of Pensioners.	Funeral Benefits.	Total.
					£	£	£	£
1940	108,165	26,206	1,282	135,653	6,569,027	58,691	...	6,627,718
1941	110,030	27,248	1,397	138,675	6,989,602	64,430	...	7,054,032
1942	110,464	28,218	1,271	139,953	7,818,746	46,769	...	7,865,515
1943	108,281	26,801	1,635	136,717	9,182,598	66,996	...	9,249,594
1944	104,414	26,234	1,282	131,930	8,806,395	60,304	37,828	8,904,527
1945	103,429	25,975	1,316	130,720	8,929,796	63,781	60,788	9,054,365
1946	108,685	28,255	1,415	138,355	11,136,851	88,604	72,711	11,298,166
1947	119,236	30,490	1,515	151,241	12,241,410	35,301	84,062	12,360,773
1948	123,763	33,110	1,558	158,431	15,024,427	36,640	76,816	15,137,883
1949	131,941	35,521	1,559	169,021	17,441,988	47,118	109,711	17,598,817
1950	138,121	34,604	1,130	173,855	18,704,476	31,307	95,690	18,831,473

* Including Australian Capital Territory.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

State Scheme of Widows' Pensions.

A pension scheme for widows and their dependent children was initiated by the Government of New South Wales on 26th March, 1926. The Commonwealth began to pay widows' pensions on 30th June, 1942, and since that date payments under the State scheme have been limited to supplementary allowances for children of widows in receipt of Commonwealth pension. These allowances represent generally the excess of pension in terms of the State Act over Commonwealth pension, which arises from the fact that the Commonwealth scheme provided additional pension in respect only of the first child in the family (i.e., the child which, prior to 20th June, 1950, was not eligible for child endowment).

Eligibility for widow's pension (or children's allowances) under the State scheme requires domicile of the widow and children in New South Wales at date of the husband's death, and residence in the State at date of application for pension, and during the previous three years.

Since commencement of the Commonwealth scheme, payments have been made only to widows with dependent children under age 15 years (or in special circumstances 16 years), who are not in receipt of any other pension or allowance amounting to more than that payable under the State Act, and who with their children, individually or collectively, do not own property exceeding £1,000 in value—apart from their dwelling, furniture and other personal effects.

Since 1st July, 1942, pension has been assessed at the maximum weekly rate (current in June, 1950) of 25s. for the widow and 10s. for each eligible child, if the widow's income does not exceed £39 per annum; otherwise it is reduced by £1 per annum for each £1 of income in excess of £39.

A widow's income is deemed to include any pension or allowance under any other Act (but not Commonwealth child endowment nor pension under the coal and oil shale mine workers' scheme); earnings of the widow

or her children under school-leaving age from personal effort; 5 per cent. of any real or personal property of the widow or her children which produces less than 5 per cent. per annum, except the house in which they reside and the furniture and personal effects therein; any payment for the children's maintenance or education from any estate, etc., and, except in special circumstances, 25 per cent. of the earnings of unmarried children over school-leaving age residing with her. Sick pay or funeral benefits from any society, or insurance benefit on property damaged or destroyed, or contributions of children not residing with the widow, are not assessed as income.

The average number of widows' pensions paid by the State in the year ended 30th June, 1942 (the year preceding the introduction of the Commonwealth scheme), was 6,624 per fortnight and the amount was £568,247.

In June, 1950, allowances were payable by the State to 3,442 widows in respect of approximately 7,800 children; payments during the year 1949-50 amounted to £128,627.

Particulars regarding payments under the widows' pensions scheme of New South Wales during each year since 1942-43 are shown below:—

Table 838.—Widows' Pensions, N.S.W.—Allowances for Children.

Year ended 30th June.	Widows receiving Children's Allowances at 30th June.	Payments during Year.	Year ended 30th June.	Widows receiving Children's Allowances at 30th June.	Payments during Year.
		£			
1943	4,604	177,026	1947	3,997	149,125
1944	4,812	167,217	1948	3,895	145,928
1945	3,964	154,398	1949	3,680	136,654
1946	3,972	148,977	1950	3,442	128,627

Commonwealth Scheme of Widows' Pensions.

Under the Commonwealth scheme, the term "widow" is defined as including a woman who, though not legally married to him, was maintained by a man as his wife for at least three years immediately prior to his death; a wife deserted by her husband for not less than six months; a divorced woman who has not remarried; a woman whose husband is in a hospital for the insane; and a woman whose husband is in prison and has been so for at least six months.

Eligibility for widow's pension is subject to a means test, and requires residence in Australia at date of claim and for five years immediately prior to that date. Pensions may be granted under certain circumstances to aboriginal women. Aliens, except those who were British subjects prior to marriage, are not eligible.

In computing a claimant's income for the purpose of the means test, the value of benefits, such as child endowment, hospital and friendly society benefits, and State food relief, is excluded, and the value of free board and lodging is assessed at not more than 12s. 6d. a week. In the case of a deserted wife or divorced woman, any amount in excess of 15s. a week received from the husband for maintenance of a child is included as income.

In valuing property owned by a widow, the value of her permanent home, furniture and personal effects, war gratuity and certain other property is disregarded.

Dependent children are those under 16 years of age under custody, care and control of the widow or being maintained by her. (Child endowment is paid for all such children in the family.) Any child adopted after widowhood (or desertion, etc.), is not taken into account unless maintained by the widow as a member of her family on 5th June, 1942.

"Widows" eligible for pension are classified into four groups (in December, 1950) as follows:—

Class A.—Consists of widows (except class D) with one or more dependent children. Pension is not granted if the value of the widow's property exceeds £1,000. From October, 1950, the maximum rate of pension was 55s. per week. The rate of pension is reduced by the amount of income (apart from pension, child endowment, etc.) in excess of 30s. per week, and no pension is payable if income from other sources exceeds 85s. per week.

The pension of a Class A widow may be continued while she has a dependent child up to 18 years of age attending full-time at school or university.

Classes B and D.—Class B consists of widows (except Class D) not less than 50 years of age, without dependent children. Class D consists of wives of men imprisoned for at least six months; the wives are eligible for widows' pensions if they have one or more dependent children or are at least 50 years of age. Provision for this group dates from July, 1947.

From October, 1950, the maximum rate of pension payable to a widow in Class B or D was 42s. per week; this rate is reduced by the amount of income (apart from pension, child endowment, etc.) in excess of 30s. per week, and no pension is payable if income from other sources exceeds 62s. per week. No pension is payable if the value of the widow's property exceeds £750, and the maximum rate is reduced by £1 per annum for every complete £10 of property in excess of £100 to £450, and by £1 for every £7 over £450.

Pensioners in Classes B and D who are not less than 50 years of age and are inmates of an approved benevolent asylum are paid so much of their pensions as does not exceed 15s. per week, and the balance is paid to the institution for their maintenance.

Class C.—The widows in this group have no dependent children, and are less than 50 years of age and in necessitous circumstances. Pension is payable for not more than six months following the husband's death. The rate of pension was 47s. 6d. per week from October, 1950.

The maximum rates of pension payable from the various dates of change since the inception of the scheme are shown below:—

Table 839.—Widows' Pensions—Maximum Rates per Week.

Date of Change.	Widows' Pension—Max. Rate.				Date of Change.	Widows' Pension—Max. Rate.			
	Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Class D.		Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Class D.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1942: June ...	30 0	25 0	25 0	...	1945: Oct. ...	37 6	...	32 6	...
Oct. ...	30 6	25 6	25 6	...	1947: July ...	42 6	32 0	37 6	32 0
1943: Jan. ...	31 0	26 0	26 0	...	1948: Oct. ...	47 6	37 0	42 6	37 0
April ...	31 6	26 6	26 6	...	1950: Oct. ...	55 0	42 0	47 0	42 0
Aug. ...	32 0	27 0	27 0	...					

Particulars of Commonwealth widows' pensions paid in New South Wales (and the Australian Capital Territory) are shown below:—

Table 840.—Commonwealth Widows' Pensions in New South Wales.*

Year ended 30th June.	Pensions Current at 30th June.							Payments during the Year.
	Class A.		Class B.		Classes C and D.	Total Widows Receiving Pension.		
	Number.	Average Weekly Rate.	Number.	Average Weekly Rate.	Number.	Number.	Average Weekly Rate.	
		s. d.		s. d.			s. d.	£
1943	7,519	30 3	7,439	24 7	40	14,998	27 5	949,283
1944	7,344	30 10	8,990	25 3	46	16,380	27 9	1,147,544
1945	6,924	30 9	10,051	25 3	47	17,022	27 6	1,200,589
1946	7,096	36 2	10,218	25 2	41	17,355	29 8	1,295,240
1947	7,456	36 2	9,055	25 5	61	16,572	30 3	1,355,302
1948	7,764	40 8	9,374	30 1	95	17,233	34 10	1,583,039
1949	7,751	45 8	9,537	35 3	114	17,402	39 11	1,761,978
1950	7,573	45 4	9,395	35 0	111	17,079	39 7	1,773,422

*Including Australian Capital Territory.

The decline in the number of widows' pensions during 1946-47 was due mainly to transfers to age pensions of widows in Class B who were aged at least 60 years. The rate of age pensions is higher than the rate payable to widows in this group.

WAR AND SERVICE PENSIONS.

War pensions are provided by the Commonwealth in terms of the Australian Soldiers' Repatriation Act, 1920-1950. The provisions of the Act relating to pensions were extended in 1940 to the Forces of the recent war. In 1943 the rates of pension were substantially increased, conditions regarding eligibility were modified, and the scope of benefits was widened. Certain pension rates were increased again in July, 1947, and all rates were increased in November, 1950.

War pensions are payable to ex-members of the Naval, Military and Air Forces who are incapacitated, wholly or in part, as the result of service in a theatre of war, and to dependants of war pensioners and members who died on war service. Pensions may be paid under certain circumstances in respect of members of the Forces who served only in Australia.

In cases of disability, the rate of pension is determined according to the extent of the disability. Rates of full pension (current in December, 1950) range from £7 to £8 16s. 0d. per fortnight, according to rate of service pay, plus £3 1s. 0d. for the pensioner's wife and £1 3s. for each child under 16 years of age. Those temporarily, i.e., for at least three months, unable to earn on account of a war service disability may receive a supplementary pension at a maximum rate of £7. The pension for the totally blind, totally and permanently incapacitated and certain pulmonary tuberculosis cases is £14 per fortnight, plus an attendant's allowance of £3 for those deemed to require such service. For disability by amputation or loss of vision of an eye, pension at assessed rate for the extent of incapacity suffered is supplemented by amounts ranging from 15s. to £7 per fortnight.

The rate of pension for the widow of a member whose death resulted from war service ranges from £7 to £8 16s. per fortnight, according to service

rate of pay, and the rates for his children under 16 years of age are £2 4s. for the first and £1 11s. for each other child. The rate for orphaned children is £4 up to 16 years of age.

Pension is payable to the widowed mother of a member, if she was widowed prior to or within three years after his death, provided that he had not been married and his death is attributed to war service. The rate ranges from £4 10s. to £8 6s. a fortnight, according to service rate of pay. Particulars of war pensions are given in Table 841.

Service pensions (as distinct from war pensions) for certain classes of ex-members of the Forces were introduced in January, 1936. These pensions are subject to a means test but are not conditional upon disabilities arising from war service. Those eligible are men who have served in a theatre of war and women who have served abroad who are above the age of 60 years and 55 years respectively, or are permanently unemployable, and ex-service men and women suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, irrespective of age or sphere of service. Pension is also payable for the wife and children up to four in number of permanently unemployable and tubercular service pensioners. Pensioners in the tubercular group may receive invalid as well as service pension. Service pensions were increased by 7s. 6d. per week from November, 1950.

Particulars of war and service pensions in New South Wales are shown below:—

Table 841.—War and Service Pensions in New South Wales.*

Year ended June.	Number of Pensions. †				Average Pension per week. †			Amount Paid during Year.
	Members of Forces.	Dependants.		Total.	Members of Forces.	Dependants.		
		Of Incapacitated Members.	Of Deceased Members.			Of Incapacitated Members.	Of Deceased Members.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£
WAR PENSIONS.								
1940	25,671	43,310	8,366	77,347	20 8	5 7	26 0	2,618,564
1941	25,474	40,236	8,391	74,101	20 8	5 8	26 10	2,560,477
1942	25,938	38,039	9,169	73,146	20 6	5 10	26 11	2,576,241
1943	28,518	39,022	10,465	78,005	24 0	7 0	33 3	2,897,870
1944	32,596	42,515	12,072	87,133	23 2	6 10	33 9	3,661,182
1945	40,381	51,465	13,174	105,020	21 2	6 2	34 2	4,068,399
1946	53,744	68,305	16,540	138,589	18 7	5 4	34 3	4,874,706
1947	59,148	75,756	16,855	151,759	18 8	5 3	34 8	5,663,529
1948	60,464	79,709	16,813	156,986	19 9	5 4	37 5	5,984,610
1949	62,552	84,808	16,881	164,241	23 4	5 10	42 6	6,713,900
1950	64,998	91,558	17,133	173,689	24 8	6 0	43 0	7,392,793
1950— '14 War '39 War	22,003	19,834	7,016	48,853	34 11	15 11	51 11	3,537,305
	42,995	71,724	10,117	124,836	19 5	4 8	36 10	3,855,488
SERVICE PENSIONS.								
1941	2,780	1,645	...	4,425	17 8	10 4	...	162,935
1945	2,814	1,205	...	4,019	22 9	16 2	...	190,535
1946	3,069	1,134	...	4,203	27 11	18 0	...	253,274
1947	3,603	1,153	...	4,756	28 11	19 3	...	275,040
1948	3,994	1,223	...	5,217	33 3	19 6	...	446,404
1949	4,191	1,185	...	5,376	33 2	21 1	...	441,541
1950	4,303	1,173	...	5,476	37 8	21 2	...	477,845

* Including Australian Capital Territory.

† At 30th June.

The total amount paid by the Commonwealth in 1949-50 was £22,295,866, *viz.*, war pensions £20,864,179 and service pensions £1,431,687.

PENSIONS FOR COAL AND OIL SHALE MINE WORKERS.

A pension scheme for coal and oil shale mine workers in New South Wales is administered under the Coal and Oil Shale Mine Workers (Pensions) Act, 1941-48.

The pension scheme relates to persons employed in coal and shale mines in New South Wales, or so employed at any time since 1st January, 1928; to persons permanently incapacitated during such employment prior to the commencement of the Act; to persons employed in the removal of overburden, or in transporting coal or shale from mine to point of delivery by the owner; to the employees of certain contractors hauling coal; to certain employees of the South Maitland Railways; to elected officials of industrial organisations of coal and oil shale mine workers; to managers, colliery engineers, electricians, and clerks employed by mine owners in or about a mine, and to certain colliery inspectors employed by the Mines Department; and to persons employed in certain coke-works.

Subject to certain qualifications as to residence in the State and period of employment, the workers are entitled to pension upon compulsory retirement at the age of sixty-five years (and upon optional retirement after sixty years) in the case of managers, colliery engineers, and clerks, and at the age of sixty years in other cases. Others eligible are mine workers partially or wholly incapacitated in the course of their employment subsequent to 1st February, 1930, and those permanently incapacitated subsequent to 1st January, 1920. Upon the death of a pensioner or mine worker, pension is payable to his widow or, under certain circumstances, to one female dependant.

The weekly rate of pension (as increased from 2nd November, 1950) is £3 7s. 6d. for mine workers, or £2 12s. 6d. for widows. In addition, allowances are payable for dependants, viz., £2 12s. 6d. for wife or one female dependant over 16 years of age and 10s. for one child only (or in some cases, a dependent brother or sister). The maximum amount of pension and allowances is therefore £6 10s. per week.

Where mine workers or dependants are entitled to receive invalid, or age or widow's pension, such amounts, as well as earnings of men under 60 years of age permanently incapacitated for mine work, are deducted from pension and allowances. Until the beneficiary attains the compulsory retiring age, benefit is reducible also where compensation is payable in terms of the Workers' Compensation Act, or damages are recovered from the employer. If a pensioner, or any dependant for whom he may receive allowance, engages in employment, his pension, including allowances, is reduced by any excess of average earnings of the pensioner and dependants over £2 10s. a week, except that where the average weekly earnings of a dependant exceed the allowance payable for him, they are deemed to be the amount of allowance only.

The weekly rate of contribution (as increased from 5th November, 1950) is 3s. 6d. for oil shale mine workers and 4s. 6d. for coal mine workers, subject to certain concessions during sickness or injury and for apprentices and juniors. Mine owners are required to contribute $3\frac{1}{2}$ times the amount contributed by the workers of the mine.

Two funds have been established, viz., the Coal Mine Workers' Pension Fund and the Oil Shale Mine Workers' Pension Fund. They are administered by the Pensions Tribunal, which consists of a chairman appointed by the Governor and four members, viz., one representative each of

owners of coal mines, owners of oil shale mines, and of unions of employees in each of the industries. At meetings of the Tribunal, only the chairman and two members representing the industry concerned are entitled to vote on questions solely connected with either coal or oil shale mining; on questions of a general nature, all five members may vote.

Each pension fund consists of contributions by the Government of New South Wales, and the mine workers and mine owners concerned. The Pensions Tribunal estimates the amount required by the funds in each year for payment of pensions and other charges and for provision of a reserve as determined by the Governor. The Government contributes one-fourth of the estimated amount or £80,000, whichever is the less, and the balance is paid by the mine workers and owners in proportions fixed by the Act.

Particulars of income and expenditure of these funds in 1949-50 and earlier years are as follows:—

Table 842.—Coal and Oil Shale Mine Workers' Pension Funds—Income and Expenditure.

Particulars.	Year ended 30th June.						
	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
INCOME.							
Contributions—							
State Treasury ...	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
Mine Owners	236,371	258,934	287,105	295,173	410,632	628,768	638,659
Mine Workers ...	109,331	122,682	144,345	149,232	158,287	183,100	190,163
Interest ...	2,469	1,821	2,282	5,304	10,501	17,613	26,676
Total ...	428,171	463,437	513,732	529,709	668,420	909,481	935,498
EXPENDITURE.							
Pensions ...	428,287	474,592	397,233	394,376	466,592	576,853	601,581
Administration ...	9,037	8,865	8,098	8,963	10,436	14,282	14,338
Provision for Bad Debts ...	...	...	2,500	2,500	2,500	...	500
Total Pensions and Administration ...	437,324	483,457	407,831	405,839	479,528	591,135	616,419
Provision for Reserve ...	17,500	62,500	78,000	77,500	90,075	229,500	307,175
Total ...	454,824	545,957	485,831	483,339	569,603	820,635	923,594
SURPLUS OR DEFICIENCY ...	(—)26,653	(—)82,520	27,901	46,370	98,817	88,846	11,904

(—) Deficiency.

Assets of the combined pension funds at 30th June, 1950, amounted to £1,203,834, *viz.*, investments in Government and municipal securities

£986,160, cash £145,125, equipment £875, and sundry debtors £71,674. Liabilities consisted of sundry creditors £12,682, special reserves £986,250, and accumulated funds £204,902.

Since 1947, coal and oil shale mine workers compensated under the Workers' Compensation Act for partial incapacity due to inhalation of dust receive additional payments as compensation subsidy; the amount of subsidy payments must be sufficient to increase the worker's income from compensation and other sources to the equivalent of the rate of compensation for total incapacity. Persons receiving compensation subsidy must be registered for employment with the Commonwealth Employment Service, and for rehabilitation with the Joint Coal Board. Compensation subsidies and administrative costs are met from the Coal and Oil Shale Workers' Compensation Subsidy Fund from contributions payable by the mine owners in amounts fixed year by year by the Pensions Tribunal. During 1949-50, contributions to the Fund totalled £60,352; payments of compensation subsidy amounted to £24,720, and £13,750 was carried to reserve. At 30th June, 1950, the assets of the Fund included £20,000 invested in semi-governmental debentures and £28,822 in cash; £20,000 was held in reserve and accumulated funds were £34,732.

GOVERNMENT SERVICE PENSIONS.

State Government Service Pensions.

The pension funds for employees of the State Government of New South Wales are the State Superannuation Fund, the Police Superannuation and Reward Fund, and the Government Railways Superannuation Account. These funds are maintained partly by deductions from officers' salaries and partly by grants from the public revenue.

The State Superannuation Fund for employees of the Government of New South Wales and certain governmental bodies commenced on 1st July, 1919. Originally, the fund was based upon regular compulsory contributions in equal proportions by the employing authorities and the employees. Important changes in the basis of the fund were made in 1928 and 1944, as described on page 857 of the Official Year Book No. 50.

By the amending Act of 1944, the State Superannuation Board was required to repay by progressively decreasing annual instalments ending in 1953, the balance (amounting to £1,232,069 plus interest in June, 1943) of the £3,832,000 Crown contributions which the 1929 legislation had required the Board to repay by 1948. The State Treasurer was to pay the sum of £3,832,000 to the fund by annual instalments of not less than £80,000; the amount so paid, with interest thereon, was to be applied towards reducing the liability for payment of part of pensions adopted by the Government in 1929 in lieu of payment of contributions.

From 1st July, 1944, the original principle of regular contributions by the Government was restored in respect of additional units of pension of existing contributors and all units by new contributors.

Contribution by permanent employees is compulsory, though since April, 1944, a satisfactory medical report has been a condition of acceptance of new contributors to the Fund. Unless the employee's service is terminated sooner, pension is payable and contributions cease at age 60 years or at age 55 years in the case of women who have contributed for retirement at this age.

The value of the pension unit was raised from £26 to £32 10s. per annum as from 1st April, 1948, without additional cost per unit to the employee. The pension scale was extended from a maximum of twelve units to twenty-six units as from 1st July, 1948, thereby raising the upper limit of pension

from £312 to £845 per annum. The lowest limit remained at two units. Intermediate limits are on a sliding scale according to salary, but contributors over 40 years of age are not obliged to take additional units as their salary increases.

One-half of the amount of pension of a deceased male is paid to his widow (ceasing if she remarries), and children's pensions are paid at £26 per annum for each child up to 16 years of age. In the case of women contributors, pension is payable in respect of the contributor only. Refunds are made to personal representatives in respect of contributions paid by women and unmarried men who die before retirement. Similar refunds are also made in respect of widowers.

The following statement illustrates the scales of contributions for additional units of pension taken up by existing contributors, and for all units taken up by new contributors, as from 1st July, 1944; the original scales are illustrated in Table 749 of the 50th edition of the Year Book. The rates shown below were current in June, 1950.

**Table 843.—State Superannuation Fund: Contributions by Employees—
Four-weekly.**

Particulars.	Age of Employee next Birthday (Years).						
	16	19	24	34	44	54	59
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Men—							
First £65 p.a. to man; or £32 10s. p.a. to widow, and £26 p.a. for each child under 16 years	5 2	6 2	7 10	13 2	24 0	3 12 0	22 16 2
Subsequent increments of £65 p.a. to man; £32 10s. p.a. to widow	4 10	5 8	7 4	12 4	23 2	3 10 8	22 10 2
Women—							
Each £65 p.a. on retirement—							
At age 55 years	5 8	6 10	9 6	17 8	40 2	25 14 0	...
60 years	4 2	5 0	6 10	11 10	23 0	3 11 2	22 14 8

Pensions for the police are paid from the Police Superannuation and Reward Fund, to which the police contribute at the rate of 4 per cent. of salary while in the service and 3 per cent. of pension when superannuated. Penalties imposed on members of the police force, penalties and damages awarded to the police as prosecutors, and the proceeds of the sale of unclaimed goods are paid to the fund. Contribution by employers is paid from the Road Transport and Traffic Fund in respect of police engaged in traffic duties, and the balance required to meet claims is appropriated annually from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Police pensions are graduated according to length of service and the rate of salary at date of retirement. The pension for men who entered the police service after 1906 and have served for 20 years or longer is one-fortieth of salary at retirement for every year of service up to a maximum of three-quarters of such salary. Normal retiring age is 60 years, but members may be retained in the force until age 65 years. Gratuities may be paid to or on behalf of dependants of police who die while in the service.

The Government Railways Superannuation Account was established in October, 1910, for employees in the State railway and tramway services. Employees contribute at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of wages or salary, and the railway and tramway funds provide all that is necessary beyond such

contributions. The amount of pension payable (as increased from May, 1950) is one forty-eighth of the average annual salary during term of service, multiplied by the number of years of service; the maximum pension is five-sixths of the average salary.

Particulars of contributors and current pensions of the State Superannuation Fund and the Police and Railways Superannuation Funds at 30th June, 1946 to 1950, are summarized below:—

Table 844.—Government Service Pension Funds.—Contributors and Pensions.

At 30th. June.	Contribu- tors.	Pensions Current.						
		Officers.		Widows.	Children.	Total.		
		Men.	Women.			Number.	Amount per annum.	
STATE SUPERANNUATION FUND.								£
1940	22,812	2,941	1,351	2,657	384	7,333	680,665	
1947	22,902	3,063	1,417	2,692	385	7,547	714,632	
1948	23,655	3,147	1,466	2,768	393	7,774	940,929	
1949	24,696	3,216	1,521	2,811	361	7,909	983,128	
1950	25,873	3,330	1,556	2,828	361	8,075	1,037,987	
POLICE SUPERANNUATION AND REWARD FUND.								
1946	3,747	948	.....	83	2	1,033	*
1947	3,869	1,029	.....	88	4	1,121	*
1948	4,111	1,066	.....	84	4	1,154	*
1949	4,246	1,110	.....	109	4	1,223	*
1950	4,296	1,165	.....	108	3	1,276	*
GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS SUPERANNUATION ACCOUNT.								
1946	52,820	9,530	.....	.....	.....	9,536	1,119,275
1947	53,574	10,448	.....	.....	.....	10,448	1,271,242
1948	54,375	10,863	.....	.....	.....	10,863	1,353,590
1949	54,173	11,261	.....	.....	.....	11,261	1,443,002
1950	53,407	11,628	.....	.....	.....	11,628	1,940,473

* Not available.

Contributors to the State Superannuation Fund as at 30th June, 1950, numbered 25,873 and comprised 18,961 men and 3,229 women contributing for retirement at age 60 years and 3,683 women contributing for retirement at age 55 years. The contributory pensions in force numbered 7,813, including those in abeyance because the officers concerned had not yet retired, though they had attained maturity age.

Non-contributory pensions (included in Table 844) are payable in respect of officers who were over the age of 60 years when the Superannuation Act was brought into operation. The number current at 30th June, 1950, was 262; the beneficiaries were 40 retired officers, 221 widows, and 1 child. Of these pensions, 203, amounting to £12,870 per annum, were payable from Consolidated Revenue Fund, and 59, aggregating £4,157 per annum, from funds of corporate bodies.

In addition to the pensions of which particulars are shown above, public service pensions were payable under the Civil Service Act, 1884, to 85 retired officers and to widows of 18 deceased officers at 30th June, 1950. The annual amount of these pensions was £30,542.

Special provision is made by the New South Wales Government for pensions for judges and certain other officers; the amount paid from Consolidated Revenue Fund was £6,161 in 1948-49 and 7,215 in 1949-50.

Accumulated funds of the State Superannuation Fund amounted to £23,333,877 at 30th June, 1950, and the liability in respect of employers' contributions which are being repaid to the State Treasury was £164,276. Investments amounted to £21,686,578, including Commonwealth Government securities £2,452,150, securities guaranteed by the Government of New South Wales (other than loans to county councils) £5,695,541, securities of local governing bodies (including county councils) £12,288,514, and loans to co-operative building societies £1,250,373.

Particulars of the receipts and expenditure of the superannuation funds in the years ended 30th June, 1946 to 1950, are shown in the following statement:—

Table 845.—Government Service Superannuation Funds—Receipts and Expenditure.

Year ended June.	Receipts.					Expenditure.			
	Contributions.		Interest.	Other.	Total Receipts.	Pensions.	Gratuities and Refunds.	Other.	Total Expenditure.
	Em- ployees.	Em- ployers.							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
STATE SUPERANNUATION FUND.									
1946	528,215	626,592	642,978	4	1,797,789	639,950	225,469	46,121	911,540
1947	99,507	753,961	658,767	1,807	2,024,042	678,417	146,522	40,407	865,346
1948	691,608	1,067,887	684,161	4,093	2,447,749	756,429	96,570	36,995	889,994
1949	958,438	1,337,957	730,909	1,043	3,028,347	935,525	96,895	34,514	1,066,934
1950	1,192,993	1,601,406	804,413	625	3,599,437	984,359	122,961	23,223	1,140,543
POLICE SUPERANNUATION AND REWARD FUND.									
1946	53,714	282,215	.....	52,708	388,637	359,401	17,474	1,102	377,977
1947	62,852	220,742	.....	59,535	343,129	370,342	13,467	1,342	385,151
1948	73,579	325,278	.....	59,473	458,330	394,879	29,780	1,440	426,099
1949	89,426	290,219	.....	61,820	441,465	419,330	15,871	1,066	436,267
1950	103,298	316,160	.....	60,280	479,738	452,032	31,720	991	484,743
GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS SUPERANNUATION ACCOUNT.									
1946	282,652	776,136	200	10,140	1,069,128	1,009,521	106,650	2,700	1,118,871
1947	312,889	1,036,566	140	8,408	1,358,003	1,238,085	121,579	3,093	1,357,757
1948	366,819	1,031,333	103	4,393	1,402,648	1,313,145	84,262	3,185	1,400,592
1949	399,848	1,081,136	142	3,058	1,484,184	1,396,110	86,620	1,913	1,484,643
1950	420,865	1,182,964	91	1,725	1,605,645	1,513,420	89,814	1,879	1,605,113

The expenditure of the State Superannuation Fund does not include the non-contributory pensions, which are paid from Consolidated Revenue Fund, or funds of corporate bodies. The administrative expenses of the Fund (included in the table with "other" expenditure) amounted to £20,284 in 1948-49 and £22,515 in 1949-50.

Employer contributions to the Police Superannuation and Reward Fund included payments from the Road Transport and Traffic Fund, *viz.*, £29,615 in 1945-46, £37,242 in 1946-47, £53,278 in 1947-48, £49,219 in 1948-49, and £45,160 in 1949-50; the balance in each year was paid from Consolidated Revenue.

The total subsidy paid from public revenues to the Railways Superannuation Account up to 30th June, 1950, was £11,886,634, of which £402,650 had been provided from Consolidated Revenue, £8,799,925 from the Government Railways Fund, and £2,684,059 from the Road Transport and Tramways Funds. Since the inception of the fund, 22,581 superannuation allowances have been approved, 10,543 retired officers have died, 365 have been re-employed, and 45 allowances have been written off.

Commonwealth Superannuation Fund.

The Superannuation Fund for employees of the Commonwealth was commenced in November, 1922. Contributions by employees are deducted from their salaries during service, and contributions by the Commonwealth as employer are paid when the officers retire on pension. Each employee contributes for a number of units, according to his salary, at a rate appropriate to his age when commencing to contribute for the units. Married women are not eligible to become contributors and women contributors who marry are deemed to have resigned. Employees are not admitted as new contributors unless a medical practitioner certifies that they are of sound health and free from physical defects.

Employees may contribute for retirement at age 60 or 65 years. Pension is payable when the contributor retires on or after attaining retiring age or, in cases of invalidity or incapacity, at an earlier age. Benefit for the widow of a contributor or pensioner is half the pension to which her husband was entitled. Orphan benefit in respect of children under 16 years of age is £13 per annum or, where the children lose both parents, £26.

If retrenched after more than ten years' service, a contributor is entitled to receive a lump sum or pension which is the actuarial equivalent of contributions paid by him and an appropriate amount to represent employer contributions. Where service is terminated by resignation or dismissal, the contributor receives a refund of the contributions paid by him.

In 1937 a Provident Account was created as part of the Superannuation Fund for the benefit of employees who fail to pass the medical examination and therefore cannot contribute to the fund. Certain employees may elect to contribute to either Superannuation Account or Provident Account, *viz.*, those whose contribution for the first two units of pension would be at a rate exceeding the rate prescribed for age 45 years and would exceed the rate of contribution to the fund, which is equivalent to 5 per cent. of salary.

Benefit from the Provident Account on retirement or on retrenchment after service of ten years or more is a sum equal to two and one-half times the amount contributed, with compound interest thereon at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, but not less than an amount equal to six months' salary. On the death before retirement of a male contributor to the account,

benefit is paid to his widow, or, if he is not survived by a widow, his children under 16 years of age. Upon resignation or discharge, a contributor receives an amount equal to his contributions with compound interest at 3 per cent. Similar benefit is payable to personal representatives upon the death of a contributor without dependants.

In June, 1947, the Superannuation Fund scheme was amended to raise the value of the pension unit from £26 to £32 10s., without increase in the scale of contributions by employees. Existing pensions were increased by 25 per cent. Certain addition to pension on actual retirement was prescribed in respect of employees who continue in the service of the Commonwealth and do not retire on attaining the retiring age for which they were contributing. The pension scale was extended from 16 to 26 units (£845) and provision was made for payment of Commonwealth subsidy to the fund if the average interest yield on its investments falls below $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in any year. In addition, from June, 1947, payments from the Provident Account were increased by 25 per cent. and, subject to certain conditions, a retrospective adjustment was made in the case of contributors to the account who had already retired.

At 30 the June, 1948, contributors to the Commonwealth Superannuation Account numbered 49,789 and contributors to the Provident Account 4,977; the number of pensions in force was 10,786. In the year 1949-50, contributions by employees to the Superannuation Account amounted to £1,900,076, and interest to £641,457; the amount of pensions paid was £1,577,118, *viz.*, £405,643 from the Superannuation Account and £1,171,475 from Consolidated Revenue Fund; refunds of contributions were £477,918. Contributions by employees to the Provident Account amounted to £171,886 and benefits paid to £69,241, including £43,337 paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund; refunds of contributions were £7,600.

Defence Forces Retirement Benefits.

The Defence Forces Retirement Benefits Act, 1948-50, came into operation on 2nd July, 1948, replacing the existing provisions for retirement benefits for members of the permanent Navy, Army, and Air Force with a uniform and improved scheme of retirement benefits. It is administered by the Defence Forces Retirement Benefits Board, consisting of a representative of each of the three Services, the President of the Commonwealth Superannuation Board (chairman), the Commonwealth Actuary, and a representative of the Treasury.

The scheme follows, as nearly as practicable, the provisions of the Superannuation Act applicable to the Commonwealth Public Service, but makes provision for compensation for the earlier ages at which members of the armed services are retired, and bases pensions on a member's rank on retirement and not directly on his age and units of pension contributed for. All members on long-term engagements are covered for death or invalidity during their service, with pensions for widows and dependent children should the member die during his service or after retirement. Special provisions are made for payment of gratuities to personnel whose service falls short of the qualifying period for pension, and the amount of gratuity is greater if the ex-member agrees to serve on the reserve.

Contributions are paid into and benefits are met from the Defence Forces Retirement Benefits Fund. The rates of contribution by members are the same as those of the Commonwealth public service to the Superannuation

Fund (see page 986), and are related to the member's rank and daily rate of pay, but because of the earlier ages of retirement from the forces, the Government contributes a greater proportion of the costs of benefits than under the public service superannuation scheme.

Rates of pension after 20 years' service range from £117 15s. per annum for an Able Seaman, Private or Aircraftsman, 1st Class, and £232 10s. per annum for a Lieutenant (Army) or Flying Officer to £897 per annum for a Vice- or Rear-Admiral, Lieutenant-General, or Air Marshal. Pensions of members other than officers are increased by amounts of £7 to £9 per annum for each year of service in excess of 20 years. On retirement, officers who have had 15 but less than 20 years' service are entitled to pensions at a reduced rate; those with 10 but less than 15 years' service are entitled to a refund of their contributions plus a gratuity, and those with less than 10 years' service, to a refund of their contributions.

Local Government Services—Superannuation.

When introduced in 1928, the scheme of superannuation for the local government services applied only to permanent employees of municipalities and shires. Subsequently, the scheme has been extended beyond the strictly local government field, and now embraces local government employees and officers of the Sydney County Council, Pastures Protection Boards, the Kindergarten Union, Sydney University Settlement Playgrounds Committee, and the Local Government Superannuation Board.

The scheme provides for compulsory endowment insurance with approved societies. The policies mature at age 65 or previous death, and the premiums are payable by the councils and the employees at prescribed rates. The scale of compulsory cover ranges from £200 to £1,000 according to age and salary. There is also a provident fund formed by contributions from councils and employees for those who are debarred from insurance on account of age or other circumstances.

The following statement shows the number of employees covered by the assurance and the provident fund provisions, with particulars of the assurance cover (including premiums) intact and the accumulated funds of the provident account at 31st March in each of the last five years:—

Table 846.—Local Government Superannuation—Assurances and Provident Fund.

At 31st March.	Assurances.			Provident Fund.		
	Employees Covered.	Assurances (including Premiums) Intact.	Average Assurance Cover per Employee.	Contributors.	Accumulated Funds.	Average Funds per Contributor.
	No.	£	£	No.	£	£
1946	6,356	4,149,791	653	1,929	161,777	83
1947	7,103	4,574,695	644	2,709	183,964	68
1948	8,005	5,321,787	664	3,217	240,809	74
1949	8,615	6,007,699	697	3,462	301,508	87
1950	9,502	7,135,678	751	4,000	283,428	96

Brief details of the death and retirement benefit payments under the two schemes during the last two years and the twenty-two years ended 31st March, 1950, are appended:—

Table 847.—Local Government Superannuation—Death and Retirement Benefits.

Year ended 31st March.	Death Benefits.		Retirement Benefits.		Total Benefits.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£		£		£
ASSURANCE BENEFITS SCHEME.						
1949	47	28,983	434	40,223	481	69,206
1950	50	29,261	606	51,793	656	81,054
1929-50	473	284,231	3,680	350,280	4,153	634,511
PROVIDENT FUND BENEFITS SCHEME.						
1949	32	2,570	556	49,990	588	52,560
1950	23	1,706	655	60,934	678	62,640
1929-50	228	38,046	3,685	499,113	3,913	537,159
TOTAL BENEFITS.						
1949	79	31,553	990	90,213	1,069	121,766
1950	73	30,967	1,261	112,727	1,334	143,694
1929-50	701	322,277	7,365	849,393	8,066	1,171,670

PUBLIC HEALTH

ADMINISTRATION.

Health services in New South Wales are administered by Commonwealth, State and local government authorities. There are State Government institutions and public and private hospitals for the treatment of sickness, State and private institutions for the mentally afflicted, and repatriation hospitals for ex-service personnel suffering from war-caused injuries or illness. In recent years, the Commonwealth Government has provided general hospital benefits, and given financial assistance to State Governments to improve the control and treatment of tuberculosis.

In local areas, municipal and shire councils administer ordinances under the Local Government Act as to hygiene and sanitation. The notification of infectious diseases is compulsory, and the Commonwealth maintains a strict system of quarantine to prevent the introduction of diseases from abroad. The Pure Foods Act prescribes standards of quality and purity for food products, and the manufacture and supply of poisons and drugs is regulated under a licensing system. Medical practitioners, pharmacists, etc., must be registered before engaging in their professions.

DEPARTMENTS OF HEALTH—STATE AND COMMONWEALTH.

The Department of Public Health of New South Wales is organised in two branches, one directed by the Board of Health and the other by the Director-General of Public Health. The Board is the central executive and administrative authority. It consists of ten members (including four legally qualified medical practitioners), all being nominated by the Government; the Director-General, who is one of the medical practitioners and a permanent salaried officer of the Government, is *ex officio* President. The Board acts in an advisory capacity towards the Minister for Health and the Government, and exercises general supervision in regard to public health matters. The Director-General controls the State medical services and the State institutions for the treatment of the sick and infirm.

In the Department there are divisions for maternal and baby welfare, social hygiene, tuberculosis, industrial hygiene, laboratories, sanitation, and pure food, each in charge of a specially qualified officer.

Public hospital services are supervised by the Hospitals Commission under the presidency of the Minister for Health, and there is a school medical service.

The Commonwealth Department of Health administers the Commonwealth schemes relating to hospital, pharmaceutical, and tuberculosis

benefits, the quarantine services, and various serum and health laboratories throughout Australia. It also supervises the activities of the National Fitness Council, administers the Medical Research Endowment Fund and, in association with the University of Sydney, conducts the School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine at the University.

Medical research in Australia is conducted in association with international research organisations. The Medical Research Endowment Fund was established by the Commonwealth in 1937 to promote medical research. It is administered by the National Health and Medical Research Council, which also advises the Commonwealth and State Governments on health questions generally.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT HEALTH SERVICES.

Certain public health services are administered by local government authorities. In the County of Cumberland, which includes the Sydney metropolitan area, sewerage and stormwater drainage services are provided by the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board; in the Newcastle district, similar services are provided by the Hunter District Water Board, and in other districts by municipal, shire or county councils.

Municipal and shire councils are responsible for the collection and disposal of garbage, and for the provision of sanitary services in unsewered built-up areas. Miscellaneous health services administered by local authorities include street cleaning and drainage, supervision of the sanitation and drainage of buildings, the prevention of nuisances, and the control of dairies and the sale of milk. The councils also assist the State Department of Public Health in such matters as the control of infectious diseases and the administration of the Pure Foods Act.

In 1949-50 the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board expended £1,879,723 (including £916,701 interest and debt redemption) on the maintenance of sewerage and drainage services, and the Hunter District Water Board expended £248,403 (including £127,315 interest and sinking fund). The expenditure (from revenue) of other local authorities on sewerage was £429,227 in 1949. Local government expenditure from revenue in 1949 included £1,467,943 on sanitary and garbage services and £306,549 on other health services. Further particulars are given in the chapter "Local Government."

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC HEALTH.

The expenditure from revenue by State and Commonwealth Governments on health and related services in New South Wales is shown below. The statement does not include the expenditure of the Commonwealth in administration of its health services and upon medical treatment of ex-service personnel in repatriation hospitals, etc. It also excludes expenditure from and capital charges on loans, e.g., on works such as hospital buildings.

Payments by the Commonwealth to the State for benefits in respect of patients in public hospitals and mental institutions, and sufferers from tuberculosis, are classified as Commonwealth expenditure; in compiling Table 848, the amount of these payments has been deducted from the gross expenditure by the State.

Table 848.—Government Expenditure (from Revenue) on Public Health in New South Wales.*

Expenditure from Revenue..	1938-39.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.
	£	£	£	£	£
State—					
Government hospitals, Subsidies to hospitals, etc.	1,160,640	2,934,945	4,489,003	5,229,949	6,810,334.
Mental hospitals and like institutions ...	809,705	1,212,721	1,468,562	1,726,422	1,915,422
Baby health centres and maternity homes, etc.	70,476	95,436	105,228	104,733	112,510.
Inspection of food, dairies, etc.	18,007	26,451	28,121	32,052	34,495
Medical examination and health of school children	37,540	130,415	149,035	174,971	201,428
Administration, medical services, etc. ...	171,395	320,001	327,044	387,522	426,587
Hospitals (from profits of Government Insurance Office) ... ..	.....	70,676	61,962	11,347	12,167.
Silicosis Commission, etc.	523	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Encouragement of national fitness ... ..	.....	19,182	22,874	26,444	44,059
Total, State	2,208,286	4,829,827	6,071,829	7,713,440	9,577,002
Commonwealth—					
Hospital benefits ... ..	...	1,464,983	1,596,580	2,162,079	2,428,730
Other benefits ... ..	...	8,217	42,080	84,075	237,041
Total, Commonwealth ... ..	...	1,473,200	1,639,260	2,246,154	2,663,771
Grand Total in New South Wales *	2,268,286	6,303,027	8,311,089	9,959,594	12,240,773

* Including Australian Capital Territory in respect of expenditure by the Commonwealth.

The combined expenditure by the State and Commonwealth on public health in 1949-50 was approximately five times as great as in 1938-39, mainly owing to increased State subsidies to hospitals and the introduction of the Commonwealth hospital benefits scheme (see page 998).

The expenditure of the State is mainly from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, but since 1942-43 an annual allocation has been made from the profits of the Government Insurance Office for the improvement and extension of hospital facilities. The Commonwealth expenditure shown in the table is met from the National Welfare Fund, particulars of which are given on page 941 of this volume.

NATIONAL FITNESS:

A movement for the advancement of national fitness, particularly the fitness of young persons, is fostered in New South Wales by the activities of a State Council for Physical Fitness under the presidency of the Minister for Education. Similar bodies have been formed in the other Australian States, and there is a Commonwealth body which allocates Commonwealth grants for the encouragement of the movement.

Expenditure by the State on national fitness in 1949-50 was £44,059. In addition, the State received an amount of £13,367 from the Commonwealth for national fitness purposes.

The activities of the State Council include the maintenance of a number of camps and hostels.

TREATMENT OF SICKNESS.

Institutions for the treatment of sickness and disease comprise private hospitals, which are owned by private persons and conducted as business enterprises; public hospitals, which are maintained by the State, or by the people resident in the districts in which the hospitals are located, with the assistance of subsidy from the public funds, or by charitable organisations; repatriation hospitals, maintained by the Commonwealth for the treatment of ex-service personnel in certain circumstances; special hospitals, State and private, for the treatment of mental and nervous ailments; and a State lazaret.

REGISTRATION OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS, NURSES, ETC.

The State exercises a measure of supervision over the practice of professional persons engaged in the treatment of sickness and disease. Medical practitioners, dentists, pharmacists, optometrists and, since November, 1946, physiotherapists, are required to register with a board established for each profession under statutory authority.

The number of registered medical practitioners, dentists, pharmacists and optometrists at the end of various years since 1929 is shown below:—

Table 849.—Medical Practitioners, Dentists, Pharmacists and Optometrists on Register at 31st December.

Year.	Medical Practitioners.	Dentists.	Pharmacists.	Optometrists.	Year.	Medical Practitioners.	Dentists.	Pharmacists.	Optometrists.
1929	3,124	1,416	1,843	*	1944	4,101	1,452	1,872	548
1939	3,598	1,495	2,281	598	1945	4,207	1,445	1,892	554
1940	3,558	1,483	2,327	583	1946	4,335	1,483	1,981	551
1941	3,744	1,455	2,383	557	1947	4,589	1,470	2,027	543
1942	3,899	1,447	2,231	554	1948	4,691	1,479	2,058	538
1943	4,003	1,431	1,877	549	1949	4,678	1,509	2,090	534

* Not registered.

The number of physiotherapists on the register at 31st December was 461 in 1948 and 481 in 1949.

Medical practitioners registered at 31st December, 1949, numbered 4,678 of whom 3,835 were resident in New South Wales, *viz.*, 2,416 in Sydney and suburbs and 919 in country districts.

In December, 1949, a number of persons (other than pharmacists) were licensed to deal in or manufacture drugs, etc., as follows: 327 to deal in poisons, 26 to manufacture and distribute opium and other dangerous drugs, and 97 to distribute such drugs.

Nurses are required to register in terms of the Nurses Registration Act, 1924, and amendments. Four classes of nurses may be registered, *viz.*, general, mental, midwifery and infants'. In the case of midwifery nurses, registration must be renewed annually.

Information is not available as to the actual number of registered nurses, as many are registered under more than one classification. Moreover, provision is not made for recording all exits by reason of death, departure from New South Wales or other causes, and many who are registered are no longer engaged in nursing. The number of new registrations of the various classes of nurses in each year 1939 to 1950 is shown below:—

Table 850.—Nurses—New Registrations During Year.

Year.	General.	Mid-wifery.	Mental.	Infants'.	Year.	General.	Mid-wifery.	Mental.	Infants'.
1939	794	305	72	9	1945	888	399	78	1
1940	770	279	70	10	1946	974	372	62	...
1941	792	307	63	4	1947	1,053	611	58	2
1942	888	309	43	7	1948	1,116	618	57	11
1943	780	325	67	8	1949	1,140	633	39	5
1944	736	382	69	7	1950	1,184	696	57	6

New registrations in any year include some nurses who were registered under another classification in an earlier year.

HOSPITAL SERVICES.

Private Hospitals.

In New South Wales a private hospital may be conducted only under license issued annually in accordance with the Private Hospitals Act, which prescribes that every private hospital must be under the direct control of a person approved by the Board of Health. Licensees are required to comply with regulations as to structure, management and inspection of premises.

The classification of the private hospitals in New South Wales and their accommodation, according to the nature of the cases received, are shown in the following statement:—

Table 851.—Private Hospitals—Number and Accommodation.

At 31st December.	Number of Hospitals.				Number of Beds.			
	Medical, Surgical, and Maternity.	Medical and Surgical.	Maternity.	Total.	Medical, Surgical, and Maternity.	Medical and Surgical.	Maternity.	Total.
1939	258	51	228	537	3,286	989	979	5,254
1944	187	50	151	388	2,467	1,000	736	4,203
1945	178	52	134	364	2,438	1,005	663	4,106
1946	173	55	120	348	2,391	1,036	599	4,026
1947	154	62	94	310	2,192	1,076	506	3,774
1948	145	72	86	303	2,034	1,295	482	3,811
1949	109	78	75	262	1,666	1,400	422	3,488

The number of private hospitals has declined in each year since 1939, when there were 537 with 5,254 beds, *viz.*, 203 with 2,939 beds in Sydney, and 334 containing 2,315 beds in other localities. In 1949 there were 139 private hospitals with 2,579 beds in Sydney and 123 with 909 beds in other districts.

Public Hospitals.

Institutions for the care of the sick are classed as public hospitals, unless they are owned and maintained entirely by private persons. Some are maintained wholly by the State, *viz.*, a convalescent hospital in the metropolitan area, the Sanatorium for Consumptives at Waterfall, the David Berry Hospital at Berry, and the hospitals attached to the homes for the infirm (see page 954). Hospitals conducted by the Commonwealth Department of Repatriation are not classified as public hospitals.

Some of the public hospitals are under the ægis of religious denominations, and are conducted by religious communities who own the establishments or by committees nominated by subscribers.

The Public Hospitals Act, 1929-1943, provides for the systematic organisation of the public hospital services. The Act is administered by the Hospitals Commission, as reconstituted in terms of an amending Act passed in December, 1943. It consists of three salaried full-time members, including the chairman, appointed by the Governor for a term of seven years.

The public hospitals and organisations which provide district and bush nursing services and aerial medical services are classified in two main groups, according to the schedules of the Public Hospitals Act. One group, termed the "incorporated hospitals," consists entirely of suburban and country hospitals incorporated by the Act. The second group, known as "separate institutions," includes the large general hospitals in or around the metropolis; the hospitals of the Benevolent Society of New South Wales and the Australian Red Cross Society; the hospitals for children, tubercular cases, convalescents or incurables; the dental hospital; the hospitals conducted by religious organisations; and the Australian Aerial Medical Services (New South Wales section).

Each incorporated hospital is managed by a board of between nine and twelve directors appointed by the Government. At a few of these hospitals, which conduct contribution schemes for out-patients, between five and seven of the directors are elected triennially.

The Hospitals Commission determines which hospitals shall be subsidised, and the amount of subsidy to be paid to each institution; it also has power to establish new hospitals and to close down or amalgamate existing hospitals.

Prior to the introduction of the Hospital Benefits Scheme (see page 998), public hospitals were required to provide free treatment, medicines, etc., for necessitous persons, but other patients might be charged a reasonable sum for hospital services, and such sum was recoverable in the courts of law. Under the Hospital Benefits Agreement with the Commonwealth (1946 to 1950), the public hospitals concerned were not permitted to charge fees for treatment of qualified persons in public wards, and charges in non-public wards were required to be reduced by the amount of benefit.

If authorised by the Commission, portion of a public hospital may be set aside for paying patients, who may contract for private or intermediate accommodation. At 30th June, 1949, the number of beds in public hospitals included 14,142 in public wards, 1,131 for private and 2,564 for intermediate patients.

Special facilities for dental treatment are provided at the Dental Hospital, Sydney, at other public hospitals in Sydney and Newcastle, and by dental clinics which are transported by train through country districts.

Particulars of the accommodation provided in hospitals under the supervision of the Hospitals Commission are shown below:—

Table 852.—Public Hospitals—Accommodation.

At. 30th June.	Hospitals.			Beds.						
	Metro- politan.	Other Districts.	Total.	Private.	Inter- mediate.	Public.	Private, Intermediate and Public.			
							Metro- politan.	Other Districts.	Total.	
1940	53	157	210	762	1,660	12,550	6,673	8,299	14,972	
1941	53	156	209	859	1,804	13,025	7,150	8,538	15,688	
1942	53	160	213	865	1,913	13,333	*	*	16,111	
1943	54	158	212	908	1,986	13,218	7,021	9,091	16,112	
1944	49	165	214	888	2,377	13,555	7,168	9,652	16,820	
1945	50	168	218	988	2,465	13,500	7,216	9,737	16,953	
1946	51	172	223	1,071	2,465	13,804	7,590	9,760	17,340	
1947	50	177	227	1,289	2,615	13,331	7,362	9,873	17,235	
1948	56	182	238	1,085	2,642	13,953	7,796	9,884	17,680	
1949	53	190	243	1,131	2,564	14,142	7,693	10,144	17,837	

* Not available.

In 1949 there were 243 public hospitals with an average accommodation of 73 beds, as compared with 210 hospitals with an average of 71 beds in 1940. The average accommodation in metropolitan public hospitals in 1949 was 145 beds, as compared with 53 beds in other districts. There were 17,837 beds available in public hospitals in 1949, or 19 per cent. more than in 1940.

In addition to the accommodation provided by the public hospitals to which Table 852 relates, beds in the State hospitals, *viz.*, those at the homes for the infirm (see page 954), the Waterfall Sanatorium, the auxiliary hospital at Randwick, the David Berry Hospital, and the Strickland Convalescent Hospital, numbered 1,929 in 1949.

The following table shows particulars of patients and bed-days in public hospitals:—

Table 853.—Public Hospitals—Patients and Bed-days.

Year ended 30th June.	In-Patients.*			Out-Patients.		Average Total Cost per Occupied Bed per Day.†	Babies born in Hospital.	
	Treated.	No. of Bed-days.	Average Daily No. of Occupied Beds.	Treated.	Attend- ances.		No.	Bed-days.
1940	249,854	3,940,544	10,766	595,325	1,819,984	s. d. 11 5	15,089	188,817
1941	264,509	4,100,915	11,235	618,199	1,895,581	11 9	17,530	212,403
1942	258,592	3,901,457	10,689	587,076	1,778,545	13 6	20,775	250,504
1943	270,215	4,016,883	11,005	590,554	1,764,512	14 7	21,254	261,656
1944	280,372	4,316,804	11,794	598,489	1,823,422	15 5	24,937	302,981
1945	295,671	4,527,052	12,403	635,960	1,985,196	16 4	28,600	355,082
1946	294,686	4,381,198	12,003	678,408	2,048,737	18 10	30,587	351,138
1947	298,031	4,257,576	11,665	735,240	2,132,878	22 8	30,745	389,866
1948	317,475	4,452,485	12,165	823,084	2,365,877	28 5	38,855	402,051
1949	338,234	4,556,664	12,484	865,808	2,375,145	34 4	41,890	392,047

* Excluding newly-born babies.

† See text following table.

In calculating the average cost per occupied bed per day, each seven hundred out-patients treated during the year is taken as equivalent to 365 bed-days; the "total cost" is the total expenditure on maintenance as shown in Table 855. The average cost per occupied bed per day in 1948-49 was 34s. 4d., or three times the average cost in 1939-40.

The number of in-patients treated during 1948-49, *viz.*, 338,234, was 36 per cent. greater than in 1939-40, and their average stay in hospital was 13.5 days in 1948-49, as compared with 15.8 days in 1939-40. The number of out-patients treated increased from 595,325 in 1939-40 to 865,803 in 1948-49, or by 45 per cent.

In recent years there has been a steady increase in the number of babies born in public hospitals. In 1948-49 the number was 41,890 or 60 per cent. of all live births in the State, as compared with 15,089 or 31 per cent. in 1939-40. The average number of bed-days per baby was 12.5 in 1939-40 and 9.4 in 1948-49.

Further particulars of in-patients in public hospitals are shown below:—

Table 854.—Public Hospitals—In-Patients.

Year ended 30th June.	Patients treated during Year.	Discharges and Deaths during Year.			In Hospital at 30th June.		
		Deaths.	Discharges.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1940	249,854	9,937	228,559	238,496	5,655	5,703	11,358
1944	280,372	10,530	257,570	268,100	5,450	6,822	12,272
1945	295,671	9,564	274,006	283,570	5,294	6,807	12,101
1946	294,586	9,831	272,907	282,738	5,249	6,599	11,848
1947	298,031	9,264	276,802	286,066	5,341	6,624	11,965
1948	317,475	10,258	294,534	304,792	5,466	7,217	12,683
1949	338,234	10,431	315,577	326,008	5,413	6,813	12,226

The number of females in public hospitals at 30th June each year is consistently higher than the number of males. The total number is subject to fluctuation from year to year; at 30th June, 1949, it was 12,226, and of these, 6,813 or 56 per cent. were females and 5,413 or 44 per cent. were males.

Particulars of the income and expenditure for maintenance of the public hospitals in each year from 1938-39 to 1948-49 are shown below. Income and expenditure of State institutions are not included:—

Table 855.—Public Hospitals—Income and Expenditure.

Year ended 30th June.	Income for Maintenance:						Expenditure for Maintenance
	State Aid for Maintenance.	Subscriptions and Donations.	Patients' Fees.	Systematic Contributions.	Other.	Total Income for Maintenance.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	1,029,774	163,869	578,343	303,788	80,423	2,216,197	2,282,754
1940	1,035,753	183,583	657,072	375,886	88,386	2,341,580	2,431,939
1941	1,140,345	197,802	813,641	393,677	103,827	2,649,292	2,598,952
1942	1,347,777	192,943	841,987	466,281	102,225	2,951,213	2,842,212
1943	1,363,018	193,439	986,302	525,982	135,738	3,204,474	3,155,549
1944	1,453,117	238,887	1,106,779	586,214	120,387	3,505,384	3,570,619
1945	1,728,897	241,931	1,200,758	630,747	122,227	3,924,560	3,973,970
1946	2,083,694	233,778	1,236,655	623,114	139,190	4,316,431	4,459,424
1947	3,764,996*	223,702	946,222	...	135,339	5,070,759	5,204,499
1948	5,391,839*	176,809	1,133,863	...	173,768	6,876,279	6,928,359
1949	6,700,222*	146,627	1,387,067	...	189,543	8,423,459	8,585,591

* Including Commonwealth Hospital Benefits disbursed by the State.

Income derived from "Systematic Contributions" represented regular payments to funds organised by public hospitals, entitling the contributors to benefits in respect of hospital treatment. Income from these contribution funds ceased from 30th June, 1946, when the Commonwealth Hospital Benefits Scheme began to operate.

The maintenance income and expenditure of the public hospitals in 1948-49 were both nearly four times the corresponding figures for 1938-39. The principal source of income is government aid, amounting to £6,700,222, or 79 per cent. of the total in 1948-49; in the same year, patients' fees accounted for £1,387,667 or 16 per cent. of the total.

Salaries and wages represented £5,328,182 or 62 per cent. of the total expenditure in 1948-49; provisions, drugs, etc., £2,329,986 or 27 per cent.; special department expenses and interest, £627,153 or 7 per cent.; and renewals and renovations, £300,270 or 4 per cent.

The amounts shown in Table 855 are exclusive of loan receipts and loan expenditure. State loan expenditure on public hospitals amounted to £878,259 in 1948-49, and £1,258,694 in 1949-50.

The salaries and wages staff of the public hospitals at 30th June, 1949, totalled 18,597, and included 485 medical officers and 8,506 nurses; in addition, there was an honorary staff of 2,649, including 2,271 medical officers. The total staff was 21,246, and of these, 11,715 were attached to metropolitan hospitals and 9,531 to hospitals in other districts.

Commonwealth Hospital Benefits.

In terms of the Hospital Benefits Act, 1945, passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in October, 1945, persons ordinarily resident in Australia at the time of admission to a public or approved private hospital are eligible for hospital benefit. As from 1st July, 1946, the benefit was extended, under certain conditions, to Australian residents temporarily abroad and their dependants.

Benefit in respect of patients in public hospitals, including State hospitals, is provided under agreement between the Commonwealth and the State. In New South Wales, the agreement and its amendment in 1948-49 were authorised by the Hospitals Benefits Agreement Acts, 1946 and 1949. From 1st July, 1946, the Commonwealth made payments to the State in respect of beds occupied by qualified persons in public hospitals at the rate of 6s. per day per occupied bed. The amended agreement increased the rate to 8s. per day as from 1st July, 1948. The State undertook that patients in public wards would receive free treatment, without the application of a means test, and that charges payable by patients in non-public wards would be reduced by an amount equivalent to the rate of payment by the Commonwealth. The agreement was still operative in December, 1950.

Under the original agreement, charges payable by qualified patients in private hospitals or the intermediate and private wards of public hospitals were not to be increased above the rates current at 1st September, 1945, without approval of the Commonwealth. Charges in public hospitals were doubled from 1st January, 1948, with the concurrence of the Commonwealth, and many private hospitals have had individual applications for increases approved. As previously, no charge is payable by qualified patients in public wards of public hospitals.

Particulars of the amounts received by the State for patients in public hospitals in New South Wales from the inception of the benefits scheme were:—1946-47, £1,340,000; 1947-48, £1,330,000; 1948-49, £1,780,000; 1949-50, £1,910,000.

The aggregate amount of £6,360,000 was distributed as follows:—

- (a) Consolidated Revenue Fund of New South Wales for maintenance expenditure, £5,948,000;
- (b) Trust Fund for subsequent capital expenditure, £405,811 (no expenditure had been made from the Fund to 30th June, 1950); and
- (c) Special Deposits Account, £6,819 (this amount is the unallocated balance pending finalisation of claims for 1949-50).

The greater part of the amount paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of New South Wales is used by the State Government to supplement moneys made available to the Hospitals Commission of New South Wales for subsidies to public hospitals to assist in meeting maintenance expenses. The amount of the annual subsidy paid to each public hospital is determined by the Commission.

Benefit is provided by the Commonwealth in respect of patients in approved private hospitals in accordance with regulations under the Hospital Benefits Act. The amount of benefits (current in December, 1950) at the rate of 8s. per day (6s. per day prior to 1st November, 1948) is deducted from the accounts rendered to patients and is paid to the proprietors by the Commonwealth Department of Health. Approval or renewal of approval of a private hospital may be granted by the Commonwealth Minister for Health, upon application by the proprietor, for a period not exceeding a year, and may be revoked at any time.

Benefits commenced in approved private hospitals on 18th February, 1946. The proportion of registered private hospitals approved under the scheme has increased each year, and practically all were participating at 30th June, 1950. Payments by the Commonwealth to private hospitals in New South Wales in each year since the inception of the scheme were as follows:—1945-46, £14,841; 1946-47, £124,983; 1947-48, £26,580; 1948-49, £382,079; 1949-50, £526,730.

Hospitals Contribution Fund of New South Wales.

The Hospitals Contribution Fund of New South Wales provides certain hospital benefits on a contributory basis in respect of treatment in public and licensed private hospitals.

The fund originated in 1932 as the Metropolitan Hospitals Contribution Fund as a joint scheme for hospitals in the metropolitan district. Systematic contribution schemes were also organised in connection with a number of country hospitals. In view of the introduction of the Commonwealth hospital benefits scheme (see above), the country funds were terminated on 30th June, 1946, and the scope of the Metropolitan Fund was extended to cover the whole State.

The rate of contribution to the Fund is 6d. per week for the contributor and his wife and children under 17 years of age, or 3d. for single minors, single women or widows. Under certain conditions, members may contribute at double rates for higher benefit available to persons under 65 years of age. Persons over age 65 years are not admitted as new members. The maximum period of benefit in any 12 months is 70 days, and the rate of benefit ranges from 6s. to 12s. per day.

Prior to the introduction of the Commonwealth hospital benefits scheme, all benefits under the Hospitals Contribution Fund were distributed to hospitals, but since 30th June, 1946, the major part has been paid direct to contributors, and an annual grant has been made to public hospitals for capital expenditure on buildings and equipment. In 1949-50 the amount distributed was £449,413, *viz.*, £398,341 to claimants and £51,072 to public hospitals and medical charities.

Details regarding the operations of the Fund during the eleven years ended June, 1940 to 1950, are shown in the following statement:—

Table 856.—Hospitals Contribution Fund of New South Wales.*

Year ended 30th June.	Benefits Granted to Contributors.	Income.	Payments to Hospitals and Claimants.	Administrative Expenses.	Year ended 30th June.	Benefits Granted to Contributors.	Income.	Payments to Hospitals and Claimants.	Administrative Expenses.
	No.	£	£	£		No.	£	£	£
1940	55,065	320,324	272,514	30,530	1946	82,827	452,898	427,992	49,576
1941	58,898	331,554	298,247	31,840	1947	88,145	529,542	394,325	61,960
1942	60,095	364,181	300,621	37,198	1948	89,935	529,193	441,761	64,807
1943	64,694	386,720	338,808	42,292	1949	91,816	547,655	440,267	74,721
1944	74,490	422,156	377,230	44,431	1950	88,361	574,928	449,413	78,840
1945	81,846	440,549	414,665	46,190					

* Metropolitan Hospitals Contribution Fund to 30th June, 1946.

Growth of the Hospitals Contribution Fund has not been affected by the Commonwealth scheme; the income of the fund in 1949-50 was 79 per cent. greater than in 1939-40.

Repatriation Hospitals.

In accordance with provisions of the Australian Soldiers' Repatriation Act, 1920-47, free medical and surgical treatment is provided by the Repatriation Commission for ex-service personnel in respect of disabilities accepted as attributable to or aggravated by war service. Any member of the forces suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, irrespective of whether or not he served in a theatre of war and irrespective of the origin of the disease, is entitled to medical treatment. In certain circumstances, specified dependants of ex-service personnel are eligible for similar treatment.

The hospitals conducted in New South Wales by the Repatriation Commission are the Repatriation General Hospital at Concord (constructed during the 1939-45 war), the Prince of Wales Auxiliary Hospital at Randwick, and the Lady Davidson Home at Turramurra. In addition, there is a Repatriation Block at the Callen Park Mental Hospital. Out-patients, as well as in-patients, are treated at the repatriation hospitals.

The Commission's local medical officer scheme, operated with the co-operation of the British Medical Association, enables ex-service personnel to be treated by the doctor chosen by them from an area panel. In addition, there are clinics providing heat-ray therapy, massage, etc.

Mental Hospitals.

The law relating to persons suffering from mental diseases is contained in the Lunacy Act of 1898-1947. Persons certified as insane by two qualified medical practitioners may be admitted to an institution, either at the request of relatives or friends, or upon the order of a Magistrate or two Justices of the Peace. Relatives have the right of custody of insane persons if they can give a satisfactory assurance that proper care will be taken of them. Persons found to be insane by proceedings before the Supreme Court in its lunacy jurisdiction may be admitted to mental hospitals upon the order of the Judge. Voluntary patients may be received into mental hospitals and licensed houses with the consent of the Inspector-General but may not be detained for more than seven days after written notice is given by the patient of his intention or desire to leave.

The estates of persons proved to be incapable, through mental infirmity, of managing their affairs, are placed under the management and care of the Master in Lunacy. Estates of voluntary patients are placed under his care only at the written request of the patient.

The Government maintains eleven institutions for the reception and treatment of insane persons; it also operates a small convalescent hostel, opened in March, 1947, for patients on leave from mental hospitals. Only one private hospital is licensed under the Lunacy Act for the reception of mental patients; female patients only are treated.

There are Reception Houses in Sydney, Newcastle, Goulburn and Orange, where persons showing symptoms of mental diseases are placed under observation and cases of short duration are treated.

Voluntary patients may be admitted to mental hospitals, and a psychiatric clinic has been established for those suffering from the milder forms of mental and nervous disorders. Psychiatric clinics have also been established at a number of general hospitals.

Unauthorised persons are not permitted to take charge for profit of a person of unsound mind. All institutions for mental cases, including reception houses, etc., for their temporary accommodation, are subject to inspection by the Inspector-General of Mental Hospitals. With his consent, harmless patients may be released on leave, or they may be discharged to relatives or friends who undertake to care for them.

Under an arrangement with the Government of South Australia, patients from Broken Hill are accommodated in hospitals in that State, the cost of their maintenance being paid by the Government of New South Wales.

The Mental Institution Benefits Act, 1948, made provision for payment from the National Welfare Fund of benefits in respect of inmates of State or approved State-assisted mental institutions, in accordance with agreements to be made for a period of five years between the Commonwealth and the State Governments. The Commonwealth is to recoup to the States the equivalent of fees received by them from the estates and relatives of patients, upon the States agreeing to remove all charges for customary services and comforts in respect of those patients. The requisite agreement in respect of the State of New South Wales was ratified in November, 1949.

Patients whose fees are borne by the Commonwealth are excluded from benefit. Subject to alteration by agreement between the Commonwealth and the State, the benefit rate is 1s. per patient-day, and the amount paid to the State by the Commonwealth in the year ended 30th June, 1950, was £97,035.

From 1st January, 1949, private mental hospitals were made eligible to be approved hospitals under the Hospital Benefits (Private Hospitals) Regulations, and in respect of qualified patients in such hospitals, the hospital benefit rate of 8s. a day is payable.

The mental patients under cognisance as being of unsound mind on 30th June, 1950, consisted of 5,356 males and 5,430 females in mental hospitals and a licensed house in New South Wales; 5 men from this State in South Australian hospitals; and 542 men and 695 women on leave from the institutions. In addition, there were 28 males and 17 females in Reception Houses and observation wards of gaols.

The following table shows particulars of patients in all mental hospitals (including one licensed house) in New South Wales in 1921 and later years; patients in South Australian hospitals and voluntary patients are excluded. Voluntary patients numbered 349 in 1949 and 381 in 1950.

Table 857.—Mental Hospitals—Patients* Admitted, etc.

Year ended 30th June.	Admissions.	Re-admissions.	Discharges and Deaths.	In Hospital at 30th June.					
				Number.			Proportion per 1,000 of Population.		
				Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1921	1,333	221	1,326	4,483	3,406	7,889	4.18	3.30	3.74
1931	1,324	244	1,275	5,325	4,345	9,670	4.10	3.46	3.79
1939	1,401	276	1,472	6,078	5,600	11,678	4.39	4.11	4.25
1940	1,354	315	1,510	6,155	5,682	11,837	4.41	4.12	4.26
1941	1,418	212	1,417	6,261	5,789	12,050	4.46	4.15	4.31
1942	1,463	210	1,676	6,219	5,828	12,047	4.39	4.13	4.26
1943	1,400	222	1,715	6,104	5,850	11,954	4.27	4.10	4.18
1944	1,308	230	1,703	5,941	5,848	11,789	4.12	4.05	4.08
1945	1,324	211	1,474	5,940	5,910	11,850	4.08	4.05	4.06
1946	1,437	258	1,680	5,929	5,936	11,865	4.03	4.03	4.03
1947	1,412	219	1,662	5,854	5,980	11,834	3.92	4.01	3.96
1948	1,451	250	1,699	5,823	6,013	11,836	3.85	3.98	3.91
1949	1,456	202	1,671	5,836	5,987	11,823	3.74	3.86	3.80
1950	1,649	221	1,670	5,898	6,125	12,023	3.64	3.82	3.73

* Excludes voluntary patients and patients in South Australian hospitals.

The number of admissions and re-admissions is subject to some fluctuation, but, on the average, it has not varied greatly over the last three decades; the number was 1,554 in 1920-21, 1,677 in 1938-39, and 1,870 in 1949-50. The number of patients in hospital at 30th June was 7,889 in 1921 and 9,670 in 1931, and since 1939 it has averaged about 11,900; the ratio per 1,000 of population rose from 3.74 in 1921 to 4.31 in 1941, but fell to 3.73 in 1950. In the earlier years shown in the table, there were considerably more males than females, but in each year since 1946 females have slightly exceeded males.

Particulars of mental patients recovered or relieved are as follows:—

Table 858.—Mental Hospitals—Recoveries, Deaths, etc.*

Year ended 30th June.	Patients Recovered.			Patients Relieved.			Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
NUMBER.									
1939	231	240	471	142	102	244	363	337	700
1945	213	297	510	102	98	198	335	353	738
1946	233	316	549	127	112	239	404	433	837
1947	223	321	544	125	113	238	407	401	808
1948	225	345	570	98	104	200	433	445	878
1949	248	350	598	97	84	181	416	411	827
1950	265	342	607	104	107	211	400	398	798
PROPORTION PER CENT. OF AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT.									
1939	4.14	4.73	4.42	2.54	2.01	2.29	6.49	6.65	6.57
1945	3.90	5.64	4.75	1.87	1.82	1.84	7.05	6.70	6.89
1946	4.19	5.83	5.00	2.28	2.07	2.18	7.27	7.99	7.63
1947	4.14	6.05	5.09	2.32	2.13	2.23	7.55	7.55	7.55
1948	4.21	6.50	5.35	1.80	1.96	1.88	8.11	8.37	8.24
1949	4.70	6.60	5.65	1.84	1.59	1.71	7.88	7.76	7.83
1950	4.95	6.38	5.67	1.94	2.00	1.97	7.48	7.42	7.45

* Excludes voluntary patients and patients in South Australian hospitals.

Since 1938-39 there has been a steady increase in the number of mental patients recovered; in 1949-50 the number was 607 or 29 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. The proportion of females who recover is considerably higher than that of males. Recovery occurred in the case of 6.4 per cent. of the average number of females resident in 1949-50, as compared with only 5 per cent. in the case of the male patients. The proportion relieved is usually higher for males than for females; in 1949-50, however, 1.9 per cent. of the male patients were relieved, as compared with 2.0 per cent. of the females. The average number of patients resident was 5,277 males and 5,300 females in 1948-49, and 5,351 males and 5,361 females in 1949-50.

The following statement shows particulars of the ages of mental patients in 1949-50:—

Table 859.—Mental Hospitals—Ages of Patients,* 1949-50.

Age in Years.	Admissions and Re-admissions.			Discharges.		Deaths.	Under Care during Year.†		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Re- covered.	Re- lieved, Escaped, etc.		Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 15	54	44	98	...	12	31	305	239	544
15—19	41	35	76	20	26	4	257	294	551
20—29	129	106	235	100	60	21	879	659	1,538
30—39	169	150	319	123	62	36	1,200	1,053	2,253
40—49	93	161	254	142	40	47	1,308	1,463	2,771
50—59	136	167	303	141	34	112	1,332	1,459	2,791
60—69	122	131	253	56	16	185	920	1,111	2,031
70 and Over	120	210	330	25	15	362	578	840	1,418
Not stated	2	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	3
Total ...	866	1,004	1,870	607	265	798	6,782	7,118	13,900

* Excludes voluntary patients and patients in South Australian hospitals.

† Transfers from one hospital to another have been counted at both hospitals, viz, 80 males and 127 females.

Of the patients admitted in 1949-50, the majority, *viz.*, 1,111 or 59.5 per cent., were between the ages of 20 and 60 years; of the remainder, 9.3 per cent. were under 20 years and 31.2 per cent. were 60 years or over. Most of those who recovered during the year, *viz.*, 406 or 66.9 per cent., were between 30 and 60 years of age. The patients under care during the year included 5,562 or 40 per cent. between 40 and 60 years of age; 4,886 or 35.2 per cent. were under 40 years, and 3,452 or 24.8 per cent. were 60 years of age or over.

Particulars of the receipts and expenditure of the State mental hospitals and institutions are shown below:—

Table 860.—State Mental Hospitals and Institutions—Receipts and Expenditure.

Year ended 30th June.	Receipts.					Expenditure (from Revenue).		
	Maintenance Collections from Estates and Relatives of Patients.	Sales of Farm Produce, Old Stores, etc.	Commonwealth Government.		Total.	Salaries and Wages.	Other.	Total.
			Hospital Benefits.	Mental Institution Benefits.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1945	160,083	12,613	...	...	172,696	555,428	407,933	963,361
1946	165,508	17,365	...	...	182,873	571,477	468,278	1,039,755
1947	164,923	23,763	11,973	...	200,659	651,525	550,515	1,202,040
1948	176,737	25,539	14,290	...	216,566	853,272	603,705	1,456,977
1949	205,535	28,252	28,196	...	261,983	942,974	765,904	1,708,878
1950	174,581	33,671	29,359	97,035	334,646	1,060,100	933,884	1,993,984

Expenditure from revenue on State mental hospitals in 1949-50, was £1,993,984, or 107 per cent., greater than in 1944-45. Collections from the estates and relatives of patients amounted to £160,083 in 1944-45 and £205,535 in 1948-49. In 1949-50, collections from this source totalled £174,581, and, in addition, an amount of £97,035 was received from the Commonwealth under the Mental Institution Benefits Agreement, which commenced to operate in November, 1949 (see page 1001). Commonwealth Hospital Benefits shown in Table 860, were paid in respect of patients in the Psychiatric Clinic, Broughton Hall.

State loan expenditure on mental hospitals was £162,791 in 1948-49, and £265,441 in 1949-50.

MEDICAL BENEFITS FUND.

A scheme of medical benefits, the Medical Benefits Fund of Australia Limited, sponsored by the medical profession, was initiated in August, 1947.

Benefits are provided for contributors and eligible dependants in respect of the cost of treatment by registered medical practitioners in private practice. Persons over 65 years of age are not admitted as contributors, and membership ceases at age 65 years unless the member has contributed for five consecutive years before attaining that age. The weekly rate of contribution is 1s. for single persons under 21 years of age; 1s. 6d. for unmarried adults and widowed persons without dependants; and 3s. for widowed persons with dependants and for married persons. Dependants are husband or wife and children under 17 years of age.

Benefits include payments towards fees for general practitioner services up to £21 for any person in a year, at the rate of 8s. 6d. for each attendance, or, if in a consultative capacity, £1 1s. or £1 11s. 6d. per con-

sultation. Benefits are also provided for specialist services, surgical treatment, obstetric treatment, physiotherapy, diagnostic services and anaesthetists' fees.

Administrative work for the collection of contributions and payment of benefits is undertaken by the Hospitals Contribution Fund of New South Wales described above.

In 1950 there were approximately 5,000 members in New South Wales, and benefits totalling £7,700 were paid in respect of 3,500 claims.

PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS.

Legislation was passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in 1944 and 1945 to make provision for pharmaceutical benefits, but was declared by the High Court of Australia to be invalid on constitutional grounds. Following a referendum on 28th September, 1946, Commonwealth powers in respect of social services were enlarged, and the Pharmaceutical Benefits Act was re-enacted with amendment in June, 1947. The Act commenced on 1st June, 1948, and was amended again in March, 1949.

In terms of the Act, medicines and certain materials and appliances listed in a prescribed formulary were to be prescribed by a medical practitioner only on an official prescription form, and thereupon were to be available free of charge. The cost of the benefits was to be a charge on the National Welfare Fund. The suppliers were to be paid by the Commonwealth.

As a result of dissatisfaction with certain aspects of the scheme by the medical profession, expenditure from the National Welfare Fund on prescriptions dispensed in Australia in 1948-49 was only £66,267. On 7th October, 1949, the High Court of Australia declared that the Commonwealth had no power to compel doctors to use the official form of prescription.

In September, 1950, the scheme was amended by regulations under the Act. The new scheme applies only to certain drugs, such as insulin, penicillin and streptomycin, used in the treatment of serious diseases. There is no official form of prescription, and any of the drugs listed in the regulations may be obtained from any chemist free of charge on production of two copies of a prescription from a medical practitioner. One copy of the prescription is sent by the chemist to the Department of Health for payment.

TREATMENT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

Within the State, the Board of Health is vested with authority to make provision for the treatment and prevention of infectious diseases. The Commonwealth Government is responsible for the administration of the quarantine laws in respect of vessels, aircraft, persons, and goods arriving from overseas ports.

Cases of leprosy, bubonic plague, smallpox, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, diphtheria, infantile paralysis, epidemic cerebro-spinal fever (meningococcal meningitis), puerperal infection, typhus fever, yellow fever, cholera, pulmonary tuberculosis, encephalitis lethargica, anthrax, and undulant fever, must be notified to the Board of Health.

The following table shows the notifications of various diseases from 1939 to 1950. Notifications in New South Wales of leprosy, bubonic plague,

anthrax, smallpox, cholera, yellow fever or undulant fever, are very rare, and such cases are not included in the statement. Particulars of deaths and death rates are shown in the chapter "Vital Statistics."

Table 861.—Infectious Diseases—Cases Notified.

Year.	Typhus Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Pulmon- ary Tuber- culosis. *	Infantile Paralysis.	Epidemic Cerebro- Spinal Fever.	Enceph- alitis Lethar- gica.	Puerperal Infection.
1939	...	63	3,190	4,103	1,687	33	22	6	243
1940	5	67	3,026	1,834	1,907	11	41	7	245
1941	10	40	3,385	3,063	1,916	90	411	13	270
1942	8	31	1,576	1,454	1,912	34	879	12	244
1943	16	24	3,940	2,268	1,722	25	400	8	224
1944	33	24	5,618	1,402	1,743	15	172	3	205
1945	26	29	6,977	1,478	1,688	668	117	3	151
1946	43	25	3,090	1,279	1,671	656	89	3	185
1947	24	28	1,540	761	1,751	83	65	2	85
1948	12	17	1,358	600	1,711	87	82	...	72
1949	11	8	1,514	627	1,642	182	87	6	26
1950	21	16	1,052	390	1,787	789	98	2	14

* All forms of tuberculosis since 14th May, 1945.

The marked increase in the number of notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis in 1940 was a result of the medical examination of recruits for war service, which brought to light many cases which otherwise would not have been notified at this stage. Consequently, the number of notifications exceeded 1,900 per annum in the years 1940 to 1942, and then declined again.

Leprosy.

Persons suffering from leprosy are segregated in the Leper Lazaret at Little Bay, Sydney. The number of patients at the end of 1949 was 19, *viz.*, 13 males and 6 females; the cost of the lazaret during the year 1948 was £10,814.

The birthplaces of inmates at the end of 1949 were: Australia, 11; China, 2; Malta, 3; Fiji, Malaya, and Somaliland, 1 each.

Tuberculosis.

Pulmonary tuberculosis has been notifiable throughout the State since 1st March, 1929, and all forms of tuberculosis since May, 1945. During the year 1949, the notifications numbered 1,642, including 1,222 in the metropolitan district, and 107 in the Hunter River district. In 1950 notifications numbered 1,787, including metropolitan 1,283, and Hunter River district 122.

There is a special Division of Tuberculosis in the State Department of Health to co-ordinate measures for the cure and prevention of the disease, to regulate the admission of patients to institutions, to investigate conditions of homes and places of employment of tuberculous persons, to arrange for the examination of contacts and to undertake publicity in regard to tuberculosis. An advisory committee on tuberculosis was formed in New South Wales in 1946 to advise the Minister for Health, through the Hospitals Commission, on all aspects of tuberculosis and its prevention.

Under the Tuberculosis Act, 1945-46, which ceased to operate from 13th July, 1950, the Commonwealth provided funds for the payment of allowances, in addition to invalid pension or sickness benefit, to tuberculous persons and their dependants. The maximum rates of allowance were: single man without dependants, 10s. per week; man and wife, 25s. per week; each child under 16 years of age, 5s. per week. The number of persons receiving benefit under this scheme in New South Wales was 1,384 at 30th June, 1950, and the amount distributed in the State in 1949-50 was £61,295.

The Tuberculosis Act, 1948, came into force by proclamation on 13th July, 1950. Under this Act, the Commonwealth pays to tuberculous persons a single comprehensive allowance, the rates of which are as follows:—Man with dependent wife, £6 10s. per week; person whose only dependant is one or more children, £4 1s. 6d. per week; person without dependants, £3 12s. 6d. if living at home, or £2 12s. 6d. if maintained in an institution. A further amount of 9s. per week is payable for each dependent child under the age of 16 years, in addition to child endowment. The allowances are subject to a means test in regard to income only; for example, a married couple in receipt of an allowance of £6 10s. per week may have a maximum additional income of £4 per week without reduction of allowance. Persons in receipt of tuberculosis allowances are required to refrain from working and to undergo treatment.

The general administration of the tuberculosis allowance scheme is the responsibility of the Commonwealth Department of Health. Applications are handled by the State Department of Labour and Industry and Social Welfare, and benefit is assessed and paid by the Commonwealth Department of Social Services.

Institutions for the care of patients suffering from tuberculosis have been established by the Commonwealth and State Governments, and other institutions are assisted by State subsidy to provide treatment for such patients.

Members of the defence forces are treated at Commonwealth institutions, e.g., the Repatriation Hospital, Concord, the Prince of Wales Hospital, Randwick, and the Lady Davidson Home, Turramurra. Treatment for civilians is provided at a number of State and private institutions. The State institutions are under the control of the Director-General of Public Health, and they include the Waterfall Sanatorium, Randwick Auxiliary Hospital, and an annexe to Lidcombe State Hospital and Home.

Seven chest clinics have been established in the metropolitan area and four in other districts.

A village settlement for tubercular patients and their families was established at Picton Lakes in 1925. It has been subsidised by the State since 1933, and the number of residents at the end of 1949 was 29 patients and 26 others.

Venereal Diseases.

The Venereal Diseases Act, 1918, which came into operation on 1st December, 1920, prescribes that all persons suffering from such diseases must place themselves under treatment by a qualified medical practitioner and must remain under treatment until cured. Treatment by unqualified persons is prohibited, and certain drugs used in connection with these diseases may not be sold unless prescribed by a qualified medical practitioner. There are clinics in operation in the metropolitan district and at Newcastle Hospital, and free treatment is provided at subsidised hospitals in other localities, drugs and instruments being provided by the Government.

Medical practitioners are required to notify all cases to the Commissioner appointed under the Act, but it is considered that notification is not fully effective. Particulars of notifications in the last four years are shown below:—

Table 862.—Venereal Diseases—Notifications.

Year.	Type of Disease and Number of Notifications.						Attendances at Clinics.
	Syphilis.	Gonorrhoea.	Other.	Total.			
				Males.	Females.	Persons.	
1946	1,024	4,163	214	4,572	829	5,401	111,727
1947	1,010	3,790	211	4,324	687	5,011	96,709
1948	1,107	2,884	208	3,580	619	4,199	83,934
1949	1,033	1,836	174	2,625	418	3,043	70,625

The number of notifications declined steadily from 5,401 in 1946 to 3,043 in 1949; in 1939 it was 5,851. Of the total cases in 1949, about 87 per cent. were notified by public hospitals and clinics, and the distribution according to area of notification was metropolitan 2,720; Newcastle 198, and other districts 125.

Prisoners suffering from venereal diseases are detained for treatment in lock hospitals attached to the gaols. Such prisoners may be detained even after the definite sentence is served, until certified by the medical officer as free from disease.

MATERNAL AND BABY WELFARE.

In recent years, the care of mothers and babies has become an important part of the activities of public hospitals. In 1948-49, for instance, 41,890 or 60 per cent. of all live births in New South Wales occurred in public hospitals. In the same year, baby bed-days in public hospitals numbered 392,047, as compared with 4,556,664 bed-days for all other in-patients. Particulars of babies born in private hospitals are not available.

The maternal and baby welfare division of the State Department of Health administers the State health services for mothers and young children, including the baby health centres and a number of pre-natal clinics for the benefit of mothers. The Red Cross blood donor service, with a mobile transfusion unit, is available when required for maternity cases. There is a medical committee to investigate maternal deaths, and efforts are directed toward the control of puerperal infection by means of compulsory notification of cases. Midwifery nurses are required to register in terms of the Nurses Registration Act. The subject of maternal mortality is discussed in the chapter "Vital Statistics."

The health of mothers and babies is also cared for by a number of private organisations, such as the Royal Society for the Welfare of Mothers and Babies, which is subsidised by the State.

Baby Health Centres, etc.

The baby health centres established by the Government of New South Wales are specially concerned with the health of children below school age. A staff of nurses and an honorary medical officer are attached to each

centre. The nurses instruct the mothers in hygiene at the centres and in their homes, and make arrangements for medical or dental treatment of mothers and children when necessary.

In December, 1949, there were 275 centres, including 76 in the metropolitan area; the nursing staff numbered 110 in the metropolitan area, and 78 elsewhere. Attendances at the centres numbered 1,066,489 in 1948, and 1,080,330 in 1949, and the nurses made 10,335 visits in 1948 and 18,700 in 1949 to cases within the area served by the centres. Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue on baby health centres was £100,197 in 1948-49, and £107,455 in 1949-50.

In many places the baby health centres co-operate with voluntary organisations which make provision for the day care of young children, such as the Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association, and the Kindergarten Union of New South Wales (see page 1068). Mothers who work outside their homes may leave their children at the nurseries or nursery schools during the daytime. Food, clothing, and medical and dental care are provided. A small daily fee is charged.

In the outlying country districts, nurses engaged by the Bush Nursing Association at various centres give assistance to mothers and advise them as to the feeding and treatment of children, and the Far West Children's Health Scheme conducts travelling health clinics. The Bush Nursing Association and the Far West Children's Health Scheme receive annual grants of £7,000 and £1,000, respectively, from the State Government.

SOCIETIES FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

The New South Wales Society for Crippled Children cares for physically-handicapped children and young people up to the age of 25 years in the metropolitan and South Coast areas. Trained social workers provide therapeutic treatment and, in some cases, education and occupational training, for crippled children living at home. The Society also maintains three hospitals, and four schools for crippled children in the metropolitan area. The Society is supported principally by public donations and by payments under the hospital benefits scheme (see page 998); expenditure in 1949-50 was £66,000.

The Spastic Centre at Mosman (Sydney) undertakes the care and training of children suffering from infantile cerebral palsy (see page 1069).

The care of crippled children in the Newcastle and north coast districts is undertaken by the Newcastle Association for Crippled Children, and in the western districts of the State they are cared for under the Far West Children's Health Scheme.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES.

The school medical and dental services in New South Wales are under the control of the State Department of Public Health. The staff of the medical service in December, 1949, consisted of 21 medical officers, 14 school nurses, 4 psychologists, 4 social workers and a speech therapist. The staff of the dental service comprised 18 dental officers and 12 assistants.

It is the aim of the school medical service to examine every child at least twice during the period of compulsory school attendance. A full medical examination was given to 73,256 children in 1949, and 20,004 were reviewed.

The following summary gives particulars of children medically examined during the years 1944 to 1949:—

	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
Number examined ...	56,976	46,028	66,047	75,546	84,297	73,256
Number viewed ...	28,032	26,412	22,707	20,513	24,946	20,004

School dental service is provided by travelling dental clinics. In addition to general examination, dental treatment is provided for young children, and emergency work is done for children of all ages. The number of children examined during 1949 was 19,509; 10,401 of these children were treated by the clinics.

Free milk is distributed daily to 135,000 children of primary school age in 461 public and 183 private schools. In 1949-50 expenditure by the State on this scheme was £165,776.

MISCELLANEOUS HEALTH SERVICES.

Medical practitioners practising in outlying bush settlements are subsidised by the State Government. Subsidies amounted to £15,666 in 1948-49 and £17,919 in 1949-50.

Aerial medical services, subsidised by the Commonwealth and State, are provided at a number of inland centres in Australia including Broken Hill (see page 529), and two organisations, the Bush Nursing Association and the Country Women's Association, make provision for nurses in country districts and maintain cottage homes in a number of remote localities. The District Nursing Association engages nurses to visit the sick, gratuitously if necessary, in the metropolitan district.

The Australian Red Cross Society conducts a number of convalescent homes, sanatoria, etc., in New South Wales. In 1941 the society organised a blood transfusion service to hospitals and medical practitioners. Blood is obtained from voluntary donors, and no charge is made for blood supplied by the service.

The St. John Ambulance Brigade (New South Wales District) was established in 1903. It is a voluntary and unpaid organisation which provides first aid services on sports grounds, at pleasure resorts, places of entertainment, public gatherings, and in emergencies generally. Inclusive of the nursing division, members numbered 3,164 at 31st December, 1949. The Brigade treated 133,092 persons for accidents, etc., in 1949.

The State Government assists a number of these organisations financially; grants provided in 1949-50 included £7,000 to the Bush Nursing Association, £1,000 to the Red Cross Society for sanatoria, and £500 to the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

Ambulance transport services for sick and injured persons are controlled by a Board, incorporated in 1919. The Board delimits certain districts for administrative purposes, and in each district a committee is elected annually by the contributors to its funds. The Board receives an annual grant, as appropriated from Consolidated Revenue for the services; in 1949-50 the amount was £68,000, including £5,000 for the transport of indigent persons. The number of cases transported was 356,661 in 1948-49 and 368,812 in 1949-50, and the mileage travelled in these years was 4,220,420 and 4,353,552, respectively.

DEAF-MUTISM AND BLINDNESS.

The care and education of the deaf and dumb and the blind are undertaken at the New South Wales Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, maintained partly by a State Government subsidy of £2,000 per annum, and partly by public subscriptions, and the Royal Sydney Industrial Blind Institute, which provides industrial training to enable blind persons to earn a livelihood, and conducts homes for them. Institutions for deaf mutes are conducted by Roman Catholic religious societies, at Waratah for girls and at Castle Hill for boys; there is also a Roman Catholic school for blind children at Strathfield.

Under the Commonwealth invalid pension system, provision is made for the payment of pensions to permanently blind persons above the age of 16 years, as described on page 971. Provisions for the education of deaf, dumb and blind children in public and private schools are outlined in the chapter "Education."

DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD BY CREMATION.

The provisions of the law dealing with cremation are contained in the Public Health Act. There are five crematoria in New South Wales—four in the metropolitan district and one in Newcastle; the first, situated at Rookwood, Sydney, was opened in 1925.

A comparative statement of the number of cremations and deaths is shown in the following table:—

Table 863.—Cremations and Deaths.

Year ended 31st December.	Deaths*.			Cremations.			Proportion of Cremations to Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1926	12,685	9,503	22,188	86	52	138	per cent. 0.7	0.6	0.6
1931	11,898	9,386	21,284	507	366	873	4.3	3.9	4.1
1936	13,618	10,758	24,376	1,579	1,192	2,771	11.6	11.1	11.4
1939	15,116	11,699	26,815	2,304	1,825	4,129	15.2	15.6	15.4
1940	14,881	11,262	26,143	2,662	1,943	4,605	17.9	17.2	17.6
1941	15,209	12,091	27,300	2,898	2,183	5,081	19.1	18.1	18.6
1942	16,461	12,758	29,219	3,243	2,387	5,630	19.7	18.9	19.3
1943	15,944	12,926	28,870	3,555	2,757	6,312	22.3	21.3	21.8
1944	14,494	12,158	26,652	3,372	2,760	6,132	23.3	22.7	23.0
1945	14,808	12,186	26,994	3,479	2,939	6,418	23.6	24.1	23.8
1946	16,038	12,541	28,579	4,048	3,006	7,054	25.2	23.9	24.6
1947	16,032	12,417	28,449	4,182	3,261	7,443	26.1	26.2	26.2
1948	17,085	13,318	30,403	4,665	3,608	8,273	27.3	27.1	27.2
1949	16,703	12,661	29,364	4,923	3,668	8,591	29.6	29.0	29.3
1950	17,565	13,400	30,965	5,122	4,048	9,170	29.2	30.2	29.6

* Civilians only, from 1st January, 1942, to 30th June, 1947.

Except for a temporary decline in 1944 (when the number of deaths also declined), the number of cremations has increased each year since the opening of the first crematorium. The proportion of cremations to deaths was 0.6 per cent. in 1926 (the first complete year), 11.4 per cent. in 1936, and 29.6 per cent. in 1950.

HOUSING AND BUILDING

CONTROL OF BUILDING.

The various phases of the wartime control of building operations are outlined on page 863 of the 50th edition of the Year Book.

Control of building operations passed from the Commonwealth to the State Government on 1st November, 1945, and the State Building Operations and Building Materials Control Act, 1945 (No. 12 of 1946) became operative from 4th February, 1946.

Regulations under this Act in force in June, 1950, provide that permission of the building control authority must be obtained for all building operations within the County of Cumberland, the Cities of Newcastle, Blue Mountains, and Greater Wollongong, and the Shires of Gosford, Wyong, and Lake Macquarie, except for:—

- (a) new building of and alterations and additions to houses, flats, guest houses, etc., churches, hospitals, and schools and;
- (b) alterations and additions to other types of building costing not more than £150 in any financial year.

Outside these areas no authority is needed to build. It is also provided that 85 per cent. of brick and all terra-cotta tile production is to be reserved for the construction of houses, churches, schools, hospitals, and, in the case of tiles, for other approved purposes.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING.

Cumberland County Council.

The Cumberland County Council, comprising ten councillors elected by the Municipal and Shire Councils within the County of Cumberland, was constituted in 1945 in terms of the Local Government (Town and Country Planning) Amendment Act, 1945. Its purpose was to prepare a master plan for the County District for submission to the Minister for Local Government on 27th July, 1948, after revision in the light of representations by governmental authorities and the general public.

The object of the Act and plan is to create an improved environment for the community, having regard to health, efficiency and comfort. In addition to the detailed provisions for the location of roads and public utilities, the restriction of ribbon development, zoning for specific land uses and densities of population, and other aspects of general planning, the plan provides for the co-ordination of planning by governmental authorities, for its implementation, and for the distribution of costs. The County Scheme provides a basis for detailed local planning.

Development is regulated by an interim plan and may proceed with little or no restriction when in conformity with the land use set down for an area, but otherwise the consent of the County Council must be obtained.

The principal features of the plan submitted to the Minister on the due date were a central core preserved as the centre of the County and the State, urban districts ranged around the central zone where communities could function efficiently as independent and largely self-sufficient units, a

network of open space separating these urban districts and a green belt encircling them, rural districts with satellite communities engaged in the supply of rural products, and a road and transport system. The County Council recommended that local governing bodies should implement these proposals, with the Council as the central co-ordinating authority, and that the cost should be borne by Commonwealth and State Governments and local government authorities (including the Cumberland County Council).

Further particulars of the Cumberland County Council are given on page 895 of this volume.

Local Governing Authorities.

Municipal and shire councils have extensive powers for supervising and regulating the construction of buildings and for promoting town and country planning. In accordance with ordinances under the Local Government Act, permits to erect buildings must be obtained from local councils before any building operations can be commenced, and the councils supervise operations by oversight of plans and specifications and by inspections at various stages of construction.

Schemes for town planning prepared by local councils must be submitted to the Minister for Local Government and referred by him to the Town and Country Planning Advisory Committee comprising eight members appointed by the Governor under the Local Government (Town and Country Planning) Amendment Act, 1945. When the Committee has reported upon the plan, the Minister may decide to refer it to the council concerned for further consideration, to abandon it, or to proceed with it in the original or in an amended form.

ARCHITECTS.

The practice of architecture in New South Wales is regulated by a Board of Architects. Persons using the name "architect" (other than naval architects) are required to be registered. Registration is granted to persons over 21 years of age who possess the requisite qualifications. There were 948 architects on the register at 31st December, 1950.

HOUSING.

Statistics of houses and other dwellings in New South Wales are derived principally from particulars furnished by householders on census schedules.

For the purpose of the census of 30th June, 1947, a "dwelling" is defined as a collection of rooms occupied by a household group living together as a family unit, whether comprising the whole or only part of a house or other building (including temporary structures). Where possible, a separate schedule was obtained for each such dwelling, but in a number of cases where private houses were shared by two or more family units, only one Householder's Schedule was furnished for the whole of the house. These houses are shown in the census tables as "Private Houses (shared by two or more families)" and represent not occupied dwellings but "houses" occupied by more than one family. In the case of those private houses shared by more than one family (for which separate schedules were furnished for each portion occupied) each portion is shown in the tables as a "dwelling" under the heading "Share of Private House." The number of

dwelling being built was also recorded at the census. This relates substantially to *unoccupied* dwellings of all types being built at 30th June, 1947, and is not identical with the number of houses under construction at that time as disclosed in building statistics given later in this chapter.

In the special circumstances existing when the census of 1947 was taken, it was not possible to ascertain precisely the number of occupied private houses and the number of family or household groups occupying them. Estimates based on the Census results are as follows:—

Table 864.—Estimated Number of Household Groups and Occupied Private Houses in N.S.W., 30th June, 1947.

Particulars.	Family or Household Groups.	Occupied Private Houses.
Private house (1 family)	599,870	599,870
Shared private house (1 schedule)	29,984*	13,440
Share of private house (individual schedules)	38,371	17,200*
Total	668,225	630,510

* Estimated.

Unadjusted particulars of dwellings as compiled from schedules at the census of 30th June, 1947, distinguishing the metropolis, other municipalities, and the remainder of the State, are given below, together with data from the censuses of 1921 and 1933, but for the reasons indicated previously, the particulars for private dwellings are not fully comparable.

Table 865.—Class of Dwelling, New South Wales.

Particulars.	Census, 1921.	Census, 1933.	Census, 30th June, 1947.				Per cent. of Total Occupied Dwellings.		
			Municipalities.		Balance of State.	Total, New South Wales.	1921.	1933.	1947.
			Metro- polis.	Country.					
Occupied Dwellings—									
Private House—									
1 family	396,619	543,850	268,415	135,192	196,263	599,870	91.60	90.70	80.38
2 families			6,272	2,674	2,016	10,962			1.47
3 families			1,354	398	230	1,982			.27
4 families			268	70	28	366			.05
5 or more families			102	18	10	180			.02
Share of Private Houses	17,849	41,600	22,981	9,965	5,425	38,371	4.12	6.94	5.14
Flats			56,820	5,958	1,672	64,450			8.63
Tenements			14,337	1,624	418	16,379			2.19
Caretaker's Quarters	627	868	479	132	134	745	.14	.14	.10
Hotel	2,640	2,104	587	755	684	2,026	.61	.35	.27
Boarding House, etc.	12,538	8,641	6,821	1,589	795	9,205	2.90	1.44	1.23
Educational Institution	463	546	182	145	181	508	.11	.09	.07
Hospital	735	826	200	200	167	567	.17	.14	.08
Charitable Institution	99	154	49	41	44	134	.02	.02	.02
Other and not stated	1,406	1,161	273	145	230	648	.33	.18	.08
Total Occupied Dwellings	432,976	599,750	379,140	158,906	208,297	746,343	100	100	100
Unoccupied Dwellings	18,619	28,737	2,783	2,650	11,959	17,392	...	...	...
Dwellings being built	2,724	746	5,759	3,021	4,201	12,981	...	...	...
Grand Total Dwellings	454,319	629,233	387,682	164,577	224,457	776,716	...	...	...
Dwellings per sq. mile	1.47	2.00	1,582.37	44.13	0.73	2.51	...	...	...
Waggon, Van, etc., including Campers-out	1,886	3,717	248	459	1,512	2,219	...	...	...

The very marked changes between 1933 and 1947 in the proportions of private houses and flats and tenements reflect the continued growth in the intercensal period in the number and popularity of flat dwellings (there were comparatively few flat dwellings until the nineteen-twenties), and widespread sharing of dwellings normally occupied by one family but which, because of the current housing shortage, sheltered two or more families.

Notwithstanding the unusual extent of house-sharing prevailing in 1947, the proportion of occupied private dwellings which had 4, 5, or 6 rooms increased from 62.8 per cent. in 1911 and 71.7 per cent. in 1933 to 75 per cent. in 1947 and the proportions with less than four rooms were 18.1 per cent. in 1911, 14.9 per cent. in 1933, and 15.2 per cent. in 1947. The decrease in the average number of rooms per dwelling from 4.94 in 1933 to 4.82 in 1947 was due partly to house-sharing and partly to reduction in the number of dwellings containing eight or more rooms, mainly by subdivision to provide flat dwellings.

At the census of 1947, private houses of five rooms were most numerous and the most frequent size of flats was four rooms. In shares of private houses, ranging from 1 to 6 rooms, those with 2 and 3 rooms predominated, but most of the tenements comprised 1 or 2 rooms only. Of the private houses occupied by one family, those having 4, 5, or 6 rooms accounted for 80 per cent. of the number for which particulars as to rooms were given.

The number of inmates per occupied private dwelling declined from 4.67 in 1911 and 4.15 in 1933 to 3.78 in 1947. The decline is attributable mainly to the trend over the years toward smaller families, and partly to an increase in the number of marriages since 1940. Between 1933 and 1947, the proportion of inmates of dwellings of all kinds domiciled in private houses (as one or more families collectively) decreased from 89.13 per cent. to 81.87 per cent.

Over the years there has been a steady increase in the use of the more durable and fire-resistant materials, *e.g.*, bricks, fibro-cement, and concrete, in the construction of dwellings. The proportion of occupied private dwellings with outer walls of wood declined from 51 per cent. in 1911 to 42 per cent. in 1933 and to 36 per cent. in 1947, and the proportion of brick dwellings rose from 36 per cent in 1911 to 44½ per cent. in 1933 and 47 per cent. in 1947. Within the metropolis in 1947, more than three-fourths of the dwellings had brick outer-walls, about one-seventh had weatherboard, and about one-twentieth, fibro-cement; over the balance of the State, weatherboard dwellings (59 per cent.) predominated, followed by dwellings with outer walls of brick (16 per cent.) and of fibro-cement (14 per cent.).

A feature of the census data is the very substantial displacement of iron by tiles between 1921 and 1947 as the popular roofing material in the metropolis, where the proportion of dwellings roofed with tiles increased from 23 per cent. to 52 per cent., whilst those roofed with iron decreased from 46 per cent. to 30 per cent. Even outside the metropolis, tiles and fibro-cement gained in proportion. For the State as a whole, 57 per cent. of occupied private dwellings were roofed with iron in 1947 compared with 72 per cent. in 1921, whilst the proportion with tile roofs increased from 11 per cent. to over 30 per cent.

The census of 1947 revealed that, within the metropolis and country municipalities, of the private dwellings for which particulars were given, 97.7 per cent. were supplied with running water, 95.6 per cent. of them with electricity, and 96.9 per cent. with cooking facilities, whilst 91 per cent. had or shared a bathroom and 83.5 per cent. had or shared a laundry; 79.3 per cent. of the private dwellings in the metropolis and 56.3 per cent. of those in country municipalities had a flush toilet. Gas was, by far, the predominant means employed for cooking in the metropolis, with electricity next in order, but elsewhere, and especially in the rural sections of the State, wood, coal, or coke was the heating medium mostly used. Nevertheless, either gas or electricity was the principal means of cooking used in 39.6 per cent. of the dwellings in country municipalities.

Census data since 1911 disclose a definite trend toward home-ownership which has continued despite the abnormal degree of house-sharing of the post-war (1939-45) years. Within the metropolis, the proportion of private dwellings stated as occupied by tenants declined from 63.3 per cent. in 1911 to 57.2 per cent. in 1933, but increased to 59.1 per cent. in 1947. The latter increase may be attributed partly to abnormal house-sharing and partly to the growth in number and popularity of flat dwellings. Dwellings either owned or in process of purchase by occupiers comprised 40.5 per cent. of the total in 1933, and 39.7 per cent. in 1947. The proportion of dwellings under instalment purchase declined from 13.2 per cent. in 1933 to 8.9 per cent. in 1947, partly because many instalment purchases were completed during that period and partly because of the severe restrictions on building during the war. Outside the metropolis, the proportion of dwellings occupied on tenancy had fallen from about 40 per cent. in 1911 to 37 per cent. in 1947, and those owned or in course of purchase by their occupiers had risen from 51.0 per cent. to 56.6 per cent. in the respective years.

Further particulars of housing collected at the 1947 and earlier censuses are given on page 979 *et seq.* of the 51st edition of the Official Year Book.

GOVERNMENT HOUSING ACTIVITIES.

State Government housing activities in New South Wales commenced with the passage of the Housing Act and the appointment of a Housing Board in 1912. Generally, however, operations under this Act were not extensive. Until 1944, housing was provided mainly by private enterprise with considerable financial assistance through governmental agencies and particularly the Rural Bank of New South Wales. Co-operative building societies have been influential since 1937 in the promotion of home building.

HOUSING COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

A Ministry of Housing was established in May, 1941, a new Housing Act was passed in November, 1941, and the Housing Commission of New South Wales was constituted in February, 1942, with a full-time salaried chairman and four other members remunerated by fees. The Act vested in the Commission the housing functions exercised by the Housing Board and later the Minister for Local Government and Housing, by the Homes for

Unemployed Trust, and by the Housing Improvement Board, and the administration of the Dacey Garden Suburb (built in 1912) and the Erskineville demonstration project (which are described on page 878 of the 50th edition of the Year Book). The Commission was also authorised to provide financial assistance for home building under certain schemes previously administered through the Government Agency Department of the Rural Bank and in terms of the Housing Act, 1912-41, as described on page 1020 of this issue.

The Housing Commission is the executive authority for the administration of State housing plans and the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement. The Commission may make surveys of housing conditions, recommend local government building ordinances, and undertake the manufacture, purchase, and supply of building materials.

Advances by the Commonwealth under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement are made to the State Treasury. The financial resources of the Commission comprise advances from the State Treasury, appropriations by Parliament, and income derived from housing activities.

The following table shows the source of the capital funds of the Housing Commission and the value, at cost, of the Commission's fixed assets at 30th June, 1950, and earlier years:—

Table 866.—Housing Commission—Capital Funds, etc., at 30th June.

Particulars.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.		
				Housing Agreement Activities.	Other Activities.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Capital Funds—						
Housing Agreement Advances	8,035,015	13,315,663	19,480,907	26,295,000	...	26,295,000
State Government Advances	1,442,874	2,597,133	3,741,874	...	3,307,727	3,307,727
Total Capital Funds ...	9,477,889	15,912,796	23,222,781	26,295,000	3,307,727	29,602,727
Fixed Assets*—						
Land and Property ...	4,813,530	9,278,527	15,300,414	29,087,413	3,284,213	32,371,626
Works in Progress ...	5,626,897	7,661,195	9,254,801			
Developmental Costs	26,715	44,115	89,131	120,493	...	120,493
Plant, Equipment, etc.	19,499	60,366	72,404	...	95,812	95,812
Total Fixed Assets ...	10,486,641	17,044,203	24,716,750	29,207,906	3,380,025	32,587,931

* Valued at Cost.

The Housing Commission's home building programme includes the erection of permanent homes, mostly under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement, the provision of financial assistance to home builders (see page 1020), and (until 1950) the conversion of military hutments for temporary occupation by families in urgent need of accommodation. By the end of 1950, the Commission's projects extended throughout the Metropolis, Newcastle, Wollongong-Port Kembla, and over 150 country centres and involved the construction of single dwelling units, duplex and triplex units, multi-unit blocks, and shopping centres.

The next table shows the number and value of houses and flats commenced and completed by or for the Housing Commission by day labour or by private builders on contract, and the number of dwelling units provided by the conversion of military huts, during the years 1944 to 1950:—

Table 867.—Dwellings Provided by or for the Housing Commission.

Year.	Dwellings in Houses and Flats.				Number of Dwellings in Converted Military Huts.
	Commenced.		Completed.		
	Number.	Value	Number.	Value	
		£		£	
1944	317	332,887	42	38,485	...
1945	1,906	2,248,303	851	869,946	64
1946	3,483	4,001,368	1,802	2,094,407	1,535
1947	3,249	3,791,128	2,337	2,693,013	1,717
1948	3,750	5,166,372	3,254	3,923,331	212
1949	3,557	5,241,263	3,393	4,591,116	71
1950	3,830	6,097,879	3,236	4,738,123	8
To end of 1950 ...	20,092	26,879,200	14,915	18,948,426	3,607

COMMONWEALTH HOUSING DIVISION.

Commonwealth functions relating to housing are conducted by the Housing Division of the Commonwealth Department of National Development. The Division administers the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement and undertakes technical and economic research in relation to housing and building materials.

COMMONWEALTH-STATE HOUSING AGREEMENT.

The Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement was approved by the Commonwealth and States in November, 1945, and ratified by the State Parliament in April, 1946. Under this Agreement, the Commonwealth provides advances to the State to cover expenditure by the State on its wartime housing projects between 3rd December, 1943, and the date of the Agreement and its housing projects for the following ten years. The advances are repayable by the State in equal annual instalments of principal and interest over a maximum period of fifty-three years. The rate of interest on each advance was not to exceed the rate payable on the long-term Commonwealth loan last raised prior to, or being raised on, the date of the advance, but a flat rate of interest of 3 per cent. has since been agreed upon. The State must ensure that, during the currency of the Agreement, it has adequate statutory power to control rental housing projects under the Agreement, slum clearance, and town planning.

The Agreement is administered by the Housing Commission for the State Government and the Housing Division of the Department of National Development for the Commonwealth Government. Three-fifths of the losses incurred by the State in the sale of houses or in connection with the administration of housing projects under the Agreement are to be borne by the Commonwealth and two-fifths by the State.

Homes erected in New South Wales under the Agreement are allocated amongst persons requiring proper housing in accordance with a scale of "needs", and ex-servicemen, merchant marinemen, and their dependants receive at least 50 per cent. of those erected. Approved applicants for homes are classified into groups according to their family complements, and each applicant is admitted to ballot for the homes allocated to his group, the ballots being conducted by the Housing Commission as dwellings become available for allocation.

The weekly rent of the houses, termed the "economic rent", is calculated in terms of the Agreement, and includes allowances for interest and repayment of principal, maintenance, rates and taxes, insurance, and administrative costs. Where a house is let to a family with low income, rebate of rent may be granted, but not so as to reduce the rent below 8s. per week. The rebate is the difference between the economic rent and one-fifth of the family income, where the income is equal to the basic wage, and it is increased or decreased if the income is less or more than the basic wage.

The Agreement relates primarily to rental projects, but the State may sell a house after its completion, the Commonwealth Treasurer's consent being required if the sale price is less than capital cost. The full sale price is payable to the Commonwealth and any loss resulting from the sale is shared.

The following statement shows the financial position of the Agreement in respect of New South Wales up to 30th June, 1950:—

Table 868.—Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement—Financial Position.

Year ended 30th June.	Advances.			Interest Due and Paid.
	Made.	Repaid.	Outstanding.*	
	£	£	£	£
1946	2,525,000	...	2,525,000	5,264
1947	5,530,000	19,985	8,035,015	146,920
1948	5,345,000	64,352	13,315,663	318,234
1949	6,295,000	129,756	19,480,907	498,951
1950	6,600,000	303,124	25,777,783	683,116
To June 30, 1950	26,295,000	517,217	25,777,783	1,652,485

* At 30th June.

The number and location of houses financed under the Agreement from its inception to 31st December, 1950, were as follows:—

Location.	Houses Completed.	Houses* Uncompleted	Houses Completed and Uncompleted.			
			Brick.	Timber Framed.	Other.	Total.
Metropolis ...	10,879	3,425	7,377	6,756	171	14,304
Rest of State	3,723	1,726	1,251	4,198	...	5,449
Total, N.S.W.	14,602	5,151	8,628	10,954	171	19,753

* At end of 1950.

ADVANCES FOR HOMES.

The extent to which financial assistance to acquire or to improve homes was afforded by governmental authorities and terminating co-operative building societies in New South Wales in the years 1938-39 to 1949-50 is indicated in the next table. Finance for home building and home purchase is also provided by life assurance offices, private trading banks, Starr-Bowkett and permanent building societies, and private mortgagees.

Table 869.—Advances for Home Building.

Year ended 30th June.	State Govern- ment Home Building Schemes.*	Rural Bank : Advances for Homes.	Common- wealth Bank.	War Service Homes.	Terminating Co-operative Building Societies.†	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	159,801	513,554	...	40,908	4,227,128	4,941,391
1940	145,903	450,266	...	16,576	2,558,996	3,177,741
1941	118,154	648,100	...	18,633	1,878,882	2,663,769
1942	80,977	497,861	...	24,525	2,627,319	5,021,508
1943	12,111	186,931	...	8,326		
1944	9,617	142,949	...	7,770		
1945	14,400	231,108	...	18,092		
1946	57,561	1,023,212	21,788	57,021	6,016,094	8,986,633
1947	93,222	1,977,403	524,506	375,408		
1948	96,437	2,510,104	797,575	530,580		
1949	204,257	3,373,247	847,230	1,061,025		
1950	205,266	4,336,909	755,701	2,026,858		

* Includes Housing Commission advances.

† Year ended September.

STATE GOVERNMENT HOME BUILDING SCHEMES.

The Housing Commission of New South Wales provides financial assistance to home builders under certain Government Home Building Schemes formerly administered by the Rural Bank and under the Housing Act, 1912-41.

Under the Housing Act, advances for the erection of new houses are made to persons who own the land on which the house is to be erected and require a home for family purposes, and whose annual income does not exceed £600 (prior to December, 1947, £400). The advances are secured by first mortgage on the land and dwelling and may be granted up to 100 per cent. of valuation of the property, with a maximum of £1,540 (prior to December, 1947, 95 per cent. and £1,000). The normal periods of repayment of the advances are 30 years for brick structures and 25 years for timber-framed and brick-veneer structures. Houses financed in this way are constructed by private builders on contract in accordance with specifications approved by the Housing Commission. Financial assistance on similar terms is provided to persons seeking to purchase existing houses of which voluntary vacant possession can be obtained.

The scope and purposes of the Home Building, Government Housing, Building Relief, Soldiers' Families Housing, and Homes for the Unemployed Schemes are described on page 881 of the 50th edition and in earlier issues of the Year Book. These schemes, with the exception of the Homes for the Unemployed Scheme conducted by a separate Trust, were administered by the Rural Bank through its Government Agency Department prior to 31st October, 1942, when the Bank's activities were confined to the administration and collection of loans outstanding at that date and the Housing Commission was authorised to make and control any subsequent advances.

The following table combines particulars of advances made by the Rural Bank and the Homes for the Unemployed Trust and, later, by the Housing Commission, and summarises the extent of home building assistance under State Government Home Building schemes during 1949-50 and earlier years:—

Table 870.—Operations of State Government Home Building Schemes.

Year ended 30th June.	Housing Act, 1912-41 and Home Building and Government Housing Schemes.		Building Relief Scheme.		Soldiers' Families Housing Scheme.		Homes for Unemployed Scheme.		Total	
	Ad- vances made.	Ad- vances out- standing. *	Ad- vances made.	Ad- vances out- standing. *	Ad- vances made.	Ad- vances out- standing. *	Ad- vances made.	Ad- vances out- standing. *	Ad- vances made.	Ad- vances out- standing. *
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	4,682	597,107	100,619	308,489	...	...	54,500†	178,900†	159,801	1,084,406
1940	4,876	527,022.	78,327	297,762	...	...	92,700†	209,700†	145,903	1,084,484
1941	19,807	473,102	45,047	264,748	...	...	53,300†	192,228	118,164	930,073
1942	9,404	422,371	37,987	231,226	6,396	6,819	26,600†	224,530	80,977	884,946
1943	2,215	362,985	4,613	173,102	183	6,692	5,100	225,450	12,111	768,229
1944	514	304,775	1,814	130,246	1,285	7,657	6,004	198,501	9,617	641,179
1945	1,245	255,242	4,248	101,875	95	7,377	8,812	173,732	14,400	538,226
1946	44,337	260,431	7,494	80,394	91	6,602	5,639	151,550	57,561	498,977
1947	82,772	305,162	3,462	61,523	...	5,639	6,988	136,618	93,222	508,942
1948	88,760	348,075	5,962	49,498	...	4,349	1,715	118,849	96,437	520,771
1949	202,333	465,658	750	38,117	...	2,482	1,174	93,322	204,257	599,579
1950	201,371	583,117	1,140	29,735	...	2,367	2,755	74,760	205,266	689,988

* At 30th June.

† Partly estimated.

RURAL BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Rural Bank of New South Wales provides assistance to individuals for the erection or purchase of homes or the discharge of mortgages on homes. Advances are based on the bank's official valuation of the completed dwelling, and they are either long-term on the amortisation principle or made by way of overdraft. In terms of the Rural Bank of New South Wales (General Banking) Act, 1947, all restrictions formerly operating in respect of lending operations (see Official Year Book, No. 51, page 992) were removed early in 1948.

Table 871 summarises the operations of the Advances for Homes Division of the Rural Bank during 1949-50 and earlier years.

Table 871.—Operations of Advances for Homes Division, Rural Bank.

Year ended 30th June.	Advances during year.		Total Advances to end of year.		Advances fully repaid at end of year.		Advances outstand- ing at end of year.	
	Number. *	Amount.	Number. *	Amount.	Number. *	Amount.	Number. *	Amount.
		£		£		£		£
1939	682	513,554	38,962	22,443,630	14,226	10,340,555	24,736	12,103,075
1940	686	456,266	39,658	22,899,896	15,575	11,310,486	24,063	11,589,410
1941	896	648,100	40,554	23,547,997	16,928	12,285,179	23,626	11,262,818
1942	711	497,861	41,265	24,045,858	18,383	13,297,870	22,882	10,747,988
1943	246	186,931	41,511	24,232,789	19,966	14,338,328	21,545	9,694,461
1944	223	142,949	41,734	24,375,738	21,745	15,401,814	19,989	8,973,924
1945	411	231,108	42,145	24,606,846	23,607	16,454,603	18,538	8,152,243
1946	1,605	1,023,212	43,750	25,630,058	25,745	17,633,319	18,005	7,996,739
1947	2,673	1,977,403	46,423	27,607,461	27,916	18,855,190	18,507	8,752,271
1948	3,184	2,510,104	49,607	30,117,565	30,011	20,130,530	19,596	9,987,035
1949	3,971	3,373,247	53,578	33,490,812	32,305	21,734,018	21,273	11,756,794
1950	4,666	4,336,909	58,244	37,827,721	35,365	23,881,115	22,879	13,946,606

* In effect, the number of houses covered.

The activities of the Government Agency Department of the Rural Bank are described on pages 579 and 850 of this issue.

COMMONWEALTH BANK.

Advances by way of overdraft for the purchase of houses are available to individuals through the General Banking Division of the Commonwealth Bank.

Since January, 1946, the Commonwealth Bank has provided loans to individuals for the erection of new houses or purchase of newly-erected houses. The loans are on credit foncier terms, secured by first mortgage on land, and may be granted up to 85 per cent. of valuation (with a maximum of £1,750) for periods of from five to thirty-five years. Between January, 1946, and June, 1950, the Bank approved of the following loans in New South Wales:—

Year.	Number Approved.	Amount Approved. £	Amount Advanced. £
1945-46	437	430,285	21,788
1946-47	985	990,816	524,506
1947-48	628	652,892	797,575
1948-49	730	915,258	847,236
1949-50	617	842,474	755,701
Total	3,397	3,831,725	2,946,806

The Commonwealth Bank is also authorised to provide loans at the lowest practicable rate of interest to building societies for the erection or purchase of homes or for the discharge of mortgages on homes. These loans may not exceed 90 per cent. of the value of the property on which the building society makes an advance.

WAR SERVICE HOMES.

In terms of the War Service Homes Act, 1918-1948, the Commonwealth Government provides assistance in acquiring a home to persons who were

enlisted or appointed for or employed on active service outside Australia during the first and second World Wars. Persons eligible for assistance include members of the Australian and other British armed forces who had resided in Australia prior to enlistment and certain members of the Mercantile Marine Service. Assistance may be granted also to dependent widowed mothers of unmarried eligible persons and to the widows of eligible persons.

The scheme is administered by the War Service Homes Division of the Commonwealth Department of Social Services. The Division may erect homes on land acquired for that purpose or owned by eligible persons, sell homes on a rent-purchase system, and make advances for the erection or purchase of homes or for the discharge of a mortgage on a home. The cost to the Division of a home (including land) constructed by the Division may not exceed £2,000 (June, 1950), but this amount may be supplemented by the applicant. The maximum advance which may be granted is 90 per cent. of the value of the property, but not exceeding £2,000.

The following table shows the number of homes provided in New South Wales, the number of loans repaid, and the amount of instalments paid and in arrears to 30th June, 1950, and in earlier periods.

Table 872.—War Service Homes in New South Wales.

Period (Years ended 30th June).	Houses Provided.				Homes under Con- struction. †	Loans Repaid.	Instalments.	
	By Erection. *	By Purchase.	By Discharge of Mortgage.	Total.			Paid.	In Arrears. †
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£
To 1940	6,630	4,267	1,420	12,317	...	3,048	7,880,691	293,858
1941 to 1945	4	8	56	68	1	1,313	2,270,098	189,255
1946	5	52	20	77	64	482	510,123	172,423
1947	52	284	101	437	119	487	509,181	158,961
1948	168	205	113	486	301	532	530,477	140,200
1949	343	309	156	808	571	585	628,535	125,469
1950	492	619	225	1,336	775	643	732,173	110,868
Total to 1950	7,694	5,744	2,091	15,529	775	7,090	13,061,278	110,868

* Constructed or sponsored by War Service Homes Division.

† At end of period.

CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Co-operative building societies assist members to finance the building or acquisition of homes. A committee appointed in 1937 to foster the growth of the societies selected as most suitable for this purpose a type of terminating building society which obtains funds from outside sources and makes advances to members when they require them. On joining a society, the member takes up the number of shares which corresponds with the amount he intends to borrow. The rates of contribution are related to the term of the society, and the rate payable by a member prior to advance is increased when he obtains a loan. When all shares have been advanced and external obligations have been met, the society is wound up.

The Government has assisted the societies to obtain requisite funds by guaranteeing the repayment of loans made to them by banks, insurance societies, and other approved bodies, thus enabling the societies to

advance to members up to 90 per cent. of the value of the security offered. Under certain conditions, the societies are authorised to advance 100 per cent. of valuation, with a maximum of £1,540.

The next table shows the number of societies with funds available for advances (and of these the number operating under Government guarantee) and the number of members and shares held at 31st March, 1950, and earlier available years. These data illustrate the remarkable growth of terminating building societies in recent years. A brief account of the development of the societies prior to 1939 is given on page 198 of the Year Book for 1938-39.

Table 873.—Development of Terminating Building Societies.

At 31st March.	Metropolitan Societies.				Country Societies.				Total.			
	Societies with Finance.		Mem- bers.	Shares Held.	Societies with Finance.		Mem- bers.	Shares Held.	Societies with Finance.		Mem- bers.	Shares Held.
	With Gov't Guar- antee.	Total.			With Gov't. Guar- antee.	Total.			With Gov't. Guar- antee.	Total.		
1939	94	105	12,743	167,539	51	53	5,875	64,663	145	158	18,618	232,202
1940	108	111	13,557	185,799	54	55	5,805	65,042	162	166	19,362	250,841
1941	122	128	14,643	205,766	62	66	6,000	70,961	184	194	20,643	276,727
1946*	224	248	23,007	352,052	121	129	8,391	128,222	345	377	31,398	480,274
1947	256	276	24,511	397,892	137	143	10,915	168,221	393	419	35,426	566,113
1948	291	315	26,889	447,262	158	161	13,127	217,241	449	476	39,516	664,503
1949	338	387	29,047	525,953	190	200	15,870	281,270	528	587	44,917	807,223
1950	403	454	35,779	719,855	228	229	17,979	376,399	631	683	53,758	1,096,254

* At 30th September.

Particulars of the loans approved and advances up to 31st March, 1950, by the societies with Government guarantee are as follows:—

Table 874.—Terminating Building Societies with Government Guarantee—Advances to 31st March, 1950.

Purpose of Loan.	Metropolitan Societies.				Country Societies.				Total.			
	Loans Approved.		Advances Made.		Loans Approved.		Advances Made.		Loans Approved.		Advances Made.	
	No.	Am't £000	No.	Am't £000	No.	Am't £000	No.	Am't £000	No.	Am't £000	No.	Am't £000
Erection ...	19,284	21,370	16,737	15,780	10,276	9,833	9,007	7,452	29,560	31,203	25,744	23,232
Purchase ...	13,464	13,642	12,498	12,307	5,600	4,462	5,127	3,893	19,064	18,104	17,625	16,200
Discharge of Mortgage ...	953	739	931	717	490	312	476	297	1,443	1,051	1,407	1,014
Alterations & Additions ...	268	78	251	70	363	98	343	85	631	176	594	155
Other ...	128	48	121	47	89	46	78	44	217	94	199	91
Total ...	34,097	35,877	30,538	28,921	16,818	14,751	15,081	11,771	50,915	50,628	45,569	40,692

The average amount of loans approved for the erection or purchase of a home up to 30th September, 1941, was about £800 in the metropolitan societies and £750 in all societies. The averages had increased to £973 and £919, respectively, by 31st March, 1949, and to £1,069 and £1,014, respectively, by March, 1950.

SCOPE AND DEFINITIONS OF BUILDING STATISTICS.

The statistics in succeeding pages relate to building structures and therefore exclude construction of railways, roads, earthworks, retaining walls, water storage, silos, rural fencing, etc. Particulars of repairs, renovations, and minor alterations to buildings are not available owing to the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory records.

Prior to July, 1945, statistics of new building in New South Wales were derived mainly from returns of permits to build issued in terms of the Local Government Act by the councils of the City of Sydney, the metropolitan municipalities, 129 country municipalities, and 7 extra-metropolitan shires. These returns showed the number, value, and types of new buildings and alterations and additions to existing buildings approved by the councils.

Supplementary records of governmental building (for which local council permits are not required) were obtained from July, 1939.

Since September quarter, 1945, quarterly returns of building operations have been collected from individual contract builders and governmental authorities. The collection has been extended to include the operations of the many owner-builders who build without the service of a building contractor.

During 1946, periodical returns of the actual number of new houses built were obtained from most of the local councils in the State. Since January, 1947, almost every local government council in New South Wales has provided a monthly (in some cases, a quarterly) return of permits for new building and of actual new house and flat building.

The term *value*, as applied to building operations, represents the estimated cost of the building when completed (exclusive of the land).

Building is classified as *private* or *Government* according to ownership. Building classified as government therefore includes houses, flats, and other buildings owned by the Housing Commission or other governmental authorities, irrespective of whether constructed by these authorities or by private builders on contract to them. Buildings for which finance and materials were "sponsored" by governmental authorities to assist building for private ownership are not classified as "government".

The *value of building approved* is the value of building permits issued by local government authorities plus the value of contracts let or work commenced and day labour projects authorised by governmental authorities.

The *number of new houses and flats approved* is the number of new houses and flats for which permits were issued by local government councils plus the number covered by contracts let and day labour projects authorised by governmental authorities.

Houses and flats are classified as *uncompleted* if not completed at the end of a period, irrespective of whether construction was proceeding on that date.

VALUE OF BUILDING.

Statistics of building in New South Wales in years prior to 1946 were derived from returns of permits to build issued by the metropolitan councils of Sydney, 129 country municipalities, and 7 extra-metropolitan

shires. It is believed these data, which were supplemented by records of government building projects as from July, 1939, covered not less than 85 per cent. of the total building within the State and, although not complete, illustrate the trend of building.

The following table shows the value of building approved in New South Wales from 1929 to 1946, as far as recorded, distinguishing the value of government building projects from 1940 to 1946 and the value of permits issued by councils for houses, flats, factories, and other private buildings:—

Table 875.—Value of Building* Approved, 1929 to 1946.

Year.	Private Building. †					Government Building.	Total Building.
	Houses.	Flats.	Factories.	Other	Total		
	£ thousand.						
1929	†	†	†	†	19,722	†	†
1930	†	†	†	†	7,479	†	†
1931	†	†	†	†	2,146	†	†
1932	†	†	†	†	2,659	†	†
1933	†	†	†	†	4,370	†	†
1934	†	†	†	†	8,370	†	†
1935	†	†	†	†	12,846	†	†
1936	†	†	†	†	14,798	†	†
1937	7,532	2,367	1,354	5,403	16,656	†	†
1938	9,508	3,574	1,171	6,119	20,372	†	†
1939	8,999	2,958	1,394	4,231	17,582	†	†
1940	8,688	2,801	1,377	3,739	16,605	3,566	20,171
1941	10,178	2,370	1,448	1,609	15,605	4,629	20,234
1942	970	36	1,004	515	2,525	5,303	7,828
1943	284	13	1,125	447	1,869	4,683	6,552
1944	723	20	1,225	504	2,472	3,911	6,383
1945	8,003	59	978	861	9,901	5,300	15,201
1946	22,951	789	4,212	3,625	31,577	6,444	38,021

* New buildings and alterations and additions combined.
bottom of page 1025.

† Permits issued by councils specified at
‡ Not available.

Building activity was high in the years 1927 to 1929, but declined heavily from 1930 to 1932 owing to economic depression, after which it recovered gradually. The effects of wartime restrictions on private building operations became evident in 1942 and intensified in 1943. In these years, however, there was a large volume of government building for war purposes. Total building activity reached its lowest wartime level in 1944, when private building was little more than one-tenth of the level of 1938. With gradual easing of restrictions upon private building and gradual development of the government housing programme, a strong upward trend began in 1945.

During the war years, private house and flat building was drastically curtailed, but factory building was maintained. In 1945 and 1946, pressure for houses and industrial expansion were the major factors leading to the upward trend in house and factory building. The proportions of the aggregate value of private building in 1946 were houses 73 per cent., flats 3 per cent., and factories 13 per cent. In the years 1942 to 1944, the proportions were houses 29 per cent., flats 1 per cent., and factories 49 per cent.

The more recent trends in building in New South Wales are disclosed in the following table, which shows the value of all private and governmental building approved, commenced, and completed within the State since July, 1945. The cost of building increased substantially from 1945 to 1950.

Table 876.—Value of Private and Government Building in New South Wales.

Period.	New Buildings.			Alterations and Additions.			Total Building.		
	Ap- proved.	Com- menced.	Com- pleted.	Ap- proved.	Com- menced. *	Com- pleted. *	Ap- proved.	Com- menced.	Com- pleted.
	£ thousand.								
1945 (July-Dec.)	†	†	4,536	†	†	...	11,500*	6,000*	4,536
1946	36,170*	23,725	12,999	6,299*	5,000	2,500	42,469*	28,725	15,499
1947	42,773	33,185	20,262	6,366	5,000	2,500	49,139	38,185	22,762
1948	54,158	41,595	29,958	6,628	5,000	3,200	60,786	46,595	33,158
1949	62,616	46,427	37,602	10,551	5,100	4,500	73,167	51,527	42,102
1950	86,870	64,907	44,400	12,623	6,500	5,300	99,493	71,407	49,700

* Estimated.

† Not available.

During the period from July, 1945, to December, 1950, the total value of private and government building approved in New South Wales was £337,000,000, the value of building actually commenced was £242,000,000, and the value of building actually completed was £168,000,000. Progress was retarded by shortages of skilled labour, inadequate and irregular supplies of many building materials, and industrial disputes.

The annual value of building approved has increased continuously since July, 1945, and in 1950 it was 36 per cent. greater than in 1949 and 64 per cent. greater than in 1948. A similar trend is apparent in the value of building commenced and completed, although the value of completions lags behind that of commencements. In 1950, the value of building commenced was 38 per cent. greater than in 1949, and the value of building completed was 18 per cent. greater.

VALUE OF NEW BUILDING APPROVED.

The next table contains a classification of the value of private and governmental building approved in New South Wales from 1946 to 1950 according to the main types of building.

From 1945 to 1950, house building was the predominant building activity in New South Wales. The value of house building approved amounted to £238,624,000 during the years 1946 to 1950; it represented 70.4 per cent. of the total value of building approved in 1950, 74.7 per cent. in 1949, and 75.9 per cent. in 1948. Flats comprised 4.1 per cent. of total building in 1949 and 4.4 per cent. in 1950, and the value of factory building, which amounted to £28,733,000 during 1946 to 1950, comprised 8.9 per cent. of building approved in 1948, 7.1 per cent. in 1949, and 8.7 per cent. in 1950. House building approved in 1950 was 28 per cent. greater in value than in 1949 and 52 per cent. greater than in 1948. The value of flat building approved in 1950 was 46 per cent. greater than in 1949, and the value of factory building was 66 per cent. greater.

Government building represented 19.5 per cent. of total building approved in 1949 and 17.5 per cent. in 1950. The value of government building approved in 1950 was 22 per cent. greater than in 1949, while the value of government house building approved was 18 per cent. greater. The value of

government factory building was 5 per cent. less than in 1949 and 5 per cent. greater than in 1948.

Housing is the major element in government building, but the provision of flats, factories, hospitals, and schools is increasing in importance. The value of house building approved represented 50.5 per cent. of total government building approved in 1948, 36.8 per cent. in 1949, and 35.7 per cent. in 1950. The proportion of total government building represented by flats was 4.4 per cent. in 1948, 6.2 per cent. in 1949, and 7.3 per cent. in 1950; in the case of factories the proportions were 12.1 per cent. in 1948, 10.6 per cent. in 1949, and 8.3 per cent. in 1950. Schools comprised 15.2 per cent. of the total in 1949 and 11.1 per cent. in 1950, and hospitals 9.3 per cent. in 1949 and 7.5 per cent. in 1950.

Table 877.—Value of Building* Approved—Type of Building.

Period.	Houses.	Flats.	Hotels, Guest Houses, etc.	Shops with Dwellings.	Shops Only.	Factories.	Other Buildings.	Total.
£ thousand.								
PRIVATE.								
Year—1946† ...	26,630	833	492	387	837	4,815	2,050	36,024
1947 ...	33,039	1,461	480	466	570	3,852	1,949	41,817
1948 ...	40,486	1,763	247	470	355	4,054	2,068	49,443
1949 ...	49,387	2,104	111	712	466	3,680	2,463	58,923
1950 ...	63,854	3,103	360	1,381	948	7,180	5,292	82,118
Six Months ended—								
30th June, 1948	18,970	947	46	232	131	2,197	790	23,322
31st Dec., 1948	21,507	816	201	238	224	1,857	1,278	26,121
30th June, 1949	23,681	797	56	271	223	1,707	1,388	28,123
31st Dec., 1949	25,706	1,307	55	441	243	1,973	1,075	30,800
30th June, 1950	30,390	1,729	81	552	352	2,827	1,977	37,908
31st Dec., 1950	33,464	1,374	279	829	596	4,353	3,315	44,210
GOVERNMENT.								
Year—1946 ...	4,043	62	...	33	...	368	1,939	6,445
1947 ...	4,001	211	...	3	...	468	2,639	7,322
1948 ...	5,733	504	...	97	...	1,370	3,639	11,343
1949 ...	5,243	887	...	...	...	1,507	6,607	14,244
1950 ...	6,208	1,276	...	...	7	1,439	8,445	17,375
Six Months ended—								
30th June, 1948	2,847	260	...	88	...	554	1,770	5,519
31st Dec., 1948	2,886	244	...	9	...	816	1,869	5,824
30th June, 1949	2,540	489	...	...	...	618	2,431	6,078
31st Dec., 1949	2,703	398	...	...	...	889	4,176	8,160
30th June, 1950	3,367	653	...	...	...	91	2,996	7,107
31st Dec., 1950	2,841	623	...	...	7	1,348	5,449	10,268
PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT.								
Year—1946† ...	30,673	895	492	400	837	5,183	3,989	42,469
1947 ...	37,040	1,672	480	469	570	4,320	4,588	49,139
1948 ...	46,219	2,267	247	567	355	5,424	5,707	60,786
1949 ...	54,630	2,991	111	712	466	5,187	9,070	73,167
1950 ...	70,062	4,379	360	1,381	955	8,619	13,737	99,493
Six Months ended—								
30th June, 1948	21,828	1,207	46	320	131	2,751	2,560	28,841
31st Dec., 1948	24,393	1,060	201	247	224	2,673	3,147	31,945
30th June, 1949	26,221	1,286	56	271	223	2,325	3,819	34,201
31st Dec., 1949	28,409	1,705	55	441	243	2,862	5,251	38,966
30th June, 1950	33,757	2,382	81	552	352	2,918	4,973	45,015
31st Dec., 1950	36,305	1,997	279	829	603	5,701	8,764	54,478

* New buildings and alterations and additions to existing buildings combined.

† Partly estimated.

Housing has been the major element of government building in both the metropolis and the rest of New South Wales. The value of house and flat building approved within the metropolis represented 44 per cent. of total

building approved in the metropolis in 1949 and 50 per cent. in 1950; the corresponding proportions in the rest of New South Wales were 42 per cent. in 1949 and 37 per cent. in 1950.

A geographical distribution of the value of private building approved in New South Wales during 1950 and earlier years, distinguishing house and flat building from other building, is as follows:—

Table 878.—Value of Private Building* Approved—Geographical Distribution.

Year.	Metro- polis.	Balance of Cum- berland.	North Coast.	Hunter and Manning	South Coast.	Table- lands.	Slopes.	Plains and Riverina	Western Divi- sion.	Total N.S.W.
	£ thousand.									
HOUSES AND FLATS.										
1947	15,672	7,558	1,644	3,520	1,795	1,780	1,714	542	275	34,500
1948	18,288	10,107	1,807	4,811	2,291	2,085	1,914	925	320	42,248
1949	22,232	11,855	2,023	5,682	2,995	2,833	2,524	709	638	51,491
1950	28,077	16,582	2,547	7,426	3,393	3,670	3,501	974	787	66,957
OTHER BUILDINGS.										
1947	4,580	386	228	770	395	259	353	102	244	7,317
1948	4,308	638	240	665	630	267	253	144	50	7,195
1949	4,637	417	211	559	792	328	304	151	33	7,432
1950	9,137	1,334	680	1,182	984	550	684	291	319	15,161
TOTAL BUILDINGS.										
1947	20,252	7,944	1,872	4,290	2,190	2,039	2,067	644	519	41,817
1948	22,596	10,745	2,047	5,476	2,921	2,352	2,167	769	370	49,443
1949	26,869	12,272	2,234	6,241	3,787	3,161	2,828	860	671	58,923
1950	37,214	17,916	3,227	8,608	4,377	4,220	4,185	1,265	1,106	82,118

* New buildings and alterations and additions to existing buildings combined.

The following table shows a geographical distribution of the value of government building approved in New South Wales during 1950 and earlier years, distinguishing house and flat building from other building:—

Table 879.—Value of Government Building* Approved—Geographical Distribution.

Year.	Metropolis.			Rest of State.			Total, New South Wales.		
	Houses and Flats.	Other Build- ings.	Total.	Houses and Flats.	Other Build- ings.	Total.	Houses and Flats.	Other Build- ings.	Total.
£ thousand.									
1946	2,585	1,209	3,794	1,520	1,131	2,651	4,105	2,340	6,445
1947	2,225	2,075	4,300	1,987	1,035	3,022	4,212	3,110	7,322
1948	3,368	2,876	6,244	2,809	2,230	5,099	6,237	5,106	11,343
1949	3,294	4,266	7,560	2,836	3,858	6,694	6,130	8,114	14,244
1950	4,033	4,028	8,061	3,451	5,863	9,314	7,484	9,891	17,375

* New buildings and alterations and additions to existing buildings combined.

Rather more than half the government building approved in New South Wales was undertaken in the metropolis. The value of building approved in the metropolis was 53 per cent. of the total building approved in 1949 and 46 per cent. in 1950. Similarly, the value of house and flat building approved in the metropolis represented 54 per cent. of total house and flat building approved in both 1949 and 1950.

Nearly half the private building approved within the State is undertaken in the metropolis, the proportion being 46 per cent. in 1949 and 45 per cent. in 1950. Other important centres of private building are the Balance of Cumberland, which is, in part, an extension of the metropolitan area, and the Hunter and Manning, and South Coast divisions in which the Newcastle and Greater Wollongong industrial areas are located. The value of private building projects in the Balance of Cumberland represented 21 per cent. of the total for the State in 1949 and 22 per cent. in 1950; in the Hunter and Manning division the proportions were 11 per cent. in 1949 and 10 per cent. in 1950, and in the South Coast division 6 per cent. in 1949 and 5 per cent. in 1950.

There was an almost identical distribution of the total value of private house and flat building approved, the respective proportions in 1950 being:—metropolis, 42 per cent.; Balance of Cumberland, 25 per cent.; Hunter and Manning, 11 per cent.; and South Coast, 5 per cent.

Houses and flats predominate in private building. The following summary shows, for each district, the proportion per cent. of the total value of approved private building represented by houses and flats in 1949 and 1950:—

Year.		Metro- polis.	Balance of Cum- berland.	North Coast.	Hunter and Manning	South Coast.	Table- lands.	Slopes.	Plains.	Western Divi- sion.	N.S.W.
1949	per cent.	83	97	91	91	79	90	89	82	95	87
1950	per cent.	75	93	79	86	78	87	84	77	71	82

The following table summarises the value of alterations and additions approved to existing buildings in New South Wales during 1950 and earlier years:—

Table 880.—Value of Alterations and Additions Approved.

Year.	Private Buildings.					Private and Government Buildings.				
	Houses and Flats.			Other Build- ings.	Total.	Houses and Flats.			Other Build- ings.	Total.
	Metro- polis.	Rest of State.	N.S.W.	N.S.W.	N.S.W.	Metro- polis.	Rest of State.	N.S.W.	N.S.W.	N.S.W.
	£ thousand.									
1946	550	949	1,499	4,289	5,788	551	972	1,523	4,776	6,299
1947	800	1,299	2,099	3,517	5,616	801	1,307	2,108	4,258	6,366
1948	1,024	1,422	2,446	3,296	5,742	1,025	1,427	2,452	4,176	6,628
1949	1,283	1,578	2,861	3,868	6,724	1,283	1,580	2,868	7,688	10,551
1950	2,235	2,333	4,568	6,397	10,965	2,235	2,337	4,572	8,051	12,623

Of the total value of alterations and additions approved for private and government buildings in New South Wales, the value of alterations and

additions to houses and flats represented 27 per cent. in 1949 and 36 per cent. in 1950. The proportion of house and flat alterations in the metropolis was 45 per cent. in 1949 and 49 per cent. in 1950.

VALUE OF NEW BUILDINGS COMMENCED.

The following table contains a classification of the value of new private and governmental buildings commenced in New South Wales during 1950 and earlier years according to the main types of building. Details of minor alterations and additions commenced and separate data of private and government building are not available.

Table 881.—Value of New Private and Government Buildings Commenced.

Period.	Houses.	Flats.	Hotels, Guest Houses, etc.	Shops with Dwellings.	Shops Only.	Factories.	Other Buildings.	Total.
£ thousand.								
1946 (July–Dec.)	10,291	380	17	44	77	1,931	1,485	14,225
1947	24,950	1,017	75	157	126	2,998	3,862	33,185
1948	32,367	2,067	171	337	84	2,691	3,378	41,595
1949	35,034	2,275	337	229	136	2,372	6,044	46,427
1950	44,779	2,738	308	579	178	5,378	10,947	64,907

The increase since 1946 in the value of building commenced in New South Wales was due primarily to activity in the construction of houses, but also, in large part, to steeply rising building costs. The value of house building commenced represented 79.0 per cent. of all building commenced in 1948, 75.5 per cent. in 1949, and 69.0 per cent. in 1950. Flats commenced comprised 4.9 per cent. of total building in 1949 and 4.2 per cent. in 1950, and the value of factory building was 5.1 per cent. of building commenced in 1949 and 8.3 per cent. in 1950.

The annual value of building commenced has increased steadily since July, 1946, and in 1950 it was 40 per cent. greater than in 1949. The value of houses and flats commenced in 1950 was 27 per cent. greater than in 1949, and the value of factory building commenced was 127 per cent. greater.

VALUE OF NEW BUILDINGS COMPLETED.

The following table contains a classification of the value of new private and government buildings completed in New South Wales during 1950 and earlier years according to the main types of building. Particulars of minor alterations and additions completed and separate data of private and government building are not available.

Table 882.—Value of New Private and Government Buildings Completed.

Year.	Houses.	Flats.	Hotels, Guest Houses, etc.	Shops with Dwellings.	Shops Only.	Factories.	Other Buildings.	Total.
£ thousand.								
1946	10,697	68	17	28	35	740	1,414	12,990
1947	16,717	513	39	96	114	1,524	1,259	20,262
1948	25,028	1,190	45	187	81	1,601	1,826	29,958
1949	30,261	1,702	231	203	163	2,506	2,446	37,602
1950	35,383	1,606	290	464	138	2,901	3,609	44,400

The cumulative value of new private and government buildings completed in New South Wales during the five years 1946 to 1950 amounted to £145,221,000 and included new houses valued at £118,086,000, flats at £5,079,000, and factories at £9,272,000. The value of houses completed in 1950 was 80.5 per cent. of the total value of buildings completed, and the value of flats was 4.5 per cent. of the total. The value of factories completed in 1950 represented 6.5 per cent. of all building completed.

Although the value of completions lags behind commencements, the annual value of building completed has increased steadily since 1946; in 1950 it was 18 per cent. greater than in 1949 and 48 per cent. greater than in 1948. The value of houses and flats completed in 1950 was 16 per cent. above 1949 and 41 per cent. above 1948, while the value of factories was, respectively, 16 per cent. and 81 per cent. greater.

BUILDING OF NEW DWELLINGS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

NEW HOUSE BUILDING.

The following table shows the number of new private and government houses approved, commenced, completed, and uncompleted within the State since July, 1945:—

Table 883.—New House Building in New South Wales.

Period.	Approved.	Commenced.	Completed.	Un-completed.*
	Number of Private and Government Houses.			
1945—July to December† ...	‡	5,100	2,100	4,800
1946 †	26,326	16,400	9,500	11,700
1947	27,850	18,873	13,191	17,386
1948	29,185	21,066	17,252	21,200
1949	31,883	21,352	18,276	24,276
1950	34,929	23,176	19,319	28,133

* At end of period.

† Partly estimated.

‡ Not available.

Particulars of the number of new houses commenced and completed indicate more accurately than value figures how the construction of dwellings has expanded since the war. During the period from July, 1945, to December, 1950, 105,967 new private and government houses were commenced in New South Wales and 79,638 houses were completed, and 28,133 new houses were uncompleted at the end of the period. Further progress was retarded by industrial disputes and shortages of building labour and materials.

In 1950, the number of houses approved was 10 per cent. greater than in 1949 and 20 per cent. greater than in 1948. The number of houses commenced in 1950 was 9 per cent. greater than in 1949, and the number of houses completed was 6 per cent. greater.

The delay in the completion of houses under construction is indicated by the gap between the number of houses commenced and completed, and the growth in the number of houses remaining uncompleted from 4,800 at the end of 1945 to 24,276 at the end of 1949 and 28,133 at the end of 1950. During this period, however, completions increased more rapidly than commencements, and the proportion of completions to commencements rose from 58 per cent. in 1946 to 83 per cent. in 1950.

Particulars of new houses approved, commenced, completed, and uncompleted in New South Wales since July, 1945, are dissected in the next table to distinguish private and government house building activity (see definitions on page 1025) :—

Table 884.—Private and Government New House Building.

Period.	Private.				Government.			
	Ap-proved.	Com-menced.	Com-pleted.	Un-completed*	Ap-proved.	Com-menced.	Com-pleted.	Un-completed*
	Number of Houses.							
1945—July to Dec.†	‡	3,600	1,600	3,470	‡	1,500	500	1,330
1946 †	22,635	12,800	7,600	8,670	3,691	3,600	1,900	3,030
1947	24,684	15,455	10,720	13,306	3,166	3,418	2,462	3,990
1948	26,496	17,092	13,867	16,621	2,689	3,974	3,385	4,579
1949	28,359	17,933	14,767	19,787	3,524	3,419	3,509	4,489
1950	31,020	19,437	15,866	23,358	3,909	3,739	3,453	4,775

* At end of period.

† Partly estimated.

‡ Not available.

During the post-war period from July, 1945, to December, 1950, 86,317 new privately-owned houses and 19,650 government-owned houses were commenced and 64,429 private and 15,209 government houses were completed. There were 23,358 new private and 4,775 new government houses uncompleted at the end of the period.

In 1950, government houses comprised 11 per cent. of all houses approved, 16 per cent. of houses commenced, 18 per cent. of those completed, and 17 per cent. of those remaining uncompleted. Most house construction is undertaken by building contractors on their own account, for private clients, or for governmental authorities, or by private owner-builders; only a small number of houses is constructed directly by governmental authorities using day labour.

The proportion of completions to commencements rose substantially in the case of government-owned houses from 50 per cent. in 1946 to 92 per cent. in 1950, and in the case of privately-owned houses from 60 per cent. in 1946 to 82 per cent. in 1950.

A distribution of the number of private and government houses commenced, completed, and uncompleted in the State in 1949 and 1950

according to the materials of the outer walls is given below. Fibro-cement dwellings are the most numerous and represented 55 per cent. of the total houses completed in 1950. The corresponding proportions were 30 per cent. for brick, brick veneer, concrete and stone, and 15 per cent. for weather-board dwellings.

Table 885.—New House Building—Materials of Outer Walls.

Materials of Outer Walls.	1949.			1950.		
	Commenced.	Completed.	Un-completed.*	Commenced.	Completed.	Un-completed.*
	Number of Houses—Private and Government.					
Brick, Brick Veneer, etc.	7,034	6,439	8,755	7,209	5,890	10,074
Wood, Weatherboard ...	3,151	2,434	2,922	4,011	2,856	4,077
Fibro-cement ...	11,077	9,293	12,425	11,802	10,503	13,724
Other ...	90	110	174	154	70	258
Total ...	21,352	18,276	24,276	23,176	19,319	28,133

* At end of period.

The following table shows the number of new private and government houses approved, commenced, completed, and uncompleted in various parts of the State in 1950 and earlier years:—

Table 886.—New House Building—Geographical Distribution.

Year.	Metro- polis.	Balance of Cum- berland.	North Coast.	Hunter and Manning	South Coast.	Table- lands.	Slopes.	Plains and Riverina	Western Division	Total, N.S.W.
Number of Houses—Private and Government.										
APPROVED.										
1947	10,319	6,486	1,579	3,919	1,898	1,406	1,459	572	212	27,850
1948	10,347	6,870	1,578	4,623	2,027	1,571	1,440	541	188	29,185
1949	11,443	7,480	1,498	4,723	2,482	1,833	1,590	486	348	31,883
1950	11,819	8,973	1,554	5,231	2,511	2,165	1,808	540	328	34,929
COMMENCED.										
1947	7,407	3,887	1,233	2,494	1,245	1,094	983	387	143	18,873
1948	8,619	4,480	1,059	2,629	1,676	1,062	1,105	383	53	21,066
1949	8,264	4,603	1,066	2,605	1,887	1,238	1,111	302	276	21,352
1950	9,011	5,324	1,081	2,633	2,068	1,376	1,106	307	270	23,176
COMPLETED.										
1947	5,199	2,707	985	1,574	1,044	650	718	238	76	13,191
1948	7,358	3,111	1,022	2,408	1,102	876	901	358	116	17,252
1949	7,742	3,534	1,024	2,093	1,546	885	996	346	110	18,276
1950	7,610	4,181	1,068	2,056	1,800	1,074	1,051	287	192	19,319
UNCOMPLETED.*										
1947	7,141	3,267	704	3,076	901	910	853	331	203	17,386
1948	8,402	4,036	741	3,297	1,475	1,096	1,057	356	140	21,200
1949	8,924	5,702	783	3,809	1,819	1,449	1,172	312	306	24,276
1950	10,325	6,845	796	4,386	2,087	1,769	1,209	332	384	23,133

* At end of period.

House building was most extensive in the more densely populated metropolis, Balance of Cumberland, Hunter and Manning, and South Coast divisions. In 1950, the proportion per cent. of houses approved and completed in each section of the State was as follows:—

Houses—	Metropolis.	Balance of Cumberland.	North Coast.	Hunter and Manning.	South Coast.	Tablelands.	Slopes.	Rest of State.	Total, N.S.W.
Approved %	34	26	4	15	7	6	5	3	100
Completed %	39	22	6	11	9	6	5	2	100

The distribution of houses commenced and uncompleted in 1950 followed a similar pattern.

There is some variation, as among different parts of the State, in the rate of completion of new houses. In 1950 the ratio of houses completed to those commenced was 84 per cent. in the metropolitan district, 79 per cent. in the Balance of Cumberland, 99 per cent. in the North Coast division, and 83 per cent. in the State as a whole.

A geographical distribution of the private and government-owned houses approved, commenced, completed, and uncompleted in New South Wales in 1950 is given in the following table:—

Table 887.—Private and Government New House Building—Geographical Distribution, 1950.

Region.	Private Houses.				Government Houses.			
	Approved.	Commenced.	Completed.	Uncompleted.*	Approved.	Commenced.	Completed.	Uncompleted.*
	Number.							
Metropolis	10,302	7,230	5,954	8,015	1,517	1,781	1,656	2,310
Balance of Cumberland ...	8,348	4,748	3,704	6,186	625	576	477	659
North Coast	1,489	1,025	975	686	65	56	93	110
Hunter and Manning ...	4,711	2,349	1,764	3,932	520	284	292	454
South Coast	1,910	1,471	1,313	1,432	601	597	487	655
Tablelands	1,824	1,109	842	1,466	341	267	232	303
Slopes	1,626	987	876	1,018	182	119	175	191
Plains and Riverina ...	482	260	252	256	58	47	35	76
Western Division ...	328	258	186	367	...	12	6	17
Total, N.S.W....	31,020	19,437	15,866	23,358	3,909	3,739	3,453	4,775

* At end of year.

The proportion of house building undertaken on government account is an important element in most regions of the State. In 1950, government-owned houses represented 22 per cent. of the total houses completed in the metropolis, 11 per cent. in Balance of Cumberland, 14 per cent. in Hunter and Manning, 27 per cent. in the South Coast division, and 18 per cent. in the State as a whole.

Of the total government houses completed in 1950, 48 per cent. were located in the metropolis, 14 per cent. in Balance of Cumberland, 8 per cent. in Hunter and Manning, 14 per cent. in the South Coast and 3 per cent. in the North Coast division.

NEW FLAT BUILDING.

The next table shows the number of new private and government flat units approved, commenced, completed, and uncompleted in the State since July, 1946:—

Table 888.—New Flat Building in New South Wales.

Period.	Approved.	Commenced.	Completed.	Uncompleted.*
	No. of Individual Dwelling Units—Private and Government.			
1946—July to Dec.	514	313	56	356
1947	1,399	712	365	703
1948	1,798	1,331	789	1,245
1949	1,678	1,360	1,019	1,586
1950	1,869	1,559	969	2,176

* At end of period.

Flat building has expanded steadily since 1946. Between July, 1946, and December, 1950, 5,275 new individual flat units (3,221 private and 2,054 government-owned) were commenced and 3,198 flat units (2,382 private and 816 government) were completed, leaving 2,176 units (907 private and 1,269 government) uncompleted at the end of 1950. The proportion of flats completed to those commenced was 75 per cent. in 1949 and 62 per cent. in 1950.

The extent of private and government flat building in the State since July, 1946, is shown below:—

Table 889.—Private and Government New Flat Building.

Period.	Private.				Government.			
	Ap-proved.	Com-menced.	Com-pleted.	Uncom-pleted.*	Ap-proved.	Com-menced.	Com-pleted.	Uncom-pleted.*
Number of Individual Dwelling Units.								
1946—July to Dec.	408	201	56	303	106	22	...	53
1947	1,049	552	356	499	350	160	9	204
1948	1,069	904	602	801	729	427	187	444
1949	1,039	730	734	797	639	630	285	739
1950	1,364	744	634	907	505	815	335	1,269

* At end of period.

Table 890 shows a geographical distribution of private and government flat building in New South Wales during 1950 and earlier years. Of the total number of flat units completed in the State, 83 per cent. in 1949 and 88 per cent. in 1950 were located in the division of Cumberland, and of those uncompleted, 85 per cent. and 82 per cent., respectively, were in this division.

Table 890.—New Flat Building—Geographical Distribution.

Year.	Division of Cumberland.				Rest of State.				Total, N.S.W.			
	A.	B.	C.	U.C.	A.	B.	C.	U.C.	A.	B.	C.	U.O.
	Number of Individual Dwelling Units—Private and Government.											
1947	1,137	596	322	510	262	116	43	193	1,399	712	365	703
1948	1,009	1,117	609	1,018	189	214	180	227	1,798	1,331	789	1,245
1949	1,326	1,176	841	1,353	352	184	178	233	1,878	1,360	1,019	1,586
1950	1,358	1,286	852	1,787	511	273	117	389	1,869	1,559	969	2,176

A.—Approved; B.—Commenced; C.—Completed; U.C.—Uncompleted at end of period.

BUILDING OF OTHER DWELLINGS.

The extent of new building on rural holdings to which the local government building ordinances do not apply was first recorded on annual returns from farmers for the year ended 31st March, 1948. The number of new houses completed on farms (and not included in the tables in this chapter) was 525 in that year, 846 in 1948-49, 1,315 in 1949-50, and 1,459 in 1950-51.

Between 1945 and June, 1950, the Housing Commission of New South Wales and several local government authorities provided temporary accommodation for families by the conversion of military huts into dwellings. The number of dwellings in converted military huts and the cost of the conversions are given in the following table:—

Table 891.—Temporary Dwellings in Converted Military Huts

Period.	Commenced.						Completed.
	Metropolis.		Rest of N.S.W.		Total, N.S.W.		N.S.W.
	Number.	Value*	Number.	Value*	Number.	Value*	Number.
1945	44	£ 4,406	33	£ 18,944	77	£ 23,350	64
1946	1,081	150,941	507	69,378	1,588	220,319	1,535
1947	985	288,175	738	117,745	1,723	405,920	1,719
1948	179	72,613	24	4,205	203	76,818	218
1949	21	4,266	33	50,908	54	55,174	100
1950	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Total ...	2,310	520,401	1,335	261,180	3,645	781,581	3,644

* Cost of conversion.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE BUILDING INDUSTRY.

The following table shows the number of male wage and salary earners employed in the building and construction industries in New South Wales in December, 1950, and certain earlier months. Employment on building and construction works fell heavily during the war years, with the severe restriction of private and ordinary governmental building activity, and recovered slowly during the post-war years. In December, 1950, the number

of male employees was 21 per cent. above the pre-war level in July, 1939, 117 per cent. above the level when hostilities ceased in August, 1945, and 9 per cent. above December, 1949.

Table 892.—Male Employees in Building and Construction Industries.

Year and Month.	Number.	Year and Month.	Number.	Year and Month.	Number.
1933—June	55,100	1945—June	32,540	1949—March	63,159
1939—July	57,900	August	32,329	June	64,492
1941—July	54,000	1946—June	44,094	September	64,935
1942—June	45,047	1947—June	55,757	December	64,543
1943—June	31,538	December	56,994	1950—March	66,670
1944—June	27,488	1948—June	60,144	June	67,948
August	27,092	December	61,524	September	69,868
				December	70,108

A further indication of post-war trends in the labour resources of the building industry is provided by the returns collected from private builders and governmental authorities engaged in the construction of new buildings. These returns show the number of men actually working on new buildings on a specified day, including working principals, employees, men working as or for sub-contractors, and men temporarily absent on account of weather and other chance causes. Men engaged exclusively on the repair, renovation, alteration, or maintenance of buildings, men working on owner-built houses, and building trade employees engaged in factories, workshops, mines, and other industries are excluded. Statistics compiled from these returns are given in the following table, which shows, according to occupational status and trade, the estimated number of men actually engaged on jobs carried out by builders of new buildings in New South Wales on 30th September, 1950, and earlier dates. Between June, 1946, and September, 1950, the number of men engaged on new buildings increased by 67 per cent.

Table 893.—Men Engaged on Actual Construction of New Buildings.

(Excluding men engaged on owner-built houses.)

Year and Month.	Occupational Status.			Trade.							Total Engaged.
	Contractors.	Sub-Contractors.	Wage Earners.	Carpenters.	Bricklayers.	Painters.	Electricians.	Plumbers.	Builders' Labourers.	Other.	
1946—June 30	3,554	3,544	19,322	9,515	2,555	2,298	1,347	2,433	4,883	3,389	26,420
1947—June 30	4,093	3,907	26,845	12,499	3,347	2,816	1,707	2,918	6,097	5,461	34,845
1948—June 30	4,538	4,854	31,739	15,089	4,217	3,299	2,111	3,605	6,585	6,225	41,131
1949—Jan. 10	4,568	4,063	29,171	14,560	3,580	3,143	1,832	3,138	5,951	5,598	37,802
Mar. 31	4,952	4,961	32,480	15,707	4,400	3,614	2,423	3,760	6,823	5,666	42,393
June 30	5,263	4,980	31,739	16,276	4,124	3,468	2,252	3,591	6,655	5,616	41,982
Sept. 30	5,148	4,993	32,003	16,642	4,286	3,536	2,332	3,619	6,492	5,237	42,144
1950—Jan. 9	4,758	4,307	29,880	15,391	3,624	3,055	1,903	3,183	6,227	5,562	38,945
Mar. 31	4,992	5,097	33,632	17,089	4,264	3,475	2,259	3,651	7,244	5,739	43,721
June 30	4,738	4,847	32,808	16,721	3,935	3,429	2,112	3,406	7,037	5,753	42,393
Sept. 30	4,942	5,427	33,637	16,883	4,318	3,487	2,333	3,700	7,585	5,700	44,006

BUILDING MATERIALS AND FITTINGS.

The following table shows the production of certain building materials and fittings in New South Wales during 1949-50 and certain earlier years. The monthly production of these items is given in the "Monthly Summary of Business Statistics" and the quarterly "Statistical Bulletin."

The production of building materials and fittings fell to low levels during the war years, when all non-defence construction work was severely curtailed, but as ordinary building expanded during the post-war years, production increased and in most cases exceeded the pre-war level of output. The supply of materials and fittings, however, has been somewhat ill-balanced and has been adversely affected by labour shortages, transport difficulties, and inadequate and irregular supplies of basic materials. Consequently, the demands of the building industry have not been fully met.

Table 894.—Production of Certain Building Materials and Fittings.

Item.	Unit of Quantity.	1938-39.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.
BUILDING MATERIALS.							
Bricks (Clay)	million	379·2	144·6	249·5	303·2	314·3	300·4
Cement Building Sheets ...	thous. sq. yd.	5,291	7,805	9,657	9,018	8,695	8,634
Portland Cement	thous. tons	432·5	320·6	393·4	441·0	465·4	555·0
Fibrous Plaster Sheets ...	thous. sq. yd.	2,671	1,632	3,397	3,985	4,415	4,171
Roofing Tiles—							
Terra Cotta	thous.	20,129	12,230	19,523	21,594	22,783	22,124
Cement	thous.	*	*	230	2,841	5,652	8,362
Sawn Native Timber ...	mill. super. ft.	179·4	252·1	300·9	332·6	353·7	341·1
BUILDING FITTINGS.							
Coppers—							
Solid Fuel	No.	*	*	*	*	58,969	74,271
Gas	No.	*	*	*	*	24,256	20,765
Electric	No.	*	*	*	*	14,121	16,470
Bath Heaters—							
Solid Fuel and Kerosene ...	No.	*	*	*	35,696	35,201	44,127
Gas	No.	*	*	*	28,337	22,414	13,845
Electric	No.	*	*	*	7,375	6,301	7,800
Baths (all types)	No.	*	*	*	35,219	45,646	40,635
Sinks—Stainless Steel ...	No.	*	757	6,969	13,079	12,867	18,431
Stoves—							
Solid Fuel	No.	17,154	10,154	12,033	11,748	12,810	10,307
Gas	No.	17,736	8,507	12,883	14,627	19,906	20,723
Electric Stoves	No.	4,930	5,069	31,221	8,942	18,908	14,178
Stovettes	No.				27,912	24,903	29,555

* Not available.

EDUCATION

SYSTEM OF EDUCATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

In New South Wales there is a system of education controlled by the State, which embraces primary, secondary and technical education, and there are numerous private educational institutions, of which the majority are conducted under the auspices of the religious denominations. The University of Sydney and the University of Technology (established in 1948) are maintained partly by Government endowment and grants and partly by students' fees and moneys derived from private sources.

The Public Instruction Act of 1880, with amendments, is the basis of the State system, which aims at making education secular, free and compulsory, these principles being enjoined by statute. General religious instruction is given by teachers, and special religious instruction for limited periods, with the consent of parents, by visiting religious teachers. Education in public primary and secondary schools is free.

Attendance at school is compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 15 years. The statutory period was extended gradually between 1940 and 1943; formerly it was from 7 to 14 years.

Private schools must be certified as efficient for the education of children of statutory school age and, with few exceptions, are subject to State inspection.

The course in the primary schools supplies education of a general character in subjects such as English, mathematics, nature knowledge, civics and morals, art and manual work. Beyond the primary stage there are various types of courses in secondary education.

The full secondary course extends over five years, with the intermediate certificate examination at the end of the third year and the leaving certificate examination at the end of the fifth year. Certain subjects, *e.g.*, English, are regarded as basic, and other subjects may be selected by the pupil; these include foreign languages, science, art, home science (for girls), and technical and commercial subjects.

On completing a secondary course, pupils may continue their training at technical or business colleges. Those who have completed the full course may matriculate at the University of Sydney or at the University of Technology.

Courses in agricultural science and practice and allied subjects are given at district rural schools, agricultural high schools and certain other schools. Advanced training in agriculture, dairying, etc., is provided for farmers and students at the Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges administered by the Department of Agriculture. The final stages are reached at the University of Sydney, where there are degree courses in agriculture and veterinary science.

Afforestation work is done by schools where areas are reserved for the purpose of enabling the pupils to study scientific forestry and silviculture.

Educational and vocational guidance services are provided in public schools. In this work, School Counsellors in various districts and Careers Advisers in secondary schools co-operate with the Commonwealth employment offices and the youth welfare section of the State Department of Labour and Industry and Social Welfare.

A school medical service is maintained by the State for the benefit of children attending both public and private schools, as described in the chapter "Public Health."

The Department of Education provides classes for the training of migrants in English and Civics.

THE AUSTRALIAN EDUCATION COUNCIL.

The Australian Education Council is composed of the Ministers of Education of the various Australian States and has power to co-opt the services of other Ministers if necessary.

The Council is concerned with such matters as the development of education in Australia in co-ordination with employment and social welfare, and the organisation of technical education with due regard to the requirements of industry.

Associated with the Council is a Standing Committee on Education, composed of the Permanent Heads of the State Departments of Education and the Officers-in-charge of Technical Education. The functions of the Committee are to report upon matters referred to it by the Council, to advise the Commonwealth and State Governments, and to co-operate with the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization and similar bodies in research into the requirements of industry.

COMMONWEALTH OFFICE OF EDUCATION.

The Commonwealth Office of Education was established under the Commonwealth Education Act in 1945. The Office is administered by a Director, and its principal function is to advise the Minister in regard to education and financial assistance to the States and other authorities for educational purposes. It is required to maintain liaison with the States and other countries, and to undertake educational research.

The Director of the Commonwealth Office of Education (as Chairman) and three other members constitute the Universities Commission. Its functions include the provision of financial assistance to students at universities and similar institutions, and the administration of university-type training under the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme. Further details of the Commission's activities are given on pages 1042 and 1093.

COMMONWEALTH RECONSTRUCTION TRAINING SCHEME.

The Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme was initiated in March, 1944, to provide training for ex-service men and women in order to re-establish them in civilian occupations.

Training is provided at governmental and private institutions as follows: (a) university-type (professional); (b) technical-type (professional or vocational); and (c) rural training. Professional training follows normal lines at a university or similar institution. Vocational training includes all types of trade training usually given at technical colleges or schools. Rural training includes courses at agricultural colleges and practical training on farms.

Full-time trainees have their tuition and examination fees paid, and receive allowances of £10 per annum for books and £20 per annum for tools and instruments. Living allowances are paid during training; the weekly rates (as in November, 1950) range from £3 12s. 6d. for a man

without dependants or a woman maintaining herself, and £3 7s. 6d. for a woman living with parents. Dependants' allowances are paid to both men and women, and additional allowances are made to trainees living away from home. Living allowances in the fourth and subsequent years of a professional course (other than allowances for dependants or for living away from home) are a loan repayable by the trainee.

For part-time training a maximum allowance of £60 may be granted, provided that the training will improve the applicant's occupational status. This is given, as far as possible, through universities and governmental institutions. Refresher courses are provided on a full-time basis where necessary.

The scheme as a whole is administered by executive committees within the Department of Labour and National Service. The central body, viz., the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Committee, is assisted by regional committees in the capital cities. The professional training scheme is administered by the Universities Commission, and the technical training scheme by the Industrial Training Division of the Commonwealth Department of Labour and National Service.

At the end of 1949 there were 18,016 persons in training under the scheme in New South Wales, viz., 4,418 full-time trainees (3,618 university-type; 752 technical-type and 48 rural); and 13,598 part-time (1,460 university-type and 12,138 technical-type). In addition, there were 6,910 trainees in subsidised employment, including some receiving part-time technical training.

Further details are given on pages 1083 and 1094 of this chapter.

STATE EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION, LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, ETC.

Expenditure on education in the State of New South Wales includes expenses incurred in respect of the public school system, the Public Library, National Art Gallery, etc., and grants to the universities and other educational and scientific organisations. A summary of the total expenditure by the State in respect of education (including technical education) in various years since 1928-29 is shown below. The figures exclude the interest on loan moneys expended on buildings, equipment, sites, etc.

Table 895.—State Expenditure on Education and Encouragement of Science, Art and Research.

Year ended 30th June.	Expenditure.					
	On Education.		On Encouragement of Science, Art, etc.		Total.	Per Head of Population.
	From Revenue.	From Loan (gross).	From Revenue.	From Loan (gross).		
	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1929	4,911,861	788,701	77,002	10,254	5,787,818	2 6 7
1931	4,504,392	154,636	68,635	5,677	4,733,840*	1 17 2
1939	5,364,801	433,099	73,624	5,982	5,877,506	2 3 0
1945	6,551,562	89,077	94,739	3,645	6,739,023	2 6 5
1946	7,054,760	203,693	122,939	2,342	7,383,734	2 10 4
1947	8,599,271	285,751	169,612	583	9,055,217	3 1 1
1948	9,641,769	552,934	188,538	2,717	10,385,958	3 9 1
1949	11,206,662	965,523	218,127	1,463	12,391,775	4 0 11
1950	13,170,263	1,467,610	243,204	581	14,881,658	4 13 10

* Excludes £185,425 expended from Unemployment Relief Fund on school buildings, etc.

Expenditure by the State on education and the encouragement of science, art and research increased by 17 per cent. between 1928-29 and 1944-45 and more than doubled between the latter year and 1949-50. Expenditure per head of population was £4 13s. 10d. in 1949-50, as compared with £2 3s. 0d. in 1938-39 and £2 6s. 5d. in 1944-45.

Further details of State expenditure on education, etc., in the last five years are given below:—

Table 896.—State Expenditure on Education and Encouragement of Science, Art and Research.

Particulars.	Year ended 30th June.				
	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue Expenditure.					
Education—					
Primary and Secondary Education, including Administrative Expenses	5,934,728	7,130,455	7,873,640	9,018,832	10,516,261
Training of Teachers, including Allowances to Students	210,896	252,758	346,933	446,537	540,953
Bursaries and Scholarships	59,180	50,846	65,809	58,715	66,742
Total, Primary and Secondary Education	6,204,804	7,434,059	8,276,382	9,524,084	11,123,956
Technical Education	643,481	908,066	1,103,383	1,294,595	1,610,345
Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricult. Colleges	45,814	56,561	74,306	70,685	77,090
Conservatorium of Music	12,213	16,269	18,709	21,131	23,107
Aid to Sydney University	131,584	164,743	148,175	265,279	309,651
Aid to other Educational Institutions, etc.	16,864	19,573	20,814	30,888	26,114
Total, Education	7,054,760	8,599,271	9,641,769	11,206,662	13,170,263
Encouragement of Science, Art and Research—					
Public Library and Library Board	65,425	89,755	100,429	121,059	141,866
Australian Museum	20,014	24,754	25,330	28,595	32,014
Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences	12,518	16,689	23,151	27,024	27,566
National Art Gallery	12,975	14,873	14,971	16,730	16,626
Observatory	2,972	2,846	3,235	4,294	4,994
Subsidies to Associations, etc.	9,035	20,695	21,422	20,425	20,438
Total, Encouragement of Science, Art and Research	122,939	169,612	188,538	218,127	243,204
Total, Revenue Expenditure	7,177,699	8,768,883	9,830,307	11,424,789	13,413,467
Loan Expenditure (gross).					
Education—					
School Buildings, etc.	116,500	200,217	343,462	511,998	872,932
Teachers' Colleges	6,978	17,771	61,986	42,249	34,377
Technical Colleges	76,616	40,973	119,183	354,652	384,840
University of Technology	...	...	...	...	80,722
Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricult. Colleges	2,039	20,144	8,243	19,550	79,606
Other	1,560	6,646	20,060	37,074	15,133
Total, Education	203,693	285,751	552,934	965,523	1,467,610
Encouragement of Science, Art, etc.	2,342	583	2,717	1,463	581
Total, Loan Expenditure	206,035	286,334	555,651	966,986	1,468,191
Grand Total, Revenue and Loan Expenditure	7,383,734	9,055,217	10,385,958	12,391,775	14,881,658

Expenditure from revenue on education in 1949-50, *viz.*, £13,170,263, was the highest on record. Of this amount, £11,123,956 or 84 per cent. represented the cost of primary and secondary education and the training of teachers, and £1,610,345 or 12 per cent. the cost of technical education. Expenditure of the Public Library and Library Board, *viz.*, £141,866, comprised 59 per cent. of the total revenue expenditure on the encouragement of science and art. In 1949-50, expenditure from loan funds (chiefly on buildings and sites for schools and technical colleges) was the highest recorded.

In recent years, considerable sums have been spent by the Commonwealth on education in New South Wales, in addition to the amounts expended by the State. In 1949, Commonwealth assistance to the University of Sydney was £100,854 for administrative costs in connection with the reconstruction training scheme and for special research. In the same year, fees and allowances to university students under the scheme of financial assistance were £88,905, and fees and allowances to university-type reconstruction trainees in New South Wales were £899,519. Subsidies to the State Technical Education Department for reconstruction training purposes amounted to £391,984 in 1948-49 and £189,684 in 1949-50. Fees and allowances to technical-type trainees and subsidies to employers under the reconstruction training scheme amounted to £2,027,295 in New South Wales in 1948-49. The Commonwealth also provides funds for educational purposes under the Soldiers' Children Education Scheme, and makes grants to such bodies as the Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The State system of education is administered by a Minister of the Crown, through a permanent Director-General of Education, assisted by the Board of Secondary School Studies and the Bursary Endowment Board.

The public school teachers are for the most part full-time employees, and are classified in the Education Division of the New South Wales Public Service. The State is divided into school districts, and an inspector supervises the schools and teachers in each district. In 1950 there were thirteen districts in the metropolitan area and thirty-two elsewhere.

Murrumbidgee Regional Area.

In 1948 a Murrumbidgee Regional Area was established by the Department of Education as an experiment in decentralization of administration. The area contains four inspectorial districts, viz., Wagga, Albury, Temora, and Griffith, and covers the Murrumbidgee, Upper Murray and Central Murray Regions. Within the area there are 21,700 pupils and 285 schools, viz., 7 high schools; 25 central schools, 78 primary schools, and 175 one-teacher schools; there are also 18 subsidised schools and 1 evening college. Subject to oversight by the Director-General, the functions of the Department within the area are administered by an Area-Director of Education.

Board of Secondary School Studies.

The Board of Secondary School Studies advises the Minister for Education on secondary education and determines the courses of study and examinations for secondary schools. Special committees are appointed by the Board to advise regarding the course of study in individual subjects.

The Board consists of the following members:—Five representatives of the University; five representatives of the Department of Education, including the Director-General of Education (as Chairman), the Chief Inspector of Schools (Deputy-Chairman) and the Director of Technical Education; a principal teacher of secondary schools (other than Roman Catholic schools) registered under the Bursary Endowment Act; a representative of Roman Catholic schools similarly registered; and a headmaster and a headmistress of the public secondary schools.

Parents and Citizens' Associations.

Parents and citizens' associations and kindred bodies have been organised in connection with public schools, with the object of promoting the interests of local schools and the welfare of the pupils and providing school equipment. The associations do not exercise authority over the staff or the management of the school.

District councils, composed of two representatives of each parents and citizens' association within the district, may be formed in proclaimed areas. They advise the Minister on certain school matters, and assist in raising funds for the establishment of scholarships in public schools and the purchase of special equipment, and in the founding of central libraries, etc.

STATE EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The following statement provides a comparison of the State expenditure on public schools in each year since 1939-40. The expenditure on technical education is not included. The basis used for calculating costs per pupil is the average weekly enrolment.

Table 897.—Expenditure by the State on Public Primary and Secondary Education.

Year ended 30th June.	Expenditure from—						
	Revenue.		Loan (Gross).		Revenue and Loan (Gross):		
	Total.	Per Pupil.	Total.	Per Pupil.	Total.	Per Pupil.	Per Head of Population.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1940	4,838,582	14 4 11	131,666	0 7 9	4,970,248	14 12 8	1 15 11
1941	4,967,838	14 16 3	57,149	0 3 5	5,024,987	14 19 8	1 16 2
1942	5,198,017	15 15 7	250,227	0 15 2	5,448,244	16 10 9	1 18 9
1943	5,378,675	16 6 5	87,782	0 5 4	5,466,457	16 11 9	1 18 5
1944	5,564,429	16 12 7	73,893	0 4 5	5,638,322	16 17 0	1 19 3
1945	5,733,788	17 1 4	51,865	0 3 1	5,785,653	17 4 5	1 19 11
1946	6,204,804	18 9 0	123,478	0 7 4	6,328,282	18 16 4	2 3 2
1947	7,434,059	21 18 11	219,783	0 12 11	7,653,842	22 11 10	2 11 8
1948	8,276,382	23 19 11	405,448	1 3 6	8,681,830	25 3 5	2 17 9
1949	9,524,084	26 15 9	554,247	1 11 2	10,078,331	28 6 11	3 5 9
1950	11,123,956	30 0 6	907,309	2 9 0	12,031,265	32 9 6	3 15 10

Revenue expenditure on public schools in 1949-50 was more than twice as high as in 1939-40. Loan expenditure was comparatively small during the war years, but has increased rapidly in each year since 1946-47.

SCHOOLS IN AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY.

The particulars relating to public and private schools in this chapter are inclusive of the schools in the Australian Capital Territory.

By arrangement with the Commonwealth Government, the New South Wales Department of Education conducts the public schools in the Capital Territory. Expenditure on the schools is recouped by the Commonwealth.

In 1949 there were 9 public schools (including the Canberra High School and the Canberra Nursery School, but not the Canberra Technical College) with 88 teachers and an effective enrolment of 2,194 pupils. Expenditure by the Department on these schools in the year ended 30th June, 1949, amounted to £52,646.

There were also four private schools with 37 regular teachers and an effective enrolment of 1,081 pupils.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS, PUPILS AND TEACHING STAFFS.

The following table shows the total number of public and private schools in operation at the end of various years since 1921, the average weekly enrolment, and the aggregate teaching staff in each group of schools. The figures in this table, and in the subsequent tables relating to public and private schools, include secondary schools, but are exclusive of evening colleges, technical colleges, private kindergarten and nursery schools, shorthand and business colleges, etc.

Table 898.—Public and Private Schools—Pupils and Teaching Staffs.

Year.	Schools.			Pupils—Average Weekly Enrolment.			Teaching Staffs.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public Schools.	Private Schools.	Total.	Public Schools.	Private Schools.	Total.
1921	3,170	694	3,864	292,264	74,336	366,600	8,672	2,983	11,655
1929	3,104	745	3,849	346,644	86,404	433,048	10,902	3,501	14,403
1931	3,195	751	3,946	366,378	88,263	454,641	11,581	3,585	15,166
1936	3,416	763	4,179	353,870	94,609	448,479	11,614	3,626	15,240
1944	2,725	745	3,470	335,965	107,034	443,999	11,202	4,065	15,267
1945	2,690	733	3,423	335,915	109,914	445,829	11,214	4,124	15,338
1946	2,686	728	3,414	336,615	109,726	446,341	11,869	4,206	16,075
1947	2,657	725	3,382	340,867	111,203	452,070	11,943	4,275	16,218
1948	2,617	720	3,337	348,855	114,066	462,921	12,243	4,294	16,537
1949	2,803	716	3,519	362,258	118,560	480,818	12,563	4,343	16,906

* Including subsidised schools.

The "average weekly enrolment" includes children temporarily absent through illness or other causes, but excludes those known to have left the school.

The number of teachers in public schools, as shown above, is exclusive of teachers absent on military duty during the war years, and of students in training, who numbered 2,445 in 1949, including 1,247 men. In the case of private schools, visiting or part-time teachers are excluded, because some of them attended more than one school and were included in more than one return.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS—PUPILS ENROLLED.

The following statement shows the average weekly enrolment at all public and private schools in New South Wales, other than evening colleges, private kindergarten and nursery schools, and technical and business schools and colleges. The enrolment figures for private schools include pupils at charitable schools.

Table 899.—Public and Private Schools—Average Weekly Enrolment.

Year.	In Public Schools.*			In Private Schools.			In Public and Private Schools		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1921	152,242	140,022	292,264	34,141	40,195	74,336	186,383	180,217	366,600
1929	181,270	165,374	346,644	39,822	46,582	86,404	221,092	211,956	433,048
1931	191,920	174,458	366,378	41,475	46,788	88,263	233,395	221,246	454,641
1939	178,884	162,729	341,613	46,598	49,997	96,595	225,482	212,726	438,208
1940	176,564	161,096	337,660	47,220	50,186	97,406	223,784	211,282	435,066
1941	173,882	159,142	333,024	47,298	50,958	98,256	221,180	210,100	431,280
1942	169,792	156,092	325,884	46,812	50,040	96,852	216,604	206,132	422,736
1943	173,913	159,404	333,317	50,892	54,130	105,022	224,805	213,534	438,339
1944	175,332	160,633	335,965	52,837	55,097	107,934	228,169	215,730	443,899
1945	175,218	160,697	335,915	53,615	56,209	109,824	228,833	216,996	445,829
1946	175,264	161,351	336,615	53,622	56,104	109,726	228,886	217,455	446,341
1947	177,048	163,819	340,867	54,335	56,868	111,203	231,383	220,687	452,070
1948	180,981	167,874	348,855	55,952	58,114	114,066	236,933	225,988	462,921
1949	187,658	174,600	362,258	57,936	60,624	118,560	245,594	235,224	480,818

* Including subsidised schools.

The total enrolment of pupils in public and private schools declined from 438,208 in 1939 to 422,736 in 1942, in spite of the extension of the period of compulsory school attendance in the years 1940 to 1942. Since the latter year there has been an annual increase in enrolments, and in 1949 the total enrolment, *viz.*, 480,818, was 58,082 or 13.7 per cent. greater than in 1942.

Enrolments at schools are affected by fluctuations in the number of children born and, at certain periods, by migration. The steady decline from 1939 to 1942 was primarily due to the decrease in the number of births in New South Wales during the economic depression; the number of births was only 43,335 in 1934, as compared with an annual average of 53,814 in the period 1925 to 1929. The increase in total school enrolments from 438,339 in 1943 to 480,818 in 1949 reflects the steady growth in the number of births since 1934. Births reached a peak of 69,398 in 1947, and school enrolments should continue to expand during the next few years. The number of births declined slightly to 67,234 in 1948, but recovered to 68,81½ in 1949 and a new peak of 71,592 in 1950.

Migration is a factor of increasing importance in relation to future school enrolments. Estimates prepared by the Commonwealth Office of Education suggest that, under the combined influence of the increase in births and migration plans (if fulfilled), enrolments in New South Wales public schools will expand from 349,000 in 1948 to 468,000 in 1953, an increase of 119,000 or 34 per cent.; primary pupils in public schools should increase from 274,000 in 1948 to 341,000 in 1953 without migration, or to 379,000 if migration is taken into account. If enrolments at private schools increase

in the same ratio, the total enrolment of public and private schools in 1953, taking migration into account, should be about 620,000, as compared with 481,000 in 1949.

The total enrolment at public schools in each year 1940 to 1947 was less than in 1939, but in 1949 the enrolment was 362,258 or 20,645 greater than in 1939. Enrolments at private schools increased from 96,595 in 1939 to 118,560 in 1949, or by 23 per cent.

In the public schools there are more boys than girls, the proportion in 1949 being boys 52 per cent. and girls 48 per cent. In the private schools girls are in a slight majority, the proportion in 1949 being 51 per cent.

The proportion of children enrolled in public schools increased from 79.7 per cent. of the total enrolment in 1921 to 80.6 per cent. in 1931. Subsequently the ratio declined slowly to 78.0 per cent. in 1939 and to 75.3 per cent. in 1949.

The following table shows the relative average weekly enrolments at public and private schools:—

Table 900.—Public and Private Schools—Proportionate Enrolment.

Year.	Average Weekly Enrolment, All Ages.		Year.	Average Weekly Enrolment, All Ages.	
	In	In		In	In
	Public Schools.	Private Schools.		Public Schools.	Private Schools.
	per cent.	per cent.		per cent.	per cent.
1921	79.7	20.3	1943	76.0	24.0
1929	80.0	20.0	1944	75.7	24.3
1931	80.6	19.4	1945	75.3	24.7
1939	78.0	22.0	1946	75.4	24.6
1940	77.6	22.4	1947	75.4	24.6
1941	77.2	22.8	1948	75.4	24.6
1942	77.1	22.9	1949	75.3	24.7

CHILDREN RECEIVING EDUCATION.

There are few children of statutory school age in New South Wales who are not reached in some way by the education system. For children handicapped by physical or mental deficiency or by remoteness from centres of population, special schools have been established by the Department of Education and private organisations; these include a correspondence school, schools at hospitals and child welfare homes, subsidised schools in isolated rural areas and schools for blind and deaf mutes. In certain cases the Department subsidises the transport of children to school.

Children of statutory school age not enrolled consist mainly of those receiving private tuition at home and those exempted from attendance at school for special reasons.

Public and Private Schools—Attendance of Pupils.

The following comparison indicates the degree of regularity of attendance among children enrolled at public and private schools:—

Table 901.—Public and Private Schools—Attendance of Pupils.

Year.	Public School Pupils.			Private School Pupils.		
	Average Weekly Enrolment.	Average Daily Attendance.	Ratio of Attendance to Enrolment.	Average Weekly Enrolment.	Average Daily Attendance.	Ratio of Attendance to Enrolment.
			per cent.			per cent.
1921	292,264	248,605	85.1	74,336	65,222	87.7
1929	346,644	298,743	86.1	86,404	77,797	90.0
1931	366,378	322,816	88.1	88,263	80,005	90.6
1936	353,870	310,450	87.7	94,609	84,674	89.5
1944	335,965	293,133	87.3	107,934	96,738	89.6
1945	335,915	293,251	87.3	109,914	97,951	89.1
1946	336,615	291,358	86.8	109,726	97,428	88.8
1947	340,867	299,970	88.3	111,203	99,844	89.8
1948	348,855	304,070	87.9	114,066	101,257	88.8
1949	362,258	319,646	88.2	118,560	106,672	90.0

The "average daily attendance" is based on the attendance on each school day in the year.

The proportion of attendance to enrolment signifies that on the average children attend less than four and a half days in a school week of five days.

Cases of unsatisfactory attendance at public and private schools are required to be reported to the Child Welfare Department. Particulars of such cases in 1938-39 and the last six years are given in the following table:—

Table 902.—Public and Private Schools—Cases of Unsatisfactory Attendance Reported.

Year ended 30th June.	Public Schools.			Private Schools.			Public and Private Schools.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Pupils.
1939	5,694	4,472	10,166	523	516	1,039	6,217	4,988	11,205
1945	7,526	6,592	14,118	1,285	1,156	2,441	8,811	7,748	16,559
1946	7,286	5,622	12,908	676	841	1,516	7,961	6,363	14,324
1947	6,197	5,467	11,664	725	711	1,436	6,922	6,178	13,100
1948	6,749	5,245	11,994	614	604	1,218	7,363	5,849	13,212
1949	6,620	4,950	11,570	731	645	1,376	7,351	5,595	12,946
1950	6,450	4,768	11,218	610	569	1,179	7,060	5,337	12,397

There was a substantial increase during the war years in cases of unsatisfactory school attendance, but in 1949-50 the number was only slightly higher than in 1938-39. The ratio of unsatisfactory attendances to average weekly enrolment was 2.52 per cent. in 1938-39 and 2.74 per cent. in 1948-49. The number of boys is usually 25 to 30 per cent. greater than that of girls.

The Child Welfare Department conducts a special school for truant boys at Burradoo, but there is no similar institution for girls. The curriculum at this school is designed to meet the individual needs of the boys and

to induce in them a satisfactory attitude towards school. Particulars of admissions, discharges, etc., in the last six years are shown below:—

Table 903.—Child Welfare Department—Truant School for Boys.

Year ended 30th June.	Boys Admitted during Year—Ages.						Boys Discharged.	Inmates at end of Year.
	Under 12 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	Total.		
1945	27	10	24	42	1	104	101	71
1946	17	6	17	46	7	93	101	63
1947	17	12	20	25	1	81	72	72
1948	13	14	21	31	...	79	85	66
1949	17	8	25	37	...	87	77	76
1950	14	10	29	13	...	66	71	71

Of the boys discharged in 1949-50, two were detained for over two years, 23 for between one and two years, and 45 for less than twelve months.

Public and Private Schools—Children Exempted from Attendance.

In certain circumstances, children of statutory school age may be exempted by the Child Welfare Department from attendance at school. Particulars of exemptions granted and declined in recent years are given in the next table:—

Table 904.—Public and Private Schools—Children Exempted from Attendance.

Year ended 30th June.	Exemptions Granted.					Exemptions Declined.	Exemptions With- drawn.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys and Girls.		Total.		
			Complete.	Partial.			
1939	73	174	229	18	247	367	96
1945	789	1,323	1,732	380	2,112	1,492	94
1946	792	1,394	1,948	238	2,186	1,568	147
1947	849	1,520	1,955	414	2,369	1,679	435
1948	885	1,656	2,006	535	2,541	1,486	240
1949	820	1,342	1,872	290	2,162	1,441	176
1950	1,183	1,613	2,527	269	2,796	1,209	250

In recent years there has been a considerable increase in the number of applications for exemption from school attendance, mainly because of the exceptional opportunities of employment open for juveniles. There were 2,796 exemptions granted in 1948-49, as compared with only 247 in 1938-39. More girls than boys are granted exemptions, girls representing 58 per cent. and boys 42 per cent. of the total in 1949-50.

The reasons for exemptions granted in 1949-50 were:—Domestic necessity—boys 116, girls 628; health—boys 63, girls 106; necessitous circumstances—boys 576, girls 350; attendance at business or technical college, etc.—boys 428, girls 529.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS.

The ages within which school attendance was compulsory were from 7 to 14 years from 1917 to 1939; from 6 to 14 years in 1940; from 6 to 14 years 4 months in 1941; from 6 to 14 years 8 months in 1942; and from 6 to 15 years from the beginning of 1943.

The following table shows the age distribution of public and private school pupils enrolled during 1921, 1929, and later years to 1940. (Particulars since 1940 are set out in Table 906.) The figures represent the gross enrolment during the December term at primary and secondary schools, omitting those enumerated on page 1046. The "gross" enrolment consists of all pupils on the roll during the term, including those who left school or were transferred to another school.

Table 905.—Public and Private Schools—Age Distribution of Pupils.

Year	Gross Enrolment, December Term.							
	Public School Pupils.				Private School Pupils.			
	Under 7 years.	7 and under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Total.	Under 7 years.	7 and under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Total.
1921	41,938	246,136	27,154	315,228	12,770	54,294	12,243	79,307
1929	52,943	282,517	35,870	371,330	15,758	61,844	14,799	92,401
1931	53,120	288,730	46,031	387,881	15,552	62,693	15,777	94,022
1936	54,098	286,525	37,092	377,715	17,119	67,641	15,972	100,732
1937	53,118	280,399	36,795	370,222	16,937	68,085	16,087	101,109
1938	50,855	278,080	38,117	367,052	16,563	68,982	16,871	102,416
1939	50,805	271,519	40,810	363,134	16,119	67,725	17,545	101,389
1940	52,698	266,643	40,436	359,777	18,202	67,396	17,565	103,163

Owing to changes in the period of compulsory attendance and in the basis of records of enrolment (gross or effective), the figures in the foregoing table (No. 905) are not comparable with those for later years.

The pupils enrolled in the years 1941 to 1949 are classified in the following table in age groups based on the period of compulsory school attendance current since 1943. The particulars of public school pupils relate to effective enrolment at a date in the first week of August in each year, but for private school pupils the figures for the four years 1941 to 1944 relate to gross enrolment, December term. The "effective" enrolment is the actual enrolment at a date and is exclusive of all pupils believed to have left the school.

Table 906.—Public and Private Schools—Age Distribution of Pupils.

Year.	Public School Pupils.				Private School Pupils.			
	Under 6 years.	6 and under 15 years.	15 years and over.	Total.	Under 6 years.	6 and under 15 years.	15 years and over.	Total.
EFFECTIVE ENROLMENT IN AUGUST.					GROSS ENROLMENT—DECEMBER TERM.			
1941	22,248	301,376	13,449	337,073	9,675	95,644		105,319
1942	21,525	298,002	12,753	333,180	10,024	95,501		105,615
1943	22,060	300,295	16,305	338,660	10,611	86,412	12,791	109,814
1944	23,988	296,316	18,168	338,472	11,348	89,671	13,618	114,637
EFFECTIVE ENROLMENT IN AUGUST.								
1945	25,635	295,153	18,080	338,868	11,757	88,489	11,595	111,841
1946	27,076	285,631	10,629	339,336	11,868	88,192	11,710	111,770
1947	30,150	299,861	15,360	345,371	12,402	89,544	11,350	113,296
1948	30,840	308,623	14,592	354,061	12,854	91,774	10,743	115,371
1949	35,758	319,557	14,095	369,410	14,017	95,616	10,487	120,120
Boys	18,387	164,623	8,297	191,307	6,671	45,932	5,886	58,489
Girls	17,371	154,934	5,798	178,103	7,346	49,684	4,601	61,631

The increase in the enrolment of children under six years of age since 1945 is mainly due to an increase in births in New South Wales since 1940. There is a certain amount of duplication in the gross enrolment figures for private schools in the years 1941 to 1944.

Further details of the age and sex distribution of school pupils in 1949 are given below:—

Table 907.—Public and Private Schools—Age and Sex Distribution, August, 1949. (Effective Enrolment.)

Age in Years...	In Public Schools.			In Private Schools.			In Public and Private Schools.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Under 6 ...	18,387	17,371	35,758	6,671	7,346	14,017	25,058	24,717	49,775
6 and under 7	20,291	18,926	39,217	5,232	5,509	10,741	25,523	24,435	49,958
7 „ 8	21,067	19,688	40,755	5,400	5,854	11,254	26,467	25,542	52,009
8 „ 9	18,846	18,325	37,171	5,176	5,563	10,739	24,022	23,888	47,910
9 „ 10	18,729	17,739	36,468	5,003	5,297	10,300	23,732	23,036	46,768
10 „ 11	18,133	17,169	35,302	5,095	5,571	10,666	23,228	22,740	45,968
11 „ 12	17,794	16,853	34,647	5,207	5,467	10,674	23,001	22,320	45,321
12 „ 13	17,572	16,589	34,161	5,334	5,731	11,065	22,906	22,320	45,226
13 „ 14	16,771	15,591	32,362	5,058	5,783	10,841	21,829	21,374	43,203
14 „ 15	15,420	14,054	29,474	4,427	4,909	9,336	19,847	18,963	38,810
15 and over ...	8,297	5,798	14,095	5,886	4,601	10,487	14,183	10,399	24,582
Total ...	191,307	178,103	369,410	58,489	61,631	120,120	249,796	239,734	489,530

The number of public school pupils in each age group from 6 to 7 years upwards is progressively smaller. This is mainly due to fluctuations in the number of births, described elsewhere in this chapter.

Details of the ages of children in the various classes at public schools are published annually in the report of the Minister for Education. (See also pages 1057 and 1060.)

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS—RELIGIONS OF PUPILS.

Particulars of the religion of each child attending a public school are obtained on enrolment, but such information is not available regarding pupils of private schools. Any analysis of the religions of school pupils is restricted, therefore, to a comparison of the number of children of each denomination enrolled at public schools, and the number of children (irrespective of religion) attending schools conducted under the auspices of the various religious denominations.

The enrolment in primary and secondary schools (public and private), according to the principal religious denominations, is given below. Prior to 1945 the figures are based on the gross enrolment during the December term; in 1945 and later years, they are based on the individual enrolment

during the whole year in the case of public schools, and the average weekly enrolment in the case of private schools. The "individual" enrolments consist of distinct children who attended a public school during the whole or some portion of the year, those who received instruction at more than one public school during the year being counted only once.

Table 908.—Public and Private Schools—Religions of Pupils.

Year.	Public Schools— Denomination of Children Enrolled.					Children in Private Schools— Denomination of Schools.			
	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presby- terian.	Methodist	Other Denom- inations.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Other Denom- inations.	Unde- nomina- tional.
GROSS ENROLMENT, DECEMBER TERM.									
1921	176,998	35,532	37,497	44,210	20,991	5,417	63,486	2,004	8,400
1929	210,286	39,614	47,282	49,447	24,751	6,220	75,311	3,174	7,696
1931	218,333	42,590	49,200	51,244	26,514	5,459	79,684	2,570	6,300
1936	213,216	41,202	47,043	49,295	26,959	5,269	85,449	3,516	6,498
1943	205,173	36,047	43,359	44,945	24,271	6,383	92,332	4,603	6,496
1944	205,324	37,254	42,722	44,865	24,059	7,123	95,136	5,283	7,095
INDIVIDUAL ENROLMENT, WHOLE YEAR.					AVERAGE WEEKLY ENROLMENT				
1945	210,216	40,287	43,926	45,952	24,072	7,202	90,655	5,211	6,846
1946	213,508	40,992	44,655	46,207	24,566	7,813	90,280	5,421	6,212
1947	216,957	41,301	44,778	47,036	24,939	8,025	91,394	5,686	6,098
1948	220,956	41,243	45,594	47,902	25,393	8,549	93,707	5,890	5,920
1949	229,190	42,007	46,610	47,988	28,506	8,879	97,383	6,131	6,167
PROPORTION PER CENT. OF ALL PUPILS ENROLLED									
1921	44.9	9.0	9.5	11.2	5.3	1.4	16.1	0.5	2.1
1929	45.4	8.5	10.2	10.7	5.3	1.3	16.2	0.7	1.7
1931	45.3	8.9	10.2	10.6	5.5	1.1	16.6	0.5	1.3
1936	44.6	8.6	9.8	10.3	5.6	1.1	17.9	0.7	1.4
1943	44.1	8.2	9.3	9.6	5.2	1.4	19.8	1.0	1.4
1944	43.8	8.0	9.1	9.6	5.1	1.5	20.3	1.1	1.5
1945	43.4	8.3	9.1	9.5	5.0	1.6	20.4	1.2	1.5
1946	43.5	8.4	9.1	9.4	5.0	1.8	20.2	1.2	1.4
1947	43.6	8.3	9.0	9.5	5.0	1.8	20.2	1.2	1.4
1948	43.7	8.2	9.0	9.5	5.0	1.8	20.2	1.3	1.3
1949	43.8	8.0	8.9	9.2	5.4	1.8	20.3	1.3	1.3

Of the total enrolment in public schools, children of the Church of England constituted 56.1 per cent. in 1921, and 58.1 per cent. in 1949. Children of the Roman Catholic faith attending public schools represented 11.3 per cent. in 1921 and 10.6 per cent. in 1949. Children attending Roman Catholic schools constituted 80 per cent. of the total enrolment at private schools in 1921, 81.5 per cent. in 1929, and 82.1 per cent. in 1949.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS—SAVINGS BANKS.

A system of school savings banks in connection with public schools was commenced in 1887, and was later extended to private schools. Deposits are received by the teachers, and an account for each depositor is opened at the local branch or agency of the savings bank.

At 30th June, 1950, there were 2,567 school savings banks, of which 194 were at private schools. The number of depositors was 172,282, and the balance to credit of accounts was £813,919, as compared with 170,278 accounts and balance £772,243 at 30th June, 1949.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Some public secondary schools are conducted in conjunction with a primary school, and in the following classification such schools are included in both groups. The number of individual schools, excluding evening colleges, was 2,603 in 1949.

Table 909.—Classification of Public Schools.

Type of Primary School.	Schools at end of year.			Type of Secondary School.	Schools at end of year.		
	1947.	1948.	1949.		1947.	1948.	1949.
Public	1,820	1,821	1,826	High	57	58	60
Provisional	644	552	558	Junior High	9	9	7
Half-time and Travelling... ..	3	2	2	Correspondence	1	1	1
Special (Hospital, Reform- atory, etc.)	29	33	34				
Nursery	8	10	10	Central Schools—			
Correspondence	1	1	1	Intermediate High	46	46	47
Subsidised	171	118	92	Junior Technical	25	25	26
				Commercial	8	5	...
				Home Science	31	29	30
				District Rural	15	15	16
				Other	128	125	121
Total—Primary	2,576	2,537	2,523	Total—Secondary	318	313	308

Composite courses in secondary education are provided at schools other than the secondary schools shown above. In 1949 this type of instruction was provided at 989 public schools for 2,961 pupils.

At a number of small country schools not classified in the table as secondary, pupils may, with the teacher's assistance, secure a year's course of secondary instruction by means of lesson sheets. (See page 1060.)

Types of Public Primary Schools.

Primary work in its various stages is undertaken in public schools classified broadly into three groups:—(a) Primary schools in more or less populous centres; (b) schools in isolated and sparsely-settled districts, *viz.*, provisional, half-time, subsidised schools, and one travelling school; and (c) a correspondence school instructing children so isolated as to be unable to attend a school.

A public school may be established in any locality where the attendance of twenty children is assured. In most schools boys and girls are taught together. There are five classes of primary schools, *viz.*: (1) Schools of three departments with a total average attendance of 720 or more pupils; (2) schools with three departments and less than 720 pupils; or with two departments and more than 320 pupils, provided that one of the departments is for infants (kindergarten and 1st and 2nd classes); (3) schools with two departments and more than 180 pupils; (4) schools with more than 35 but not more than 180 pupils; and (5) schools with not more than 35 pupils.

Small schools are not established where it is convenient to arrange for the daily conveyance of the pupils to an adjacent school. In such cases the teachers and parents and citizens' associations make arrangements for the transport of the children, and the Department of Education grants a subsidy towards the cost of conveyance; in 1949-50 the subsidy amounted

to £233,959. Pupils travelling to school by Government transport services are conveyed without charge by trains and at concession rates by trams and omnibuses.

Provisional schools are maintained where there is an average attendance of nine pupils and where doubt exists as to the permanence of the settlement. In August, 1950, there were 536 such schools in operation, with an enrolment of 8,622.

Half-time schools are established where a number of children sufficient to maintain a minimum attendance of nine pupils can be collected in two groups, not more than 10 miles apart. One teacher divides his time between the two groups, arranging for home-work and preparatory study to occupy the time of each pupil in his absence from either school.

In sparsely populated districts where attendance at a public school is impracticable, a single family with at least three children of school age may establish a subsidised school by engaging a teacher with the approval of the Department of Education, or two or more families may combine to do so.

The teacher receives an annual subsidy from the Department of Education, in addition to the remuneration paid by the parents. In 1949 the subsidy in the eastern portion of the State was at a minimum rate of £37 10s. per annum, increasing according to the average monthly attendance to a maximum of £110 per annum. Elsewhere the minimum was £41 5s. and the maximum £120 per annum.

The course in subsidised schools is as far as practicable the same as in primary schools, and a post-primary course may be given by means of leaflets issued by the correspondence school. The schools are subject to inspection by the public school inspectors. Subsidised schools have declined steadily since 1935. There were 92 schools with an average weekly enrolment of 787 pupils in 1949, compared with 771 schools and 6,172 pupils in 1935.

Correspondence School.

The Correspondence School is located in Sydney for teaching children residing in various parts of the State who are unable to attend school.

Pupils are not admitted to the school until they reach the age of six years. In 1950 the enrolment was 4,726 primary and 698 secondary pupils. In addition to teaching these children, the correspondence school issues leaflets for primary education to subsidised schools and for secondary education to small country schools. Educational talks are broadcast each week.

There is reciprocity between the Correspondence School and the Sydney Technical College in regard to teaching certain secondary and technical subjects by correspondence.

Primary Education—Courses and Pupils.

Where facilities are available, primary education in public schools may include nursery training for children aged two to five years and kindergarten training for 5-year-old children. Formal education begins at the age of six years, when school attendance becomes compulsory. It is given in six classes and is normally completed when the pupil is about 12½ years of age; the first two classes comprise the infants' course.

At the public nursery schools, children are medically examined on enrolment and grouped according to age and health. At each school provision is made for medical attention. The children attend from 9 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. with an interval of two hours for rest. Milk and hot midday meals are provided. Activities include drawing, painting, handwork and dramatization. In 1950 there were ten public nursery schools in New South Wales with a total enrolment of 450.

Where accommodation is available, kindergarten classes, providing substantially the same training as nursery schools, are attached to infants' schools. In the infants' schools two years' instruction is given in reading, writing, composition and arithmetic, but a part of each day is reserved for activities such as occupy children in the nursery schools and kindergartens. Primary classes—third to sixth inclusive—provide instruction in English (with emphasis on speaking, reading, composition and spelling), social studies (history, civics and geography), mathematics, nature study, arts and crafts (including drawing, music, woodwork, needlework, etc.), and physical education.

The following table shows primary school pupils in classes since 1941, based on the effective enrolment on the first Friday of August in each year. Subsidised schools are excluded.

Table 910.—Public Schools—Pupils Receiving Primary Education, According to Sex and Class.

Year	Effective Enrolment in August.									All Pupils in Public Schools.
	Primary Pupils.*									
	Kinder- garten.†	Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.	Class 4.	Class 5.	Class 6.	Total.		
BOYS.										
1941	9,383	23,933	18,422	19,111	19,675	20,735	21,982	133,241	175,866	
1942	9,344	24,046	18,122	18,286	19,114	19,565	21,147	129,624	173,181	
1943	10,208	24,996	18,328	18,037	18,345	19,125	20,290	129,329	176,207	
1944	11,129	25,569	19,071	18,112	17,786	18,646	18,641	128,954	176,498	
1945	12,089	25,554	19,670	19,062	18,083	17,718	18,433	130,609	176,480	
1946	12,796	26,100	19,972	19,556	18,847	17,953	17,392	132,616	176,612	
1947	14,875	26,362	20,213	19,665	19,587	18,587	17,506	136,795	179,170	
1948	15,761	28,037	20,560	20,405	19,516	19,313	18,077	141,669	183,582	
1949	18,106	28,860	22,344	20,612	20,192	19,365	18,713	148,192	191,307	
GIRLS.										
1941	8,762	21,566	17,056	17,291	18,406	19,418	21,121	123,620	161,207	
1942	8,754	21,714	16,739	17,255	17,370	18,531	20,474	120,837	159,090	
1943	9,492	22,295	16,947	16,872	17,210	17,698	20,076	120,500	162,453	
1944	10,402	22,638	17,670	17,041	16,957	17,418	17,793	119,910	161,974	
1945	11,125	23,033	17,967	17,915	17,389	16,948	17,390	121,767	162,388	
1946	12,136	23,337	18,381	18,252	17,829	17,183	16,915	124,033	162,724	
1947	13,835	24,142	18,582	18,642	18,240	17,699	17,100	128,240	166,201	
1948	14,424	25,361	19,349	19,150	18,610	18,068	17,421	132,383	170,479	
1949	16,716	25,965	20,638	19,878	19,094	18,599	17,941	138,831	178,103	
TOTAL.										
1941	18,145	45,499	35,478	36,402	38,081	40,153	43,103	256,861	337,073	
1942	18,098	45,760	34,861	35,541	36,484	38,096	41,621	250,461	333,180	
1943	19,700	47,291	35,275	34,909	35,555	36,823	40,366	249,019	338,660	
1944	21,551	48,207	36,741	35,153	34,743	36,064	36,434	248,873	338,472	
1945	23,214	48,587	37,637	36,977	35,472	34,666	35,823	252,376	338,868	
1946	24,932	49,437	38,353	37,808	36,676	35,136	34,307	256,649	339,336	
1947	28,710	50,504	38,795	38,307	37,827	36,286	34,606	265,035	345,371	
1948	30,185	53,398	39,909	39,555	38,126	37,381	35,498	274,052	354,061	
1949	34,822	54,825	42,932	40,490	39,286	37,964	36,054	287,023	369,410	

* Excluding pupils in subsidised schools.

† Including pupils in nursery schools.

The relatively high enrolment in first class is due to the fact that children under six years of age are enrolled in first class for two years in succession at schools where there is no provision for kindergarten classes.

Between 1941 and 1949, kindergarten and first class pupils increased by 26,003 or 41 per cent. Sixth class pupils declined from 43,103 in 1941 to 34,307 in 1946, but increased to 36,654 in 1949. There were 11.6 per cent. fewer fifth and sixth class pupils in 1949 than in 1941, whereas, in the same period, the number of pupils in all other primary classes increased by 21,524 or 12.3 per cent. Between 1941 and 1944, the total number of primary pupils in public schools declined from 256,861 to 248,873, but the number increased to 287,023 in 1949, owing to the increased rate of enrolment since 1943. The proportion of boys to girls has remained fairly constant, boys being more numerous than girls by 9,621 in 1941 and by 9,361 in 1949.

The fluctuations in the enrolment of primary pupils in classes, as shown for public schools in Table 910, are primarily the result of variations in the number of births in New South Wales. In particular, the decline in fifth and sixth class enrolments between 1941 and 1946 was the result of a decline in births during the economic depression of the nineteen-thirties. In the last three years, enrolments were higher in all classes as a result of the steady increase in births since 1934 (see page 1047).

The following table shows primary pupils in public schools in 1949, according to age and class:—

Table 911.—Public Schools—Pupils Receiving Primary Education, According to Age and Class, 1949.

Age in Years.	Number of Pupils—Effective Enrolment in August, 1949.*							
	Kindergarten.	Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.	Class 4.	Class 5.	Class 6.	Total Primary.
Under 5	1,783	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,783
5 and under 6 ...	28,969	5,001	5	...	...	...	...	33,975
6 " 7	4,070	33,853	1,287	7	...	...	...	39,217
7 " 8 ... ..	...	13,704	25,663	1,370	18	...	...	40,755
8 " 9 ... ..	...	1,725	13,205	20,975	1,235	31	...	37,171
9 " 10 ... ..	...	334	2,207	13,810	18,543	1,264	10	36,468
10 " 11 ... ..	...	117	402	3,329	13,615	16,744	1,064	35,271
11 " 12 ... ..	...	91	117	658	4,080	13,567	15,580	34,093
12 and over ... ..	...	...	96	341	1,495	6,358	20,000	28,290
Total	34,822	54,825	42,982	40,490	39,286	37,964	36,654	287,023

* Excluding subsidised schools.

Of the sixth-class pupils in August, 1949, 43 per cent. were 11 years of age and 55 per cent. 12 years or over.

Secondary Education in Public Schools.

The principal public schools providing secondary education are classified as high, central and "secondary" schools. High schools are separate units, providing a full secondary course of five years. Central schools are primary schools where secondary instruction is provided for two or more years and the average attendance in secondary classes is 20 pupils; they include schools designated as intermediate high, junior technical, home science, and district rural. "Secondary" schools are separate units with a minimum average attendance of 300 pupils, providing secondary instruction for three or more years; they include junior high schools (courses

up to four years in duration) and, where no primary school is attached, home science and junior technical schools.

Particulars of the principal types of public secondary schools and the average weekly enrolment of secondary pupils in each year 1947 to 1949 are shown in the following table; all "secondary" schools, except the junior high schools, are included in the figures for central schools.

Table 912.—Public Schools—Principal Types of Secondary Schools and Average Weekly Enrolment.

Type of School.	1947.		1948.		1949.	
	No. of Schools.	Average Weekly Enrolment.	No. of Schools.	Average Weekly Enrolment.	No. of Schools.	Average Weekly Enrolment.
High	57	29,870	58	27,420	60	32,651
Junior High	9	3,663	9	3,706	7	2,535
Central—						
Intermediate High	46	9,578	46	10,006	47	10,750
*Commercial	6	1,134	5	979	...	...
Junior Technical	25	9,270	25	9,245	26	10,325
Home Science	31	12,679	29	11,426	30	12,774
District Rural	15	2,092	15	2,159	16	2,436
†Other	129	8,545	126	8,266	122	8,298

* This designation was abolished in 1949. † Includes Secondary Section of Correspondence School.

In 1949 the 26 junior technical and 30 home science schools included 8 and 10 separate units (or "secondary" schools), respectively. The table above does not include subsidised schools with secondary pupils, primary schools with an average attendance of less than 20 secondary pupils, or evening colleges.

Enrolment is competitive at all agricultural high schools and at high, junior high and intermediate high schools in the metropolitan area, Newcastle and Wollongong. Pupils are selected for these schools by special departmental committees on the basis of the child's primary school record, intelligence tests, and the recommendation of the principal of the school last attended. Pupils for all other public secondary schools are selected by the district inspectors on the basis of the pupil's primary school record (including the results of intelligence tests made in fourth, fifth and sixth classes).

Hostels for high school students required to live away from home are conducted by the Department of Education at East and West Maitland and at Albury. Hostels at other places are conducted by local committees and are subsidised by the Department. Students living at the hostels are required to pay board.

During the first three years of secondary education, the pupil is required to study not less than six nor more than eight subjects, including English and either history or social studies or science. The pupil may select the other subjects from five groups which include foreign languages, science, mathematics, business principles, and a group of eight practical and technical subjects (*e.g.*, music, needlework, home economics, woodwork and farm mechanics). In the fourth and fifth years, six subjects must be studied, one being English and the others selected from not less than three out of five groups of subjects similar to those set for the first three years, except that business principles is replaced by history, social studies and economics. Guidance in the selection of courses is given by school counsellors (see page 1064).

The junior technical, home science and rural schools usually have special facilities for the study of the practical and technical subjects indicated by the designation of the school, but the study of such subjects is not confined to these schools; for instance, commercial courses are provided at home science schools. The high schools include two home science, three technical and three agricultural. A full secondary course of five years is provided at the Conservatorium of Music. Particulars of agricultural education in public schools are given on page 1061.

In 1921 approximately 8 per cent. of all pupils enrolled in public schools were receiving secondary education, as compared with 22 per cent. in 1939 and 26 per cent. in 1944; the proportion declined to 24 per cent. in 1946 and to 22 per cent. in 1949. Fluctuations in the number of births (see page 1047) largely account for the variations since 1939.

The following table shows secondary pupils in classes since 1941, according to the effective enrolment on the first Friday in August each year. Similar details in respect of earlier years are not available on the same basis. Secondary pupils at primary schools where the secondary enrolment is less than 20 are included, but subsidised schools and evening colleges are excluded.

Table 913.—Public Schools—Pupils Receiving Secondary Education, According to Sex and Class.

Year.	Effective Enrolment in August.						All Pupils in Public Schools.*
	Secondary Pupils.*						
	First Year.	Second Year.	Thrd Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.	Total.	
Boys.							
1941	19,388	12,371	7,540	1,909	1,417	42,625	175,866
1942	19,366	13,308	7,812	1,782	1,289	43,557	173,181
1943	20,080	14,493	8,529	2,308	1,468	46,878	176,207
1944	19,619	14,497	9,054	2,567	1,807	47,544	176,498
1945	18,439	13,741	9,038	2,657	1,996	45,871	176,480
1946	18,125	12,982	8,304	2,619	1,966	43,996	176,612
1947	17,528	12,889	7,696	2,327	1,935	42,375	179,170
1948	17,720	12,711	7,557	2,166	1,759	41,913	183,582
1949	18,709	13,299	7,387	2,067	1,653	43,115	191,307
GIRLS.							
1941	18,367	11,353	5,957	1,149	761	37,587	161,207
1942	18,335	12,520	6,484	1,110	713	39,162	159,999
1943	18,741	13,509	7,267	1,501	845	41,863	162,453
1944	18,299	13,712	7,344	1,684	1,016	42,055	161,974
1945	17,115	13,242	7,425	1,673	1,166	40,621	162,388
1946	16,678	12,380	6,942	1,527	1,164	38,691	162,724
1947	16,289	12,311	6,736	1,522	1,103	37,961	166,201
1948	16,545	12,326	6,773	1,359	1,093	38,096	170,479
1949	17,078	12,868	6,872	1,434	1,020	39,272	178,103
TOTAL.							
1941	37,755	23,724	13,497	3,058	2,178	80,212	337,073
1942	37,701	25,828	14,296	2,892	2,002	82,719	333,180
1943	38,821	28,002	15,796	3,809	2,313	88,741	338,660
1944	37,918	28,209	16,398	4,251	2,823	89,599	338,472
1945	35,554	26,983	16,463	4,330	3,162	86,492	338,868
1946	34,803	25,362	15,246	4,146	3,130	82,687	339,336
1947	33,817	25,200	14,432	3,849	3,038	80,336	345,371
1948	34,265	25,037	14,330	3,525	2,852	80,009	354,061
1949	35,787	26,167	14,259	3,501	2,673	82,387	369,410

* Pupils in subsidised schools and evening colleges are not included.

These figures indicate that less than half the first year pupils complete three years of secondary instruction in public schools, and less than 10 per cent. complete the full course of five years. There were 33,817 first-year pupils in 1947, but only 14,259 third-year pupils in 1949, indicating that nearly 60 per cent. left between first and third year. The intermediate certificate is awarded on completion of three years of the secondary course and, as attendance ceases to be compulsory at the age of 15 years, only a small proportion of the pupils remain for the full course.

At public schools, slightly more than half the pupils in the first three years of secondary education are boys, and in the fourth and fifth years the proportion exceeds 60 per cent. of the total. In 1949, boys comprised 52.8 per cent. of the first-year, 51.8 per cent. of third-year, and 61.9 per cent. of fifth-year pupils.

The decline in the number of births in the depression years was mainly responsible for the decrease in the enrolment of first-year pupils in public secondary schools from 38,821 in 1943 to 33,817 in 1947; the number increased to 34,265 in 1948 and 35,787 in 1949. Second-year pupils numbered 26,167 in 1949 as compared with 28,209 in 1944, and third-year pupils 14,259 as compared with 16,398.

The following table shows secondary pupils in public schools in 1949, classified according to age and class:—

Table 914.—Public Schools—Pupils Receiving Secondary Education, According to Age and Class, 1949.

Age in Years.	Number of Pupils*—Effective Enrolment in August, 1949.					
	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.	Total Secondary.
Under 12	585	...	...	...	...	585
12 and under 13	12,527	585	2	...	...	13,114
13 „ 14	15,498	10,639	385	...	...	26,522
14 „ 15	6,635	13,088	8 170	262	5	28,160
15 „ 16	467	1,751	5,133	2,094	152	9,597
16 „ 17	47	95	542	1,032	1,535	3,251
17 „ 18	16	5	27	102	816	966]
18 and over	12	4	...	11	165	192
Total	35,787	26,167	14,259	3,501	2,673	82,387

* Excluding pupils in subsidised schools and evening colleges.

In August, 1949, 83 per cent. of the secondary pupils at public schools were under the age of 15 years, when attendance is no longer compulsory; 12 per cent. were 15 years of age, and 5 per cent. were 16 years or over. Nearly all the pupils under age 15 and 77 per cent. of those aged 15 years were enrolled in first, second or third year. The majority of fourth-year pupils were aged 15 or 16 years and fifth-year pupils 16 or 17 years.

Secondary Courses in Country Primary Schools.

Composite courses are provided at public primary schools in country districts where secondary schools are not readily accessible. The courses lead to the intermediate certificate and the Public Service entrance examinations.

Secondary instruction by means of leaflets is arranged for children attending small country schools who have completed the primary course and are prepared to continue their education for at least one year. The subjects of instruction include English, mathematics, languages, art, technical subjects (for boys), and home science subjects (for girls). This system differs from instruction by correspondence in that the pupil's work is arranged and corrected by the teacher in charge of the school.

Evening Colleges.

Evening continuation schools, described in issues of the Year Book prior to No. 50, were re-organised in 1946 as Evening Colleges. These colleges, maintained by the Department of Education, are designed to meet the needs of adults, as well as younger people who have left school, in respect of general education and cultural and leisure activities.

An evening college may be established where a regular attendance of thirty students per evening can be maintained for three evenings per week. In general, the courses of instruction provided at each college are those requested by the students enrolled. Apart from general subjects, such as English, mathematics and science, instruction is given in commercial subjects, physical education and a wide variety of arts, crafts and hobbies, *e.g.*, dramatic art, dressmaking, weaving and woodwork. Courses of study may be provided for the intermediate certificate, leaving certificate and Public Service examinations. No fees are charged. School buildings and equipment are made available, but students provide their own materials.

In 1949 there were 30 evening colleges with an enrolment of approximately 7,100 pupils, as compared with about 1,000 before re-organisation.

Agricultural Education.

The Government of New South Wales maintains three agricultural high schools, *viz.*, the Yanco Agricultural High School (750 acres) in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area; the Hurlstone Agricultural High School (395 acres) at Glenfield, 23 miles from Sydney; and the Farrer Memorial High School (270 acres) at Nemingha, 7 miles from Tamworth. The schools at Yanco and Nemingha are mainly for resident pupils, and the Glenfield school is for day and resident pupils.

The course at these schools extends over five years, with an examination for the intermediate certificate at the end of three years, and for the leaving certificate at the conclusion of the course. Successful candidates at the intermediate certificate examination may gain entrance to the Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges; those successful at the examinations for the leaving certificate may qualify for matriculation at the University of Sydney or for scholarships at the State Teachers' Colleges. The average weekly enrolment at the Agricultural High Schools in 1950 was 778, *viz.*, 424 at Hurlstone, 195 at Yanco, and 159 at Farrer.

Courses in agriculture are also given in other public secondary schools.

In co-operation with the Department of Agriculture a system of junior farmer clubs operates in country centres. The majority of members are school pupils and instruction is given by State teachers. Advisory committees and district councils assist in organising competitions and demonstrations and in preparing exhibits for agricultural shows.

At the end of 1949 there were 328 clubs with approximately 10,000 members, of whom 2,500 had left school. Girls, as well as boys, belong to the clubs; the ages of members range from 10 to 21 years.

School Forestry.

Portions of State forests or Crown lands may be set apart for the purpose of enabling pupils of public schools to acquire some knowledge of scientific forestry and silviculture. The control and management of each school forest area is vested in a trust consisting of the inspector of public schools for the district as chairman, the teacher of the school as deputy-chairman, and two members nominated by the Parents and Citizens' Association. The trust may sell the products of the area, and any surplus over expenses may be used for educational purposes as determined by the Minister for Education.

"Opportunity" Classes and Special Schools.

The Department of Education maintains a number of special schools and classes for children who, because of ability below or above average or because of some physical disability or other special circumstances, would be handicapped in a normal class.

For primary school pupils there are "opportunity" classes, classified as "A," "B," "C" and "D." Opportunity "A" classes, for children who are dull but educable, are attached to primary schools in the metropolitan area, and, within limits fixed by their ability to travel without supervision, children may be admitted from adjacent schools. Enrolment is limited to 22 pupils per class so that individual attention may be given to each pupil. A syllabus is not fixed and a large measure of discretion is left to the teacher. Participation in the corporate school life is encouraged. Children are usually admitted at age about 9 years and remain until about 12½ years. In 1950 there were 29 opportunity "A" classes with a total enrolment of 648. For children of the type enrolled in opportunity "A" classes there is also a special residential school at Glenfield. The school serves partly as a demonstration centre and individual instruction is given with emphasis on handicrafts. The enrolment in 1950 was 64 boys and 48 girls.

A class for children of serious mental deficiency was established on an experimental basis in 1950. Enrolment is limited to 12 pupils.

Opportunity "B" classes have been organised in a number of primary schools in urban areas for children of normal capacity but backward on account of illness, irregular attendance or late enrolment, etc. The object of the treatment in the "B" classes is to enable the pupil to return to his normal primary class; enrolment is limited to 22 pupils per class. In 1950 there were 52 opportunity "B" classes with a total enrolment of 1,144.

Opportunity "C" classes are for primary school children of superior ability. The pupils are selected by means of scholastic and intelligence tests from the pupils between 9½ and 10½ years of age in 4th and 5th classes. The children are enrolled for two years and grouped in classes limited to 35 pupils under special teachers. The subjects of study are those of the normal 5th or 6th class, but treatment is more advanced and there is opportunity for a variety of related activities. In 1950 there were 27 opportunity "C" classes with a total enrolment of 945 pupils, attached to 15 centres in the metropolitan area.

Opportunity "D" classes, of which there are nine in Sydney and two in Newcastle, are for children who are backward because of partial deafness. Each class is limited to ten pupils and is attached to a primary school. The children are equipped with individual hearing aids and are instructed in lip-reading. The object of the treatment is to enable the pupils to return to their normal classes. The total enrolment in opportunity "D" classes in 1950 was 85.

In addition to the classes described above, there is a general activities course for pupils above 12½ years of age who are considered unlikely to benefit from the normal secondary courses or from a repetition of 6th class work. In the smaller country central schools, where numbers are insufficient to form an opportunity class, children of this type are taught by means of a special correspondence course under the supervision of one of the teachers of the school. The syllabus for the opportunity classes is designed for pupils who are slow to learn. In 1950 there were opportunity classes of this type in 47 schools in the metropolitan area; in other districts there were 73 classes and 23 groups within normal classes. The total enrolment in these classes was 7,600.

There is an Activity School at Enmore for boys of secondary school age of average ability who have completed the primary course, but whose work, particularly in academic subjects, is not in keeping with their ability. The curriculum includes general subjects, but a large proportion of the time is devoted to craftwork and allied activities. The enrolment in 1950 was 168.

At certain hospitals the Department of Education maintains schools for children likely to remain in hospital for long periods. In December, 1950, there were 16 hospital schools with a total enrolment of 524 boys and 408 girls.

An Act was passed in 1944 to provide for the education and compulsory school attendance of children who, by reason of blindness or other infirmity, are not capable of being educated by ordinary methods. In February, 1948, the Wahroonga School for the Blind was proclaimed a "special school" under the Act, and the whole of New South Wales was proclaimed the district for that school. As a result of the proclamation, attendance at school is now compulsory for blind children throughout the State between the ages of six and fifteen years. The school at Wahroonga is maintained by the Department and is closely associated with the residential institution maintained by the New South Wales Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind on the same property. In 1950 the school had 50 pupils, and there were 5 full-time and 2 part-time teachers.

Children with defects of speech may receive remedial treatment from speech therapists of the School Medical Service.

The Department of Education provides teachers for schools at 15 child welfare homes.

Particulars of private schools for blind and deaf mutes are given on page 1068.

Pre-apprenticeship Classes.

Pre-apprenticeship courses are provided at certain secondary schools in association with neighbouring technical colleges. These courses are of one year's duration and are designed for fourth year secondary school pupils who intend to enter a trade. Half of each school week is devoted to trade subjects, and the other half to English, mathematics, social studies, and physical training. The enrolment in 1950 was 233 boys and 6 girls.

Physical Education.

Physical education is compulsory for all pupils in public schools. There is a Director of Physical Education under the Director-General of Education, and a course of training for teachers is provided at the Sydney Teachers' College.

Two forty-minute periods are set aside each week for physical training, and one full afternoon for sport. School camps for pupils over 11 years of age are held throughout the year at National Fitness centres at Broken Bay, Lake Macquarie and elsewhere. Weekly swimming classes are conducted each summer. In 1949-50, the number of children taught to swim was 23,146, including 11,276 in the vacation swimming classes. The Public Schools' Amateur Athletic Association, which has about fifty branches throughout the State, organises inter-school sport and athletic competitions.

Educational and Vocational Guidance.

In the public school system there is a staff of School Counsellors, consisting of teachers trained in psychology, to assist teachers and parents in the selection of suitable school courses for the children and to help those with special difficulties. A counsellor visits the primary schools in his district. Systematic psychological tests are applied to the fourth and higher classes, and a record is kept in respect of each child for guidance purposes.

Attached to each public secondary school is a Careers Adviser to assist parents and pupils in the selection of the pupil's future vocation. Vocational guidance is given to pupils of both public and private schools by the Director of Youth Welfare in the Department of Labour and Industry and Social Welfare.

In 1950 there were 18 school counsellors in the metropolitan area and 20 at other centres.

Educational Aids.

Educational aids employed in schools include school broadcasts, still and motion films, film strips and school libraries. In the case of public schools, equipment is provided mainly by the Parents and Citizens' Associations, with the assistance of a 20 per cent. subsidy from the Department of Education in respect of the purchase price of film projectors and library books.

The School Broadcasts Advisory Council, which arranges school broadcasts, consists of representatives of the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the Department of Education, and the teachers of public and private schools. At the end of 1950 there were approximately 2,200 receiving sets in use in public schools.

The Department of Education assumes responsibility for the maintenance of film projectors in public schools and the purchase and loan of films. At the end of 1950 approximately 3,843 motion films, including some produced by the Department, were available for distribution to schools, and there were 381 sound and 110 silent motion film projectors in 491 public schools. The amount of the film subsidy in the year ended 30th June, 1950, was £2,350.

Usually there is a library at each public school in the metropolitan area and larger towns, and for the smaller schools a central library from which

boxes of books may be lent to the schools in the district. In 1949 there were 63 district units under the central library scheme. There were also 1,788 libraries with 603,896 volumes in public primary schools and 116 libraries with 260,808 volumes in public secondary schools. Subsidies paid by the Department during the year ended 30th June, 1950, amounted to £2,875.

Religious Instruction in Public Schools.

The Public Instruction Act, 1880, provides that religious instruction may be given in public schools by visiting ministers and teachers of religious bodies for a maximum period of one hour in each school day, and the following table indicates the number of lessons in special religious instruction given in public schools during the past six years.

Table 915.—Religious Instruction in Public Schools.

Year.	Number of Lessons.					
	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other Denominations.	Total.
1944	68,059	23,891	26,295	31,558	20,404	170,207
1945	64,489	23,628	25,231	30,555	20,339	164,242
1946	71,252	24,811	28,087	33,622	23,021	180,793
1947	76,229	26,567	29,977	34,735	24,272	191,780
1948	76,067	26,430	29,317	34,859	23,995	190,668
1949	76,823	27,713	30,166	36,799	26,086	197,687

The number of religious lessons given in public schools in 1949 was 16 per cent. greater than in 1944.

Education of Migrants.

Evening classes, with a minimum enrolment of six students, have been established for adult migrants by the Department of Education and are held in schools where practicable. Instruction is given in Elementary English and Civics, and usually continues for each migrant for approximately one year or until the migrant has acquired sufficient knowledge of English for general purposes. In 1950 there were approximately 3,258 migrants attending classes.

Migrant children residing in school districts are normally enrolled in public schools. In the reception centres, hostels, etc., established for migrants by the Commonwealth, special schools are provided for migrant children of primary school age as part of the State educational system. Migrant camp children of secondary school age attend accessible secondary schools.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The position of private schools in the education system of the State is indicated at the beginning of this chapter.

Children of statutory school age must be provided with efficient education, and a school is not recognised as efficient unless it is certified by the Minister for Education, who takes into account the standard of instruction, the qualifications of the teachers, the suitability of the school premises, and the general conduct of the school. This provision applies to both primary and secondary schools where children of statutory ages are

educated. The conditions upon which benefits under the Bursary Endowment Act are extended to private secondary schools involve similar inspection and certification, and nearly all of them have been registered by the Department of Education. The standards of instruction required of private schools are the same as those of public schools of similar grade.

The total number of private schools certified by the Minister for Education in 1950 was 729. Of these, 130 were registered under the Bursary Endowment Act as qualified to provide the full secondary course, and 89 as qualified for the education of secondary pupils to the intermediate certificate stage.

The Roman Catholic School System.

The Roman Catholic schools comprise the largest group of private schools in New South Wales. They are organised to provide a complete school system of religious and secular education, comprising kindergarten, primary, and secondary schools; and there are two Roman Catholic colleges within the University of Sydney. Special schools are maintained for the training of deaf mutes and the blind (see page 1069), as well as orphanages and refuge schools. There are also the training centres of the religious communities and seminaries for the education of the clergy, but particulars of these are not included in the statistics of schools.

The Roman Catholic school system is organised on a diocesan basis in eight dioceses in New South Wales. Supervision is exercised by the Bishop through clerical and lay inspectors in each diocese, and a Director of Catholic Education, appointed by the Bishops, is charged with general supervision.

The majority of the schools are parochial primary schools for the education of children from 6 to 15 years of age; at many of them secondary education to the intermediate certificate standard is provided—especially in country districts—if a Catholic secondary school is not available. These schools are parochial property and the parochial authorities are responsible for the buildings, maintenance, repairs and equipment. The cost is provided only to a small extent by school fees, and these are supplemented by parochial collections and voluntary contributions.

Secondary education, usually the five years' course leading to the leaving certificate examination, is provided at boarding colleges and secondary day schools for boys and for girls, and there are day schools where the course leads to the intermediate certificate examination. The secondary schools are registered under the Bursary Endowment Act; in secular subjects they follow the curricula of the Department of Education and they are subject to inspection by the departmental inspectors. As a general rule, the secondary schools are the property of the religious communities who conduct them and are supported by the fees charged. In association with some of the secondary schools for boys, a separate primary school, which is parochial property, is conducted for boys from 9 to 15 years of age by the same community as the secondary school. At the secondary day schools for girls there is, in many localities, a primary department for the elementary education of pupils who proceed to the secondary courses, and the fees are charged at a higher scale than in parochial primary schools.

Commercial and technical training is provided in connection with the secondary day schools, and in some separate institutions; and there are commercial schools for boys and for girls in Sydney. At two institutions—one at Lismore and the other at Campbelltown—theoretical and practical

study of agriculture is combined with the regular secondary course; farm training is also given at the Westmead Home for orphan boys. In all the orphanages special attention is given to training the boys and girls in some trade or occupation as a means of future livelihood, and at the Westmead Home there is a fully equipped printing shop where boys are trained in this skilled trade. Home science is a usual subject in the girls' secondary schools; needlework and art form part of the ordinary curriculum, and tuition is given in vocal and instrumental music.

The pupils of the Roman Catholic schools attend the public examinations described on page 1069, as well as examinations conducted by the diocesan inspectors at the end of the primary and the intermediate stages. On the results of these examinations, scholarships and bursaries are awarded.

The teaching staffs are, with few exceptions, members of religious communities. Information relating to their training for teaching is shown on page 1075.

Private Schools, Teachers and Pupils.

The following table shows particulars of the private schools of each denomination in 1947, 1948 and 1949. Schools attached to charitable institutions are included.

Table 916.—Private Schools—Teachers and Pupils.

Classification.	Private Schools.								
	No. of Schools.			No. of Teachers.			Effective Enrolment in August.		
	1947.	1948.	1949.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1947.	1948.	1949.
Udenominational ...	75	70	67	351	335	336	6,184	5,927	6,217
Roman Catholic ...	575	579	580	3,154	3,168	3,179	93,237	94,971	98,897
Church of England ...	46	43	41	455	477	494	8,152	8,590	8,865
Presbyterian ...	12	11	11	173	174	192	3,273	3,367	3,547
Methodist ...	5	5	5	98	101	103	1,778	1,865	1,954
Lutheran ...	2	2	2	2	2	2	40	44	48
Seventh Day Adventist ...	7	8	8	25	24	25	449	447	441
Theosophical ...	1	...	...	5	...	...	31	...	...
Christian Science ...	1	1	1	7	8	7	87	95	86
Hebrew ...	1	1	1	5	5	5	65	65	65
Total ...	725	720	716	4,275	4,294	4,343	113,296	115,371	120,120

The number of teachers, as shown in the table, does not include those who visit schools to give tuition in special subjects only, because many of them give instruction in more than one school. The actual number of private school teachers is not recorded.

Fees are usually charged at private schools, but they vary considerably in amount. In some denominational schools the payment of fees is to some extent voluntary, and a number of scholarships and bursaries have been provided by private subscription for the assistance of deserving students. Some of the private schools are residential. There were 100,580 day scholars and 14,791 boarders in August, 1948, and 105,050 day scholars and 15,070 boarders in August, 1949.

The following statement shows the number of secondary pupils enrolled in private schools, as indicated in the returns for 1922 (the first year for which the particulars are available) and later years. The form of return.

was changed in 1945 in respect of the definition of secondary pupils and type of enrolment; therefore particulars for 1945 and later years are not comparable with those for earlier periods.

Table 917.—Private Schools—Secondary Pupils.

Year.	Secondary Pupils Enrolled in Private Schools.			Year.	Secondary Pupils Enrolled in Private Schools.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
	GROSS ENROLMENT, DECEMBER TERM				EFFECTIVE ENROLMENT IN AUGUST.		
1922	5,705	5,954	11,659	1945	16,182	16,480	32,662
1931	8,366	8,068	16,433	1946	16,027	15,910	31,937
1941	12,423	11,723	24,146	1947	15,822	15,845	31,667
1943	14,281	13,633	27,914	1948	16,090	16,008	32,158
1944	15,653	14,086	29,739	1949	16,536	16,746	33,282

Secondary instruction is given in a high proportion of private schools, including 219 registered under the Bursary Endowment Act (see page 1070).

Prior to 1945, secondary pupils were defined in the enrolment returns as those following a course of instruction similar to that of the public secondary schools, and pupils who were not following the full secondary course were omitted. Since 1945, the returns have included all pupils above the primary stage, *i.e.*, above sixth class.

The number of secondary pupils in August, 1949, *viz.*, 33,282, represented 28 per cent. of all pupils enrolled in private schools. Slightly more than half those studying secondary courses were girls.

Private Schools—Kindergartens and Nurseries.

The Kindergarten Union maintains free kindergartens, nursery schools and playgrounds in Sydney and Newcastle for children under statutory school age. In August, 1950, there were 34 schools with an effective enrolment of 2,073 pupils. The organisation receives a State subsidy of £10,000 per annum.

The Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association conducts 18 nursery schools for children between the ages of two and six years; in 1950 the effective enrolment was 1,008, and the number of full-time teachers was 48. Attached to these schools are six day nurseries for children between one month and two years of age. In 1948-49 the Association received as subsidy £12,500 from the State, and £1,790 from municipal councils; children's fees and contributions from parents amounted to £19,705.

For children of pre-school age there are numerous small kindergartens and nursery schools not attached to public or private schools or the associations described above. Statistics of these small kindergartens and nurseries are not collected.

Private Schools for Deaf, Dumb and Blind.

The education of deaf and dumb children is undertaken at a school conducted by the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, which is endowed by the State. In August, 1950, there were 256 children in the Institution's school.

Deaf mutes are trained at two Roman Catholic institutions, one at Waratah for girls, with 60 inmates in August, 1950, and the other at Castle Hill, where 76 boys were enrolled. There were 27 children at a Roman Catholic school for blind children at Homebush.

The Samuel Cohen Kindergarten at Pyrmont serves children of pre-school age who are deficient in hearing. Approximately forty children attended the kindergarten in 1950.

Private Schools for Crippled Children.

The Spastic Centre at Mosman (Sydney) was established in 1945 for the care and training of children suffering from infantile cerebral palsy. Therapeutic treatment and training in ordinary school subjects are provided, and four teachers are supplied by the Department of Education. Transport between home and the Centre is provided by the institution. The total enrolment in 1950 was 108. The Centre is supported chiefly by public donations, and the total expenditure in 1950 was £65,342.

The New South Wales Society for Crippled Children conducts four schools for crippled children in the metropolitan area. In 1949 the total enrolment at these schools was 63.

Enrolment in Private Schools.

A comparative statement of the enrolment in certified private schools is shown below. The enrolment at the kindergarten and nursery schools described above is not included.

Table 918.—Private Schools—Average Weekly Enrolment.

Year.	Un-denominational.	Roman Catholic.	Church of England.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Seventh Day Adventist.	Lutheran.	Other Denominations.	Total Private Schools.
1938	6,114	80,553	5,252	1,945	980	626	80	115	95,665
1939	5,917	81,706	5,187	2,005	1,000	624	60	96	96,595
1940	6,142	82,425	5,170	2,091	1,057	351	77	93	97,406
1941	6,390	82,870	5,371	2,111	1,035	341	64	74	98,256
1942	6,657	81,853	5,592	2,088	1,063	457	64	78	96,852
1943	6,212	88,303	6,104	2,477	1,351	447	68	60	105,022
1944	6,680	89,574	6,706	2,856	1,436	465	81	136	107,934
1945	6,846	90,655	7,202	2,928	1,610	464	74	145	109,914
1946	6,212	90,280	7,813	3,085	1,680	443	56	157	109,726
1947	6,098	91,394	8,025	3,265	1,774	437	39	171	111,203
1948	5,920	93,707	8,549	3,363	1,855	438	43	191	114,066
1949	6,167	97,883	8,879	3,531	1,949	449	47	155	118,560

Of the total enrolment at private schools in 1949, Roman Catholic schools accounted for 82 per cent., Church of England schools 7 per cent., and undenominational schools 5 per cent.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

To test the proficiency of students in secondary schools, a system of public examinations has been organised by the Department of Education and the Board of Secondary School Studies in co-operation with private secondary schools and the University of Sydney, where appropriate certificates issued by the Department are accepted as evidence of educational qualification. The University of Sydney also holds an annual matriculation examination, on the results of which a number of university scholarships and prizes are awarded.

The regulations of the Department of Education provide for the issue of certificates which mark definite stages in the progress of secondary school pupils. The intermediate certificate marks the satisfactory completion of the first three years of the secondary course in public and private schools. It is issued subject to satisfactory attendance, conduct and application to studies; and a pass in at least four subjects at an internal examination at each school; there is a public (or external) examination for pupils not attending school. Prior to 1949, the requirements included satisfactory school work in four subjects and a pass in two out of three subjects at a public examination.

At the leaving certificate examination, which is held at the close of the five years of the secondary course, candidates may not take more than six subjects nor more than eight papers. A pass in four subjects is required for the issue of the leaving certificate. An appropriate pass at the leaving certificate examination may qualify a student for matriculation at the University of Sydney or the University of Technology.

The intermediate and leaving certificates are generally accepted as proof of sufficient educational qualification for admission to the State and Commonwealth Public Services (with a supplementary examination), the teaching profession, banks, and kindred bodies.

The following statement relates to the number of candidates for the intermediate and leaving certificates during the six years ended 1949:—

Table 919.—School Examinations.

Year.	Intermediate Certificate.			Leaving Certificate.		
	Candidates.	Passes.		Candidates.	Passes.	
		No.	Proportion.		No.	Proportion.
			per cent.			per cent.
1944	21,097	16,460	78·0	5,399	4,248	78·7
1945	20,985	16,710	79·6	6,125	4,540	74·1
1946	19,811	15,990	80·7	6,116	4,844	79·2
1947	19,245	15,483	80·4	6,512	4,684	71·9
1948	19,148	15,554	81·2	6,207	4,635	74·7
1949	19,596	17,380	88·7	5,903	4,406	74·6

SCHOLARSHIPS AND BURSARIES.

It is the policy of the State to assist promising students to obtain secondary and tertiary education by granting scholarships and bursaries. These are supplemented by privately endowed scholarships, etc.

Bursary Endowment Act.

By the Bursary Endowment Act, 1912, and amendments, provision is made for State bursaries tenable in approved public or private secondary schools, in technical colleges, and in the University of Sydney. The Act is administered by a Board, consisting of two representatives each of the University of Sydney, the Department of Education, and private secondary schools registered under the Act. The award of bursaries is subject to a

condition that the applicant's family income does not exceed a prescribed amount. This amount (in 1950), for a family of three or fewer dependants, ranged from £400 per annum in the case of bursaries awarded on the results of the bursary examination (at the end of the primary course) to £700 per annum in the case of bursaries awarded on the results of the leaving certificate examination.

The bursaries awarded and accepted in 1950 (on the results of examinations at the end of 1949) were as follows:—293 tenable for five years—150 at public high schools and 143 at private schools; 301 upon results of the intermediate certificate examination, tenable for two years; and 35 tenable at the University of Sydney (or New England University College). In addition, 4 bursaries were accepted for courses at the technical colleges, and 2 were awarded for the University of Technology.

The bursaries tenable at a university are awarded at the leaving certificate examination to candidates under 19 years of age, whose parents' means are inadequate for the expense of a university education.

The number of pupils holding bursaries at 30th June, 1950, was 1,887, *viz.*, 1,745 attending courses of secondary education, 7 enrolled at technical colleges and 135 at the University of Sydney. These numbers are exclusive of 11 war bursaries.

The annual monetary allowances payable to bursars in terms of the Bursary Endowment Act at 30th June in each year, 1945 to 1950, were as follows:—

Table 920.—Bursary Endowment Act—Bursars and Annual Allowances.*

At 30th June.	Rates of Allowances and Number of Bursars.						Total.
	Under £10 per Annum.	£10 and under £20 per Annum.	£20 and under £35 per Annum.	£35 and under £45 per Annum.	£45 and under £65 per Annum.	£65 and under £80 per Annum.	
1945	1	622	724	341	159	40	1,887
1946	...	594	724	347	172	40	1,877
1947	1	628	761	350	172	37	1,949
1948	...	612	757	300	167	26	1,862
1949	...	621	765	103	221	197	1,907
1950	...	611	755	99	224	198	1,887

* Exclusive of allowances for textbooks, etc.

Bursars attending courses of secondary instruction and those following university courses are allotted grants for text-books. At 30th June, 1950, the maximum amounts were:—Secondary bursars in the first, second and third years 30s. per annum, and in the fourth and fifth years 50s. per annum; and university bursars £7 10s. per annum.

War bursaries are provided by the Bursary Endowment Board for children of incapacitated and deceased soldiers. The number in operation at 30th June, 1950, was 11, each bursar receiving £10 per annum. The total number awarded since they were initiated in 1916 was 3,273.

Soldiers' Children Education Scheme.

The Soldiers' Children Education Scheme, administered by the Repatriation Commission, applies to children of deceased and incapacitated ex-servicemen. The scheme takes two forms: (a) assistance to children under the age of 13 years by way of a refund of school requisites and fares; and (b) assistance to children aged 13 years or over in the form of a regular allowance for secondary education, technical training, and in some cases, for university education. In New South Wales the number of applications for assistance approved in 1949-50 was 1,381 (including 567 for children under 13 years of age and 814 for those aged 13 or over). Of the total number of applications approved, 1,096 were for children of servicemen of the 1939-45 war and the balance for those of servicemen of the 1914-18 war. Commonwealth expenditure on the scheme in New South Wales was £69,482 in 1948-49 and £84,573 in 1949-50.

Hawkesbury Agricultural College—Bursaries, etc.

Eight bursaries, tenable at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College with exemption from education and maintenance fees up to £70 per annum, are awarded annually on the results of the intermediate certificate examination; four of these bursaries are provided by the Department of Agriculture and four by the Department of Education. In addition, a number of scholarships at the college are awarded by various organisations.

The Department of Agriculture also provides cadetships at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College for the training of junior livestock officers. The cadetships are tenable for periods varying from one to three years, and they cover fees and expenses up to £80 per annum, with an allowance of £25 per annum. The cadets must enter into a bond to serve the Department for at least three years after obtaining the Hawkesbury Diploma of Agriculture.

Technical College Scholarships, etc.

Scholarships, conferring free tuition, are awarded annually on the results of the intermediate and leaving certificate examinations, for various courses at the technical colleges. In addition, a number of scholarships, entitling the holder to higher technical instruction free of charge, is awarded on the results of technical college examinations. In 1950 forty-five scholarships were awarded on the results of the intermediate and twenty-one on the leaving certificate examinations held in 1949. Other technical college scholarships awarded numbered thirty-eight.

A number of bursaries for technical college courses is awarded each year by the Bursary Endowment Board (see page 1071).

University of Technology—Scholarships, etc.

Certain Government Departments and business firms select junior officers for free training at the University of Technology. Students selected receive a living allowance and their university fees.

The State provides three bursaries with an allowance of £35 per annum, and ten exhibitions with exemption from payment of fees. The University is also open to Commonwealth scholarship students.

In addition, fifteen scholarships are available each year in Mining Engineering; twelve of these are given by the Joint Coal Board and three

by the New South Wales Combined Colliery Proprietors' Association. They are tenable for four years and range in value from £191 to £321 per annum. There is also a scholarship, valued at £250, provided by the John Heine Memorial Foundation.

University of Sydney—Exhibitions, Scholarships, etc.

Two hundred public exhibitions, conferring exemption from the payment of matriculation, tuition and degree fees, are awarded annually by the Senate of the University on the results of the leaving certificate examination. Half of these exhibitions are allotted to candidates in order of merit, and in allotting the balance the income of the candidate and his family is taken into account. Matriculation scholarships are awarded by the Senate and by the University colleges from private foundations. A number of University bursaries is awarded each year by the Bursary Endowment Board (see page 1071). Two scholarships, tenable at the University of Sydney, with an allowance of £100 per annum for two years, and one with an allowance of £80 per annum for three years, may be awarded annually to diploma students of the Sydney Technical College.

In each year the Public Service Board of New South Wales selects a number of junior officers for free University training. The trainee receives an allowance of £112 per annum for the first two years and £120 per annum thereafter if living at home, or £156 and £168 per annum, respectively, if living away from home. In addition, there are supplementary allowances during practical training, ranging from £1 to £3 per week, and the university fees are paid by the State. The trainee is required to enter into a bond in the sum of £500 to continue in the public service for a period of five years after obtaining his degree.

Particulars of teachers' college scholarships and of Commonwealth assistance to university students and reconstruction trainees are described elsewhere in this chapter.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

State Teachers' Colleges.

Five colleges were maintained by the State during 1949 for the training of teachers for public schools, *viz.*, Sydney (in the University grounds), Balmain, Armidale, Wagga (wholly residential), and Newcastle (opened in 1949).

Scholarships are awarded by the Department of Education on the results of the leaving certificate examination for a period of training which is usually two years for primary school teachers and from three to five years for secondary school teachers. University graduates may be awarded a scholarship for a year's course of professional training. Each scholarship-holder must guarantee to serve the Department for three years where the period of training is two years, or for five years in the case of longer periods of training.

In 1950 the scholarship allowance for unmarried students under 21 years of age and living at home was £112 per annum in the first two years, and £120 per annum in subsequent years; for such students living away from home the rates were £156 and £168 per annum, respectively. For adult students the allowance was £169 if living at home, and £234 if living away from home. Male students, if married at the time of applying for a scholar-

ship, were entitled to £234 per annum during the full period of their course. In addition to living allowance, the students receive free tuition and £3 per annum for books.

Private students may be admitted to the colleges and are required to pay fees amounting to £27 per annum.

Women students away from home live in a hostel unless specially exempted. A hostel for women is attached to each training college.

Two-year courses are provided for teachers of nursery, infants' and primary schools; there are also two-year courses for specialist teachers in various subjects and a three-year course in physical education. Teaching methods are demonstrated at special schools associated with the teachers' colleges, and practical training is given at other selected schools.

Courses for secondary teachers (four or five years in duration) enable the students to study for a degree in arts, science, agriculture or economics at Sydney University or the New England University College while they receive training in the theory and practice of education. The final year is devoted to professional training at one of the teachers' colleges, and successful students may qualify for the post-graduate Diploma in Education. There is a similar system for training specialist teachers of music at the Conservatorium, and teachers of art at the Technical College, with the final year at the Sydney Teachers' College. Post-college training and refresher courses are provided for teachers in the service of the Department of Education. The university fees of teachers in training are paid by the Department.

Particulars of scholarship students enrolled at the teachers' colleges in 1939 and the last six years are given in the following table:—

Table 921.—State Teachers' Colleges—Scholarship Students Enrolled.*

Year.	Two-year Courses.			University and Special Courses.			Total Scholarship Students.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1939	529	677	1,206	63	101	169	597	778	1,375
1944	248	589	837	127	189	316	375	778	1,153
1945	218	418	636	311	382	693	529	800	1,329
1946	556	633	1,189	397	265	662	953	898	1,851
1947	606	667	1,273	496	287	783	1,102	954	2,056
1948	603	739	1,342	604	304	908	1,207	1,043	2,250
1949	602	861	1,463	645	337	982	1,247	1,198	2,445

* Excludes private students and students in Defence Services.

The number of male students increased by 154 in 1945 and by 424 in 1946, mainly as a result of the enrolment of ex-servicemen receiving benefits under the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme in addition to scholarship benefits. Between 1946 and 1949, male students increased by 294 and female students by 300. The total number of scholarship students in 1949, viz., 2,445, was 1,070 or 78 per cent. greater than in 1939.

Students enrolled at the teachers' colleges during 1949 are classified in the following statement according to college and course:—

Table 922.—State Teachers' Colleges—Students Enrolled during 1949.

College.	Two-year Courses.			Special Courses.	University Courses.	Total Scholarship Students.	Private Students.
	1st Year.	2nd Year.	Total.				
Sydney	307	231	538	241	595	1,374	39
Balmain	31	169	200	...	...	200	...
Newcastle	179	...	179	...	...	179	...
Armidale	130	143	273	27	119	419	...
Wagga	127	146	273	...	...	273	...
Total	774	689	1,463	268	714	2,445	39
Males	307	295	602	136	509	1,247	9
Females	467	394	861	132	205	1,198	30

In 1949, 536 students of the teachers' colleges, including 152 women, attended university degree courses. These included 441 students at Sydney University, *viz.*, Arts 285, Science 127, Economics 16, and Agriculture 13; and 95 students studying Arts or Science at the New England University College. In addition, there were 154 at Sydney and 24 at Armidale studying for the post-graduate Diploma in Education.

The libraries at the teachers' colleges contained 105,995 volumes in December, 1949.

Training of Teachers—Private Schools.

Teachers in the Roman Catholic Schools, who are members of religious communities, are trained at twenty-three centres, located in different parts of the State. These centres are registered after inspection by a Board of Registration—a central body appointed by the Roman Catholic Hierarchy of New South Wales. The course of training lasts two years; the first is the novitiate year required by the communities and is devoted largely to the testing and formation of character. The second is the year of professional training; it consists of a course of study in pedagogy, combined with practical exercises and opportunities for observing experienced teachers; it is terminated by an examination in theory and practical work. The entrance qualification is the leaving certificate or its equivalent. Certificates of competence are issued in three grades—sub-primary, primary, and super-primary—to those who are successful in the examinations at the end of the course.

The Kindergarten Union of New South Wales conducts the Sydney Kindergarten Teachers' College at Waverley. There is accommodation for thirty resident trainees, and there were 129 girls in training in 1949, of whom 43 gained diplomas.

The Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association provides a three-year course of training for nursery school teachers at Newtown. In 1949 there were 69 students.

CLASSIFICATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Public school teachers are classified according to their educational qualifications. Students who have completed a course of training at the teachers' colleges are required to obtain practical experience as teachers before they are classified.

In 1949 there were 12,471 teachers in public schools (excluding subsidised schools and technical colleges), *viz.*, 8,979 primary teachers and 3,492 secondary teachers. Of the primary teachers, 4,686 or 52 per cent. were women. Most of the secondary teachers are university graduates, and 1,397 or 40 per cent. of them in 1949 were women.

Teachers of subsidised schools must have sufficient educational attainments to teach the curriculum of primary schools. Schools of method are held in Sydney during the mid-summer vacation for the purpose of increasing the knowledge and efficiency of these teachers. The average number of pupils enrolled in subsidised schools is less than nine per teacher, the schools being situated in remote districts.

Particulars of teachers in public and subsidised schools during the eleven years, 1939 to 1949, are shown below:—

Table 923.—Public and Subsidised Schools—Teachers Employed.

Year.	In Public Schools.					In Subsidised Schools.		
	Males.	Females.	All Teachers.			Males.	Females.	Total.
			Graduates.	Others.	Total.			
1939	5,832	5,254	1,967	9,119	11,086	90	484	574
1940	5,956	5,268	2,065	9,159	11,224	62	477	539
1941	5,224	5,467	2,100*	8,591*	10,691	52	462	514
1942	4,986	5,802	2,163	8,625	10,788	33	291	324
1943	4,753	6,228	2,253	8,728	10,981	18	229	247
1944	4,648	6,345	2,289	8,704	10,993	11	198	209
1945	4,781	6,226	2,269	8,738	11,007	9	198	207
1946	5,769	5,913	2,216	9,466	11,682	13	174	187
1947	5,966	5,806	2,077	9,695	11,772	19	152	171
1948	6,142	5,983	2,182	9,943	12,125	12	106	118
1949	6,388	6,083	2,396	10,075	12,471	11	81	92

* Approximate.

The figures for the years 1941 to 1945 are exclusive of teachers on war service. During this period the total number of teachers varied only slightly, the decline in the number of men being offset by an increase in women. In 1946, owing to the return of ex-servicemen, male teachers in public schools increased by nearly a thousand, and in the next three years there were further increases, totalling 619. Women teachers declined from 6,226 in 1945 to 5,806 in 1947, but increased to 6,083 in 1949. Of the total number of public school teachers in 1949, *viz.*, 12,471, men comprised 6,388 or 51.2 per cent. The number of teachers in subsidised schools declined from 574 to 92 between 1939 and 1949.

Graduates comprised 19.2 per cent. of the teachers in public schools in 1949, as compared with 17.7 per cent. in 1939. The degrees held by the 2,396 graduates in 1949 included:—M.A. 115, B.A. 1,567, B.Ec. 223, B.Sc. 447, and B.Sc.Agr. 29. Sixty-four teachers held two or more degrees. Women graduates numbered 852 or 36 per cent. of total graduates.

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Under the Technical Education and New South Wales University of Technology Act, 1949, a separate Department of Technical Education was established under the Minister for Education. The Department is administered by a Director, a Deputy Director and Assistant Directors. Prior to this Act, post-school technical education in New South Wales was administered as a branch of the Department of Education.

The Act provides for a Technical Education Advisory Council to represent industry, commerce, the professions, the trade union movement and educational authorities. The Director of Technical Education is chairman of the Council and the Director-General of Education is an *ex-officio* member. The council is to make recommendations to the Minister with respect to technical education in the State and the co-ordination of the functions of the Department of Technical Education with those of the Department of Education, the University of Sydney, the New South Wales University of Technology and other educational bodies.

Under the Act, the Governor may declare any subject-matter to be vocational in character, and the Minister may register schools or institutions providing instruction in such matters. After the expiration of twelve months from the date of commencement of this part of the Act, no person may give paid instruction in a vocational matter without a permit from the Minister, unless he is a teacher in a public school, or a school registered under the Bursary Endowment Act or an institution registered under the Technical Education Act. The Minister will be assisted by a Vocational Instruction Advisory Committee comprising the Director of Technical Education, the Under Secretary of the Department of Labour and Industry and Social Welfare, and one other member appointed by the Minister. This part of the Act had not commenced up to 31st December, 1950.

The Act also established the University of Technology (see page 1085).

Technical Colleges and Courses.

The Department of Technical Education conducts a number of technical colleges in various parts of the State. The Sydney Technical College is situated at Ultimo and the East Sydney Technical College at Darlinghurst, and there are six technical colleges in the suburbs. There are large colleges at Newcastle, Wollongong, Broken Hill and Canberra, A.C.T., and smaller colleges in 31 country towns. In addition, four mobile units, each consisting of three rail cars, provide practical instruction in skilled trades in 11 country towns. Instruction in dressmaking, sheep and wool and other technical subjects is given by part-time and itinerant teachers in 84 country towns where no technical college is available. There are also correspondence courses in technical subjects for students unable to attend classes.

Apart from preparatory and special courses, the courses provided by the Technical Education Department may be classified broadly into three groups: diploma and post-diploma courses of professional standard in science, engineering, architecture and the fine arts; trade courses for apprentices and others engaged in the skilled trades; and certificate courses, usually of a semi-professional nature.

There are thirty different diploma courses in the various branches of science, engineering and fine arts, leading to the Associateship

of the Sydney Technical College (A.S.T.C.). This is recognised by the Australian Chemical Institute and the Institution of Engineers, Australia, as conferring professional status equivalent to that of a university graduate in similar fields of study. A standard of education equivalent to that of university matriculation is required for admission to diploma courses, but there are special preparatory classes in English, mathematics, physics, mechanics and history for those who have not reached this standard. Diploma courses are organised on a part-time basis and, in general, students must be engaged in an occupation related to the course undertaken. At least three years' occupational experience is required for most diplomas. Post-diploma courses in special subjects are held from time to time for holders of diplomas and for university graduates.

The trade courses, also part-time, are designed to supplement work experience. There are more than fifty different trade courses in the various branches of the engineering, building, printing, electrical and other trades. Students must have reached a standard of education sufficient to enable them to follow the course; usually they must be apprenticed in the trade relating to the course, but journeymen may be admitted to trade and special post-trade courses. With some exceptions, the trade courses are in two groups; lower trade courses of three years' duration, and higher trade courses of two years' duration. The lower trade course must be completed before commencement of the higher course, which entitles the student to the trade certificate.

The certificate courses provide three years' training in a variety of technical and commercial subjects, including agriculture, industrial management, production management and woolclassing. There are no occupational qualifications and the standard required is the intermediate certificate or a special entrance examination. On satisfactory completion of the course a certificate is issued.

Special courses of short duration are provided from time to time to meet particular needs; they include various engineering subjects, commercial and home science courses, women's handicrafts, fine and applied arts, etc. For some of these courses there are no educational or occupational requirements.

Pre-vocational courses are conducted by a number of technical colleges in conjunction with central and secondary schools of the Department of Education. The courses comprise two years of full day instruction and are of two types: (a) pre-apprenticeship, designed to prepare boys to enter certain trades; and (b) pre-employment (commercial), designed to prepare boys and girls for commercial careers. Students selected must have completed two years of secondary education.

Classes in the different sections of trade and diploma courses are co-ordinated with practical needs by means of advisory committees composed of representatives of employers and employees in particular trades.

The committees visit the classes regularly and discuss with the Director and heads of departments matters relating to the maintenance of standards of efficiency in equipment and teaching.

Advisory councils co-ordinate the work of the committees and facilitate the discussion of general problems arising in technical education.

The fees payable for technical classes are very low, being usually at the rate of 5s. per term of thirteen weeks for juniors, and 10s. per term for seniors, for one lesson (of up to two hours' duration) per week.

Technical Education Department—Expenditure.

Particulars of expenditure on technical education and receipts from fees, etc., since 1939-40 are given below:—

Table 924.—Technical Education—Expenditure and Receipts from Fees, etc.

Year ended 30th June.	Expenditure.					Receipts from Students' Fees, etc.
	From Revenue.			From Loan.	Total—from Revenue and Loan.	
	Salaries.	Other.	Total—from Revenue.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1940	277,945	88,751	366,696	247,609	614,305	72,594
1941	299,743	98,809	398,552	114,394	512,946	74,589
1942	314,361	90,677	405,038	8,217	413,255	65,667
1943	320,371	155,040	475,411	29,934	505,345	83,946
1944	361,805	130,004	491,809	94,477	586,286	106,053
1945	416,546	156,656	573,202	34,002	607,204	113,026
1946	469,206	174,275	643,481	76,616	720,097	132,644
1947	671,730	236,336	908,066	40,973	949,039	148,283
1948	834,396	268,987	1,103,383	119,183	1,222,566	248,176
1949	980,176	314,419	1,294,595	354,652	1,649,247	186,915
1950	1,208,248	402,097	1,610,345	384,840	1,995,185	169,485

Between 1939-40 and 1949-50 the total expenditure from revenue on technical education more than quadrupled. The increase was partly due to higher salaries and other costs and partly to the growth in enrolments. Loan funds are expended mainly on buildings and sites, and the amount of £384,840 in 1949-50 was a record. Receipts from fees increased by more than 100 per cent. between 1939-40 and 1949-50; the exceptionally high receipts in 1947-48, *viz.*, £248,176, included arrears of fees paid by the Commonwealth on behalf of part-time reconstruction trainees.

Expenditure on part-time reconstruction training is included in the figures shown in Table 924; reimbursements by the Commonwealth for this expenditure amounted to £121,387 in 1947-48, £251,977 in 1948-49, and £92,281 in 1949-50. Particulars of the cost of full-time reconstruction training are given on page 1085.

Technical Education Department—Teachers and Students.

Particulars of the teachers and students at the technical colleges in each year from 1938 to 1948 are shown below:—

Table 925.—Technical Education—Teachers and Students.

Year.	Teaching Staff.				Individual Students.		
	Full-time.		Part-time.		Males.	Females.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
1938	*	*	*	*	1,062	22,739	8,126
1939	203	98	832	62	1,195	27,403	9,861
1940	277	104	930	54	1,365	28,123	10,413
1941	289	97	1,058	51	1,495	30,368	10,615
1942	289	97	1,070	59	1,515	29,942	9,439
1943	356	82	966	106	1,510	26,443	8,497
1944	412	98	1,030	105	1,645	29,431	10,319
1945	416	82	1,479	111	2,088	30,940	11,827
1946	764	137	1,313	148	2,362	38,874	11,078
1947	842	160	1,333	326	2,661	45,242	14,058
1948	851	185	1,482	242	2,760	46,624	15,259

* Not available.

The number of individual students in 1948, viz., 61,883, was the highest on record and more than double the number in 1939. Full-time teachers numbered 1,036 in 1948, as compared with 301 in 1939.

In 1948 the distribution of students amongst the various centres was Sydney and East Sydney 27,818, other metropolitan centres 10,168, Newcastle and district 5,769, Wollongong 1,377, other country centres 12,121, and correspondence 4,630.

A comparative statement regarding the ages of male and female students enrolled at technical classes is shown below.

Table 926.—Technical Education—Age Distribution of Students.

Year.	Age Last Birthday.								
	14 and 15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21 to 24.	25 and over.	Total Students.
MALES.									
1938	2,381	3,059	3,241	2,366	2,087	1,598	8,007		22,739
1939	2,442	3,260	3,606	3,456	2,582	2,117	5,319	4,621	27,403
1940	2,980	3,530	3,852	3,593	2,886	1,755	4,387	5,140	28,123
1941	2,766	3,549	3,910	3,792	3,079	2,327	5,627	5,318	30,368
1942	2,816	3,665	4,147	3,665	3,394	2,385	6,814	3,056	29,942
1943	2,220	3,507	3,769	3,235	3,041	2,284	8,387		26,443
1944	2,564	3,567	4,164	3,753	3,408	2,437	5,524	4,014	29,431
1945	919	2,944	5,006	4,728	3,651	2,713	4,490	6,489	30,940
1946	821	2,766	4,937	5,320	4,326	3,153	6,994	10,557	38,874
1947	720	2,561	4,768	5,215	4,916	3,961	10,097	13,004	45,242
1948	407	1,202	3,456	4,957	5,205	4,742	10,866	15,789	46,624
FEMALES.									
1938	1,805	1,112	992	658	532	410	2,617		8,126
1939	2,297	1,488	1,329	1,014	608	450	1,231	1,444	9,861
1940	2,284	1,626	1,416	1,055	764	479	1,240	1,549	10,413
1941	2,307	1,508	1,378	1,067	707	537	1,346	1,765	10,615
1942	2,294	1,270	1,198	867	615	416	1,270	1,509	9,439
1943	1,733	1,301	1,066	868	598	466	2,465		8,497
1944	2,284	1,560	1,425	1,042	718	499	1,411	1,380	10,319
1945	1,750	1,412	1,389	1,122	870	719	1,826	2,739	11,827
1946	726	1,242	1,235	1,066	754	666	1,613	3,776	11,078
1947	573	1,323	1,502	1,233	991	841	2,709	4,886	14,058
1948	537	1,370	1,405	1,399	1,045	950	2,679	5,874	15,259

The increase in enrolments of male students after the end of the war consisted largely of part-time reconstruction trainees over 21 years of age; full-time reconstruction trainees are not included in the figures (see page 1083). The number of male students over 21 years of age increased by 15,676 or 143 per cent. between 1945 and 1948, and female students in the same age group by 3,988 or 88 per cent. Since 1945 there has been a decline in the number of male students under the age of 18 years and of females under the age of 17. In 1948, females represented 24 per cent. of the total enrolment as compared with 27 per cent. in 1939.

Technical Education Department—Students and Courses.

Particulars of the courses of study for which students were enrolled in 1939 and recent years were as follows:—

Table 927.—Technical Education—Students and Courses.

Type of Course.	Individual Students.						
	1939.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.		
					Males.	Females.	Total.
Diploma and Post-Diploma...	1,491	2,827	4,776	4,439	4,375	52	4,427
Diploma Preparatory ...	2,149	2,381	921	2,714	2,204	15	2,309
Trades	15,768	18,287	21,657	26,248	26,894	...	26,894
Art	1,424	1,638	1,317	1,790	1,119	1,103	2,222
Women's Handicrafts ...	5,672	6,092	6,424	8,018	43	9,138	9,181
Home Science	1,298	1,306	1,032	808	...	946	946
Correspondence	2,049	2,079	2,562	4,333	2,941	1,689	4,630
Sheep and Wool	1,440	1,257	1,586	1,274	1,645	...	1,645
Commercial	2,866	2,749	4,457	6,190	3,882	2,224	6,106
Trades Preparatory ...	436	104	50	9	17	...	17
Industrial Management ...	...	1,507	1,434	1,952	1,877	...	1,877
Miscellaneous	2,681	2,590	3,727	1,525	1,537	92	1,629
Total Individual Students	37,264	42,767	49,052	59,300	46,624	15,259	61,883

In 1948, trades courses occupied 44 per cent. of the students, women's handicrafts 15 per cent. and commercial courses 10 per cent. Between 1939 and 1948 the number of students in trades courses increased by 11,126 or 70 per cent., those in diploma courses by 2,936 or 197 per cent., and those enrolled in commercial and correspondence courses by more than 100 per cent.

Of the 15,259 women students in technical colleges in 1948, 14,154 or 93 per cent. were studying women's handicrafts, art, commercial or correspondence courses. Women comprised 50 per cent. of all art students and 36 per cent. of all commercial students.

The following table shows the ages of students enrolled in the principal courses in 1948:—

Table 928.—Technical Education—Ages of Students in Principal Courses, 1948.

Age Last Birthday. (Years.)	Number of Students.						
	Diploma and Post- Diploma.	Trades.	Women's Handi- crafts.	Com- mercial.	Corres- pondence.	Other Courses.	All Courses.
15 and under	...	109	254	229	114	238	944
16	9	452	724	620	208	559	2,572
17	138	2,261	865	580	288	729	4,861
18	382	3,409	857	481	320	907	6,356
19	424	3,732	571	326	377	820	6,250
20	573	3,285	504	223	421	686	5,692
21 to 24	1,535	5,643	1,230	1,084	1,992	2,061	13,545
25 and over	1,366	8,003	4,176	2,563	610	4,645	21,663
Total	4,427	26,894	9,181	6,106	4,630	10,645	61,883

In 1948 the majority of students in all courses were 21 years of age or over. Of the diploma students 65 per cent., and of the trades students 57 per cent., were in this age group.

Particulars of students enrolled in courses in the diploma and trades groups in 1946, 1947 and 1948 are shown below:—

Table 929.—Technical Education—Students Enrolled in Diploma and Trades Courses.

Diploma Courses.	No. of Students.			Trades Courses.	No. of Students.		
	1946.	1947.	1948.*		1946.	1947.	1948.
Engineering—				Fitting and Machining	5,165	5,560	4,187
Mechanical ...	855	817	1,076	Electrical Trades ...	3,502	3,929	3,703
Electrical ...	766	742	569	Carpentry ...	2,420	2,831	4,869
Civil ...	497	422	361	Plumbing ...	1,328	1,381	1,575
Other ...	229	210	185	Automotive Mechanics	1,486	1,824	2,196
Chemistry ...	986	972	749	Welding ...	1,297	1,578	1,458
Metallurgy ...	486	487	273	Boilermaking ...	764	901	652
Science ...	336	350	281	Ticketwriting ...	544	712	611
Other Courses ...	622	439	776	Other Trades Courses	5,151	7,032	7,643
Total ...	4,776	4,439	4,270	Total ...	21,657	26,248	26,894

* Excludes Post-Diploma.

The diploma students in 1948 included 2,191 (or 51 per cent.) studying engineering and 749 (or 18 per cent.) studying chemistry. In the same year, there were 291 diploma students in architecture and 163 in accountancy. The distribution of diploma students in 1948 according to centre of training was Sydney 3,318, Newcastle 602, Wollongong 192, Broken Hill 132, and Lithgow 26.

Of the trades courses, fitting and machining occupied more students than any other in 1946 and 1947, but in 1948 there were more students of carpentry, viz., 4,869, than any other course. Students being trained in fitting and machining, the electrical trades, carpentry, plumbing, automotive mechanics and welding in 1948 numbered 17,988 or 67 per cent. of all trades students.

Technical Education Department—Diplomas and Certificates Awarded.

The following table shows particulars of diplomas and certificates awarded by the Technical Education Department in each year since 1944:—

Table 930.—Technical Education—Diplomas and Certificates Awarded.

Particulars.	Diplomas, etc., Awarded—Year of Examination.						
	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.		
					Males.	Females.	Total.
Diploma of Associateship ...	199	219	237	280	374	22	396
Certificates—							
Trade Competency ...	450	506	652	872	396	...	396
Lower Trades ...	500	400	822	1,010	688	...	688
Shorthand ...	179	225	197	222	19	173	192
Typewriting ...	222	263	238	321	38	236	274
Welding ...	169	178	191	162	307	...	307
Supervision and Management ...	...	850	827	403	365	24	389
Engine Operation ...	...	...	416	259	294	...	294
Other ...	515	723	802	300	257	589	846
Total, Diplomas and Certificates ...	2,234	3,364	4,382	3,829	2,738	1,044	3,782

In 1948 the number of trades certificates awarded was 1,084, or 29 per cent. of all diplomas and certificates, as compared with 1,882, or 49 per cent., in 1947. Certificates awarded for shorthand and typewriting in 1948 numbered 466, or 12 per cent. of the total.

Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme—Technical-type.

A brief description of the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme is given on page 1041.

In New South Wales, technical-type training under the scheme is administered by the Director of Technical Education, who is also the New South Wales Regional Director of the Industrial Training Division; he is assisted by representative committees of employees and employers. Successful applicants receive full-time vocational and professional training at the technical colleges, approved industrial establishments or private training institutions. Part-time training is provided at the technical colleges or at private institutions, either by attendance at classes or by correspondence. Full-time trainees receive a living allowance during the period of training.

Full-time students in training at the end of 1949 comprised 677 at the technical colleges (26 courses), 32 at industrial establishments (22 courses), and 43 at private institutions (12 courses). Part-time students numbered 9,154 at the technical colleges and 2,984 at private institutions. Of the total number of part-time students, 6,152 or 50 per cent. were being trained by correspondence. Part-time students include those taking refresher courses.

At the end of 1949, 14,889 full-time and 9,999 part-time students had completed their training.

The following statement shows particulars of students in training in the principal technical-type courses in each of the last four years. Trainees in subsidised professional or vocational employment are not included.

Table 931.—Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme in New South Wales—Technical-type Students and Courses.

Course.	Full-time Students at End of Year.				Part-time Students at End of Year.			
	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
Building Trades—								
Bricklaying	530	470	5	34	44	232	534	136
Carpentry	1,234	1,330	6	241	657	1,744	2,406	1,193
Painting	427	302	216	44	37	226	300	266
Plastering	288	71	4	10	...	178	164	62
Plumbing	141	57	...	20	440	679	554	321
Other	89	20	24	15	516	632	696	377
Total, Building Trades...	2,709	2,250	255	364	1,694	3,691	4,554	2,355
Other Courses—								
Accountancy	470	368	104	25	6,227	9,356	6,297	1,850
Art (incl. Commercial) ...	95	250	249	138	287	520	448	283
Dressmaking	87	145	46	14	673	1,748	1,354	572
Matriculation	446	886	43	16	222	62	56	23
Shorthand and Typing...	238	...	...	...	468	771	343	163
Woolclassing	62	50	46	13	720	771	519	257
Other	1,096	1,138	332	182	10,375	14,512	11,832	6,635
Total, All Courses ...	5,203	5,087	1,075	752	20,666	31,431	25,403	12,138

* Exclusive of professional and other students in subsidised employment (see page 1084).

Full-time trainees reached a peak of 5,203 in 1946, but by the end of 1949 most students had completed their courses, and those still in full-time training numbered only 752. Part-time students decreased from a peak of 31,431 in 1947 to 12,138 at the end of 1949.

Building trades courses occupied 48 per cent. of the full-time trainees, and 19 per cent. of the part-time students in 1949, as compared with 52 per cent. and 8 per cent., respectively, in 1946. Accountancy students in 1949 comprised 3 per cent. of full-time and 15 per cent. of part-time students.

The full-time trainees in December, 1949, included 217 or 29 per cent. studying professional-type courses not requiring subsequent occupational training; of these students, 131 were being trained as artists and 11 as teachers of dressmaking, and 16 were studying for matriculation.

The remainder (71 per cent.) of the full-time students were vocational (or trades) trainees. After reaching a standard of proficiency equal to an earning capacity of at least 40 per cent. (usually in 3 to 12 months), these trainees are placed in employment for further practical training. They receive award wages, and their employers are subsidised by the Commonwealth to the extent of the difference between the full wage and the trainee's standard of proficiency, which is assessed at three-monthly intervals. If satisfactory progress is not made, training benefits may be withdrawn. The average period of subsidised employment before the trainee is qualified to earn full wages is about 2½ years. Trainees in subsidised employment include a number receiving professional training partly in practice and partly at the technical colleges. Trainees who had reached the necessary standard of proficiency before demobilisation are placed directly in subsidised employment.

The number of trainees in subsidised employment rose to a record of 10,030 in 1948 and declined to 6,910 in 1949. The number in December, 1949, included 4,822, or 70 per cent., in building trades, and 247, or 3 per cent., in professional occupations. Of 6,663 employed in trades, 85 were women. The number of trainees in subsidised employment and their principal occupations are shown below:—

Table 932.—Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme in New South Wales—Trainees in Subsidised Employment.

Occupation.	Trainees in Subsidised Employment in December.					
	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.		
				Without Reconstruction Training.	After Reconstruction Training.	Total.
Building Trades—						
Bricklaying	130	799	1,193	1	758	759
Carpentry	571	2,394	3,239	49	2,333	2,382
Painting	119	693	1,020	...	1,060	1,060
Plastering	55	470	462	2	243	245
Plumbing	194	359	379	8	281	289
Other	22	70	95	3	84	87
Total, Building Trades	1,091	4,791	6,388	63	4,759	4,822
Other Trades—						
Butchering	188	341	345	233	8	241
Furniture Trades	123	285	378	24	303	327
Hairdressing	61	154	190	7	94	101
Pastrycooking	96	155	116	40	...	40
Other	569	1,253	1,830	287	845	1,132
Total, Trades	2,128	6,979	9,247	654	6,009	6,663
Professional Occupations—						
Accountancy	627	705	497	53	...	53
Architecture	93	99	89	62	...	62
Surveying	47	60	53	39	...	39
Other	106	172	144	93	...	93
Total, All Occupations	3,001	8,015	10,030	901	6,009	6,910

Trainees in subsidised employment may continue their studies on a part-time basis.

Expenditure by the Commonwealth on technical-type reconstruction training in New South Wales includes subsidies to the State technical education authorities, fees and allowances to trainees, and subsidies to employers. Expenditure on the scheme by the Technical Education Department from Commonwealth subsidies was £391,184 in 1948-49 and £189,684 in 1949-50.

In the year ended 30th June, 1949, Commonwealth expenditure on fees and allowances to technical-type trainees in New South Wales was £468,328, and subsidies to employers £1,558,967, a total of £2,027,295. In the previous year, the combined expenditure on these items was £2,474,144.

UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY.

The New South Wales University of Technology was established by the State Government in 1948 to provide higher specialised instruction in technology and to confer degrees of university status. The powers and functions of this University, as defined in the Technical Education and New South Wales University of Technology Act, 1949, are vested in a Council of thirty members representing the New South Wales Parliament, industry and commerce, the trade unions and professional bodies, the Technical Education Department, the University of Sydney, and the teaching staff, graduates and undergraduates. The executive officer of the Council is the Director of the University.

The Council may establish branches or colleges at Newcastle, Wollongong, or other places, and may provide courses in applied science, engineering, technology, commerce, etc. Degrees may be conferred on completion of courses and honorary degrees may be awarded. Special investigations may be carried out for any person or organisation.

Pending the construction of its own buildings, appointment of staff, etc., the University of Technology is using the facilities (buildings, teaching staff, etc.) of the Technical Education Department. Under the Act, the University will be subsidised by the State Treasury to the extent of the difference between its income from other sources and its expenditure, but in the meantime its expenditure is included in that of the Department of Technical Education. In 1949-50 expenditure on the University from Consolidated Revenue was £44,510, and from State loan funds, £80,722. A building to house the University (at present located at the Sydney Technical College, Ultimo) is being erected at Kensington (Sydney).

The University of Technology received a research grant of £10,000 from the Commonwealth in 1950, and a similar grant will be made in 1951. A grant of £11,000 has been made by the Joint Coal Board, in addition to scholarships valued at £7,000. Grants over a period of ten years will be made by the Nuffield Foundation (total grant—£25,000 stg.) and the Broken Hill Mining Companies (total grant—£15,000).

Degree courses were commenced in March, 1948, in four branches of engineering, *viz.*, Civil, Mechanical, Electrical and Mining. Two additional courses, Applied Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, were introduced in 1949, and a course in Architecture in 1950. The degrees awarded on completion of these courses (four years in duration) are Bachelor of Engineering (B.E.), Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.), and Bachelor of Architecture (B.Arch.). In addition to attending lectures and demonstrations, students are required to gain practical industrial experience amounting, in the case of engineering students, to five months in each year. In all

faculties there are compulsory courses in language, literature, history, economics and psychology. There are post-graduate courses in television and electronic engineering, and in 1950 "conversion" courses were introduced to enable holders of technical college diplomas to qualify for degrees by further study.

The entrance qualifications for degree courses are the same as the matriculation requirements of the University of Sydney, except that a knowledge of mathematics is essential for all courses. The fee payable is £27 per annum for a full-day course, or £18 per annum for a part-day, part-evening course. Particulars of scholarships, etc., are given on page 1072.

Particulars of students and courses in 1949 and 1950 are shown in the following table:—

Table 933.—University of Technology—Students* and Courses.

Course.	Students.		Course.	Students.	
	1949.	1950.		1949.	1950.
Mining Engineering ...	25	35	Architecture ...	...	7
Mechanical Engineering ...	26	36	Applied Chemistry ...	6	32
Electrical Engineering ...	27	65	Chemical Engineering ...	3	16
Civil Engineering ...	28	54	Total Students ...	115	245†

* Excludes higher degree and post-graduate students.

† Includes 3 females.

HAWKESBURY AND WAGGA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

The Hawkesbury Agricultural College, administered by the Department of Agriculture, provides training in agriculture, animal husbandry and allied sciences, mainly for students intending to enter farming and grazing occupations. The College is situated at Richmond near the Hawkesbury River, and accommodates 200 resident students. It includes a farm of 3,493 acres and a library of 4,000 volumes.

There are diploma courses in Agriculture (3 years) and Dairying (2 years). Applicants for enrolment must have the intermediate certificate, produce a testimonial as to character and fitness for agricultural education, and must be at least 16 years of age for the agriculture course and at least 17 years for the dairying course. Education and maintenance fees amount to £64 per annum; in addition, each student must pay a deposit of £5 at the commencement of his course.

The number of students at the Hawkesbury College in 1949 was 199, of whom 173 were studying Agriculture and 26 Dairying. In addition, 32 first-year Agriculture students were being trained on the Department's former experiment farm at Wagga. Forty-five Diplomas in Agriculture (H.D.A.), six in Horticulture (H.D.A.Hort.) and fourteen in Dairying (H.D.D.) were awarded to students who completed courses in 1949. Expenditure on maintenance of the College in 1949-50 was £77,090, and loan expenditure on buildings, etc., was £79,606.

In March, 1949, the Wagga Experiment Farm controlled by the Department of Agriculture, was opened as the Wagga Agricultural College, with accommodation for 32 students. The College includes a farm of 3,228 acres.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

The University of Sydney was incorporated by Act of Parliament on 1st October, 1850, and it was granted a Royal Charter on 27th February, 1858, when its graduates were accorded the same status in the British Empire as graduates of the universities of the United Kingdom. Since 1884 women have been eligible for all University privileges. The centenary of the University was celebrated in October, 1950.

Within the University there are ten faculties, viz., Arts, Law, Medicine, Science, Engineering, Dentistry, Veterinary Science, Agriculture, Architecture, and Economics. Bachelor Degrees are awarded in all the faculties and Master or Doctor Degrees on completion of post-graduate studies in most faculties. Degrees, Bachelor and Doctor, may be awarded in Divinity. Diplomas are awarded in specified subjects. Particulars of the duration and cost of courses are shown on page 1089.

Residential colleges established within the University grounds are Church of England (St. Paul's, 1854), Roman Catholic (St. John's, 1857, and Sancta Sophia for women, 1929), Presbyterian (St. Andrew's, 1867), and Methodist (Wesley, 1910). There is also the Women's College (1889), which is conducted on an undenominational basis.

A Teachers' College, not affiliated with the University, is situated in the University grounds; it is non-residential and is maintained by the State for the training of teachers.

New England University College.

An Act was passed in 1937, giving the Senate power to establish University Colleges outside the metropolitan area. The first college, the New England University College, was established at Armidale in 1938. Courses are available for the B.A. and B.Sc. degrees and for the first year in veterinary science and agriculture.

Expenditure of the College (included in the University expenditure shown in Table 935) was £68,952 in 1948 and £86,844 in 1949. Students in attendance in 1949 numbered 165 males and 80 females.

The following text and tables relating to the University of Sydney refer also to the New England University College unless otherwise stated.

University Finances.

The University is supported chiefly by Government aid, the fees paid by students, and income derived from the private foundations. Under the University and University Colleges Act, 1900-1948, the University receives a permanent endowment of £125,000 per annum from the State. Prior to 1947-48, the amount of the statutory endowment was £100,000 per annum, but this was supplemented by £50,000 in each year 1943-44 and 1944-45. The amount of the endowment was £100,000 in each year 1945-46 and 1946-47, but, by amendment of the Act it was increased to £125,000 per annum as from 1st July, 1947. The statutory endowment of £125,000 was supplemented by £75,000 in 1948-49 and by £100,000 in 1949-50. The State Treasurer also pays to the University the amounts by which the expenditure

of the New England University College exceeds its income; the amount was £45,313 in 1948 and £63,112 in 1949. Other State grants, amounting to £22,799 in 1949, are made to the University for specific purposes.

The University receives grants from Commonwealth funds for administration of the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme, special research and other purposes. In 1949 Commonwealth grants amounted to £145,133, including £44,852 for research.

Many benefactions have been bestowed on the University by private persons.

The following statement shows the amount derived from the principal sources of revenue and the total expenditure during each year since 1939:—

Table 934.—University of Sydney*—Classification of Receipts.

Year.	Receipts.						Expendi- ture.
	Government Grants.		Fees.	Interest, Rent, Dividends and Donations.	Other.	Total.	
	State.	Common- wealth.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	115,530	14,164	97,909	70,243	17,425	315,361	304,704
1940	126,588	13,239	103,941	92,161	11,370	347,299	311,243
1941	127,481	13,204	106,756	85,739	12,343	350,523	343,887
1942	143,748	55,074	90,081	85,614	11,399	385,916	352,247
1943	128,926	54,411	103,120	88,852	12,307	387,616	358,386
1944	199,295	51,547	109,355	97,198	13,971	471,366	383,373
1945	160,609	63,847	140,447	96,804	16,424	478,131	462,195
1946	142,865	135,492	260,521	98,849	21,428	659,155	645,744
1947	164,893	163,239	308,165	113,144	23,404	772,845	739,947
1948	191,470	162,922	394,557	145,143	25,941	920,033	920,937
1949	285,911	145,133	371,944	161,967	32,402	997,357	997,059

* Includes New England College.

Between 1939 and 1949, total receipts more than trebled. The receipts in 1949 were £519,226 or 109 per cent. greater than in 1945, mainly owing to higher fees and the enrolment of reconstruction trainees. In 1949 fees comprised 37 per cent. of the total receipts, Government grants (including special research grants) 43 per cent., and other items 20 per cent. Fees paid by the Commonwealth on behalf of reconstruction trainees and students receiving financial assistance are included in the total receipts from fees.

There has been a threefold increase in the total expenditure of the University since 1939. The teaching departments accounted for 67 per cent. of the expenditure in 1949. The expenditure, excluding capital items, in each year since 1939 was distributed as follows:—

Table 935.—University of Sydney*—Classification of Expenditure.

Year.	Admin- istration.	Teaching Depart- ments.	Libraries.	Main- tenance of Prop- erties.	Special Grants.	Special Research.	Adult Edu- cation.	Other Items.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	21,674	195,407	8,964	24,813	11,689	14,436	5,862	21,859	304,704
1940	23,393	200,766	9,901	20,186	5,103	14,164	4,645	33,085	311,243
1941	26,313	201,857	11,010	23,851	13,660	24,520	5,302	37,374	343,887
1942	26,192	198,075	9,867	23,219	2,915	55,462	4,941	31,576	352,247
1943	24,814	206,729	9,693	23,604	2,641	56,590	5,815	28,500	358,386
1944	27,191	228,193	10,595	25,348	4,169	41,437	9,065	39,875	383,873
1945	31,625	279,675	11,943	24,898	5,681	43,550	11,420	53,403	462,195
1946	45,958	402,880	14,141	39,620	6,517	40,564	10,852	85,212	645,744
1947	61,204	500,761	15,977	57,475	10,713	50,056	8,752	85,009	789,947
1948	77,490	572,788	19,474	71,079	10,972	67,775	10,578	90,831	920,987
1949	81,537	605,598	21,404	65,788	11,895	101,569	9,570	99,698	997,059

* Includes New England College.

Expenditure of the University in 1949 included £11,053 for scholarships, prizes, etc.

University Courses, Staff and Students.

Before admission to courses of study leading to degrees, students must pass in prescribed subjects at the leaving certificate or matriculation examination. Non-matriculated students are admitted to lectures and to laboratory practice in certain faculties, but are not eligible for degrees; on the satisfactory completion of any course, however, they may be awarded a certificate. Lectures are delivered during the day-time in all subjects necessary for degrees and diplomas, and evening lectures are provided in the faculties of Arts and Economics. Students are required to attend at least ninety per cent. of the lectures in each course of study leading to a degree.

Lectures are delivered during three terms in each year. The period of study and total cost of graduation vary according to the faculty and, in 1951, ranged from three years and £177 18s. in Arts to six years and £523 14s. in Medicine. In addition to lecture fees there is a matriculation fee of £3 and a degree fee ranging from £3 to £10 according to the faculty. A general service fee is imposed on all students attending lectures, including students exempt from payment of ordinary fees.

The principal diploma courses and the term of study in each case are as follows: Education, one year; Social Studies, two years; Pharmaceutical Science, three years. There are short-term post-graduate courses in special branches of Medicine. Diploma courses in Commerce and Public Administration were discontinued in 1943 and 1945 respectively.

In 1949 the teaching staff of the University (including the New England College) comprised 382 full-time and 507 part-time professors, lecturers and demonstrators. Other staff, including librarians and laboratory assistants, numbered 607.

Particulars of scholarships and bursaries at the University are given on page 1073. Students assisted include reconstruction trainees and those aided by the Universities Commission (see pages 1041 and 1093). In 1949, students receiving State or Commonwealth assistance numbered 6,224, and those assisted by the University, 167. Some students receive more than one form of assistance; the number of individual students in receipt of assistance was 6,160 in 1948 and 5,570 in 1949.

The following statement shows the number of students in the various faculties at the University and the New England College in each year since 1944:—

Table 936.—University of Sydney*—Students Enrolled in Courses.

Course.	Number of Students.†							
	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.		
						Males.	Females.	Total.
Higher Degrees (All Faculties) ... ..	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	2
Bachelor Degree—								
Arts	704	987	1,812	2,265	2,490	1,424	978	2,402
Divinity	5	6	14	9	11	8	...	8
Law	92	161	588	738	819	779	33	812
Economics	240	290	676	703	693	585	31	616
Science	519	673	975	1,071	1,082	745	213	958
Medicine	972	1,159	1,602	1,872	1,929	1,636	301	1,937
Engineering	322	436	834	993	979	893	...	893
Agriculture	78	128	200	214	204	177	18	195
Veterinary Science	116	190	316	377	381	331	27	358
Dentistry	205	272	577	777	787	739	27	766
Architecture	39	79	162	217	247	211	34	245
Diploma (Post-graduate)—								
Anthropology	1	...	4	...	...	1	...	1
Education	55	78	103	109	116	121	64	185
Medicine	5	4	88	93	113	6	...	6
Diploma (Sub-graduate)—								
Architecture ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	59	2	61
Commerce	8	5	19	14	8	1	...	1
Public Administration	34	46	57	45	25	5	...	5
Social Studies	88	160	152	139	82	28	51	79
Physiotherapy	75	41	73	79	137	10	130	140
Pharmacy	117	125	240	331	377	325	101	426
Miscellaneous (Odd Subjects)	204	212	302	276	284	208	123	331
Total	3,879	5,052	8,794	10,324	10,766	8,293	2,134	10,427

* Includes New England College.

† Includes students enrolled in more than one course.

In 1949 there were 7,538 men and 1,662 women studying for bachelor degrees, and there were 712 students in sub-graduate and 192 in post-graduate diploma courses. In 1949 post-graduate courses in medicine were transferred from the control of the University to the Post-graduate Committee in Medicine.

The particulars in the foregoing table include students who were attending more than one course. The number of individual students (excluding service personnel) enrolled in various years since 1921 is shown below:—

Table 937.—University of Sydney*—Individual Students.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1921	2,506	769	3,275	1943	2,113	1,292	3,405
1929	1,815	705	2,520	1944	2,364	1,497	3,861
1931	2,269	850	3,119	1945	3,271	1,717	4,988
1939	2,864	972	3,836	1946	6,556	2,155	8,711
1940	3,016	1,071	4,087	1947	8,078	2,135	10,213
1941	2,994	1,171	4,165	1948	8,488	2,172	10,660
1942	2,166	1,087	3,253	1949	8,293	2,134	10,427

* Includes New England College. Post-graduate students not included prior to 1939.

Prior to the war, the proportion of women students was relatively constant at somewhat less than 30 per cent. of the total. The proportion increased during the war as a result of the withdrawal of male students for war service, and it declined in the post-war years owing to the enrolment of ex-servicemen for reconstruction training; it was 20 per cent. in 1949.

In 1941 the number of students, viz., 4,165, was the highest recorded to that date, but there was a sharp decline to 3,253 in the following year owing to the wartime quota system of enrolment. After the war, mainly owing to the enrolment of reconstruction trainees, the number rose rapidly to a peak of 10,660 in 1948.

Particulars of students enrolled in 1939, 1948 and 1949, according to sex and age, are shown below. Students aged 25 years or over comprised 13 per cent. of the total in 1939, and 28 per cent in 1949. The increase in age may be attributed mainly to the enrolment of reconstruction trainees; there were 3,410 such students in 1949, including 1,951 aged 25 years or over.

Table 938.—University of Sydney*—Sex and Age of Students.

Age (Years).	1939.			1948.			1949.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
16	80	34	114	116	66	182	116	57	173
17	283	144	427	536	319	855	530	275	805
18	406	185	591	689	409	1,098	755	406	1,161
19	374	153	527	858	394	1,252	701	394	1,155
20	388	147	535	791	289	1,080	782	285	1,067
21	341	86	427	838	157	995	709	180	889
22	286	68	354	796	113	909	704	101	805
23	188	25	213	725	82	807	680	78	758
24	126	25	151	704	70	774	619	50	669
25 and over ...	392	105	497	2,435	273	2,708	2,637	308	2,945
Total ...	2,864	972	3,836	8,488	2,172	10,660	8,293	2,134	10,427

* Includes New England College.

New admissions to the University (including the New England College) in 1949 included 2,541 matriculated and 703 non-matriculated students.

In 1949 the record number of 1,251 degrees was conferred, representing an increase of 398 or of 47 per cent. as compared with 1939. Particulars of degrees conferred in 1948 and 1949 are given below:—

Table 939.—University of Sydney*—Degrees Conferred.

Degree.	Degrees Conferred.				Degree.	Degrees Conferred.			
	1948.	1949.				1948.	1949.		
		Males.	Females	Persons.			Males.	Females	Persons.
Arts—					Engineering—				
M.A. ...	13	10	5	15	M.B. ...	1	1	...	1
B.A. ...	273	269	173	442	B.B. ...	119	147	...	147
Law—					Agriculture—				
LL.B. ...	65	99	5	104	D.Sc.Agr. ...	...	1	...	1
Economics—					B.Sc.Agr. ...	24	35	4	39
M.Ec. ...	...	1	...	1	Veterinary Science—				
B.Ec. ...	79	56	8	64	B.V.Sc. ...	36	68	8	76
Science—					Dentistry—				
D.Sc. ...	2	...	1	1	D.D.Sc. ...	...	1	...	1
M.Sc. ...	32	29	7	36	M.D.S. ...	5	5	...	5
B.Sc. ...	168	144	73	217	B.D.S. ...	51	61	7	68
B.Sc.For. ...	5	4	...	4	Architecture—				
†Medicine—					B. Arch. ...	10	12	5	17
M.D. ...	3	1	...	1	Divinity—				
M.S. ...	9	...	...	...	B.D. ...	...	1	...	1
M.B. ...	131	2	...	2					
B.S. ...	133	7	1	8	Total	1,159	954	297	1,251

* Includes New England College.

† See text below table.

In 1948 more degrees were conferred in the School of Medicine than in any other faculty except Arts, the number being 276 or 24 per cent. of the total; the small number in 1949 was due to a change in the date of conferring of degrees. In order to qualify for registration as medical practitioners, students must complete a course of six years, which leads to two degrees, *viz.*, M.B. (Bachelor of Medicine) and B.S. (Bachelor of Surgery). In 1949 degrees in Arts comprised 37 per cent. and in Science 21 per cent. of the total conferred. Comparatively few degrees are conferred in Agriculture, Veterinary Science and Architecture.

Degrees conferred on women in 1949 numbered 297 or 24 per cent. of the total, as compared with 172 or 20 per cent. of the total in 1939. In 1949 more degrees were awarded to men than women in all faculties.

The Senate granted 153 post-graduate and 64 sub-graduate diplomas in 1949, as compared with 151 and 80, respectively, in 1948.

University Clinics.

Six metropolitan hospitals, *viz.*, Royal Prince Alfred, St. Vincent's, Sydney, Royal North Shore, Repatriation General Hospital and Rachel Forster Hospital for Women and Children provide clinical schools for students in medicine, who are required to attend at these institutions for clinical lectures, training and practice during the fourth, fifth, and sixth years of the medical course.

At the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children provision is made for systematic instruction of medical students in diseases of children.

Clinical training and practice in obstetrics is provided at the Royal Hospital for Women (Paddington), the Women's Hospital (Crown-street), and King George V Memorial Hospital for Mothers and Babies.

In connection with the Faculty of Dentistry, the Dental Hospital of Sydney provides facilities for the instruction of students. The University lecturers in surgical and mechanical dentistry are, *ex officio*, honorary dental surgeons of the hospital.

University Extension Lectures.

University Extension Lectures are conducted under the direction of a University Extension Board of twelve to eighteen members appointed annually by the Senate. Courses of lectures upon topics of literary, historical, and scientific interest are given in various centres at a charge of £2 per course. Regular classes in various foreign languages are also held at the University. At the conclusion of a systematic course of twenty lectures, an examination may be held and certificates awarded to successful candidates. Lectures are delivered each year in Sydney and various country towns. The cost of Extension Board classes was £2,880 in 1948 and £2,921 in 1949.

Tutorial Classes.

In conjunction with the Workers' Educational Association (see page 1095), the Senate has established evening tutorial classes in particular branches of study at the University and in suburban and country centres. There is a resident tutor at Newcastle and one at Armidale. A sum of £20,920 was expended upon the maintenance of tutorial classes during 1948 and £22,727 in 1949.

The (Commonwealth) Universities Commission.

The Universities Commission was established by the Commonwealth Government in 1943 to administer a scheme of financial assistance to university students. Under the Commonwealth Education Act, 1945, the Commission is also required to provide university-type training for discharged members of the Forces, and to advise the Minister in regard to university training and associated matters.

Under the financial assistance scheme, a quota of assisted full-time students is fixed each year for the various faculties in each University, and in New South Wales the quota of applicants is selected in order of merit at the Leaving Certificate and Matriculation examinations. The quota for Sydney University in 1950 was 270, distributed as follows: Medicine 50, Science 50, Engineering 35, Dentistry, Veterinary Science and Agriculture 55, other faculties 80. A full-time course is one which the University considers to be a reasonable full-time activity.

An applicant for assistance must not be more than 21 years of age, and must guarantee, if selected, to continue his studies till graduation, not to accept employment during terms, and to undertake national service, if required, for at least three years after graduation. An exception in regard to the age limit is made in the case of Social Studies diploma students.

Students assisted financially must satisfy a means test. The maximum amount of assistance payable (as in June, 1950), where the adjusted family income does not exceed £300, is £130 per annum if living with a parent, or £169 if living away from home, the payment of university fees and, for students in technical faculties, an allowance of £10 toward cost of equipment. The adjusted family income is taken as the taxable income of the student and his parents, less £100 for the first dependent child under 16 years of age and £50 for each other dependent child. The amount of

assistance is reduced by £3 for every £10 by which the adjusted family income exceeds £300, and by the monetary equivalent of any scholarship, etc., held by the student.

Reconstruction trainees receive higher allowances (see page 1041) and are not subject to a means test. The Universities Commission controls and assists their training in professional-type courses (both full-time and part-time) at universities and at other governmental and private institutions. In 1949, there were 3,618 full-time trainees (in receipt of living allowances) studying professional-type courses in New South Wales; they comprised 3,003 studying at the University of Sydney, and 615 at other institutions. The latter included 290 being trained in nursing, 107 (at the teachers' colleges) being trained as teachers, 121 studying theology and 66 (mainly at the Conservatorium) studying music. Part-time trainees in professional-type courses numbered 1,460, including 375 at the University of Sydney. The total number of reconstruction trainees in professional-type courses in 1949 was 5,078, and of these, 475 or 9 per cent. were women.

Enrolments of financially-assisted students and reconstruction trainees at Sydney University (including the New England College) in each year 1946 to 1949 are shown below. The reconstruction trainees include a proportion taking refresher courses.

Table 940.—University of Sydney*—Students Assisted by Commonwealth.

Course.	Students Assisted Financially.				Reconstruction Trainees.			
	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
Arts	53	96	118	124	519	807	897	663
Law	8	9	11	15	387	529	505	388
Economics	14	17	11	8	317	480	371	278
Science	157	127	127	121	236	348	347	251
Medicine	237	229	215	215	316	493	549	510
Engineering	113	117	113	116	370	485	483	388
Agriculture	39	28	30	27	79	79	75	53
Veterinary Science	35	41	40	33	99	134	134	110
Dentistry	77	76	57	69	249	370	400	351
Architecture	17	18	18	15	87	128	137	142
Other Courses	11	11	8	12	143	266	254	276
Total	761	769	748	755	2,802	4,119	4,152	3,410

* Includes New England College.

In 1949 assisted students comprised 8 per cent. and reconstruction trainees 32 per cent. of the total enrolment at the University. The 3,410 reconstruction trainees at the University in 1949 included 116 women.

Commonwealth expenditure on fees and allowances to financially-assisted students in New South Wales was £87,179 in 1948 and £88,905 in 1949.

Expenditure on university-type training of reconstruction students in New South Wales at the University of Sydney and other institutions was £1,192,094 in 1947, £1,446,431 in 1948, and £899,519 in 1949. The greater part of these amounts consisted of fees and allowances to students.

Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme.

In 1951 the Commonwealth Scheme of Financial Assistance to University and Technical College Students will be replaced by a Scholarship Scheme. The new scheme provides for 3,000 competitive scholarships in tertiary

education each year, to be divided among the States on a population basis. Scholarships will be awarded for approved part-time as well as full-time courses.

In general, an applicant is required to have matriculated and to be under 21 years of age, and, in addition, he and his parents must have resided in Australia continuously for three years prior to the application. A limited number of "mature age" scholarships will be provided for persons between 25 and 30 years of age. Students selected for scholarships must undergo a medical examination.

Selection will be made entirely on merit. All scholarship holders will be entitled to free tuition and, in addition, those taking full-time courses will be eligible for a living allowance, subject to a means test. Except for "mature age" scholarships, the living allowances and means test will be the same as under the Financial Assistance Scheme (see page 1093). A "mature age" student who is single will be permitted to have an income of up to £1 10s. per week without deduction from the maximum living allowance; if he is a married man, the maximum allowance will be £169 per annum, plus £1 4s. per week for his wife and 9s. per week for the first dependent child, and there will be no deduction unless the combined income of husband and wife exceeds £3 per week.

INSTITUTES FOR TRANSPORT EMPLOYEES.

Classes for the technical, commercial and general education of railway employees are conducted by the Railways Institute, which is under the control of a director.

The headquarters of the institute are in Sydney, and there are branches in various parts of the State. The total membership, 33,010 at 30th June, 1950, embraces more than half the railway employees. Instruction is given in elementary railway principles and various subjects to the university matriculation standard. Correspondence courses are provided. The number of students was 9,291 at 30th June, 1950. The institute possesses a library of 141,343 volumes.

Educational and recreational facilities are provided by the Road Transport and Tramways Institute. The membership at 30th June, 1950, was 9,413 and 238 students were enrolled. There are 43,728 books in the institute's library.

EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.

There are many organisations in New South Wales which have as their objective the encouragement of professional interests, and the advancement of science, art, and literature.

The learned professions such as solicitors and barristers, engineers, surveyors, architects, chemists, physicians and surgeons, dentists and optometrists are represented by institutes, associations or societies.

Workers' Educational Association.

The Workers' Educational Association of New South Wales was founded at a conference called by the Labour Council of New South Wales in June, 1913. It organises tutorial classes, discussion groups, study circles, summer and holiday schools and public lectures. In 1949 the membership of the association consisted of 938 individual members and 73 organisations other than tutorial classes affiliated with it.

In 1949, 121 tutorial classes were held, including 47 in Sydney and suburbs, 37 in the Newcastle district, and 11 in country towns. The number of students enrolled was 3,703. Twenty-three discussion groups were organised in various centres during the year, with a gross enrolment of 226.

The income of the association in 1949 was £12,301, including grants from the State, £6,570, and subscriptions, fees, etc., £3,439.

CONSERVATORIUM OF MUSIC.

The Conservatorium of Music, which was established by the State in 1915, provides tuition in music, from elementary to advanced stages. The studies are divided into two sections. The music school section provides tuition in theory and practice leading to annual examinations in five grades and the issue of certificates to successful students. On passing the examination at the highest grade, the student may be admitted to the diploma section, in which a course of two years' tuition, leading to the professional diploma, is given under the personal direction of the Director of the Conservatorium. A preparatory theoretical course is available for beginners, and an opera school was opened in February, 1935. Training is also provided in chamber and orchestral music, and there is a full secondary school course of five years, which includes instruction in music.

The number of students enrolled in the various courses of study at the Conservatorium was 2,385 in 1949, as compared with 2,366 in 1948. In 1949 sixteen students gained the Conservatorium diploma, and there were 21,240 candidates for examinations under the Australian Music Examination Board's system. Receipts in this year consisted of fees, proceeds from concerts, etc., amounting to £54,730, and the gross expenditure was £59,758. Teachers engaged at the Conservatorium are paid from students' fees less a commission for administrative costs and rental of studios.

SYDNEY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

The Sydney Symphony Orchestra receives subsidies of £20,000 per annum from the State Government and £10,000 per annum from the Sydney Municipal Council, and the balance of its expenditure is provided by the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Expenditure in the year ended 31st December, 1948, was £93,723, including £69,200 for salaries; receipts comprised £26,209 from concerts, etc., £30,000 from the State and municipal grants, and £37,514 from the Broadcasting Commission. During the year, the orchestra provided 111 concerts, of which 43 were given free.

MUSEUMS.

The Australian Museum in Sydney is the oldest institution of its kind in Australia. It is incorporated under the control of trustees, with a statutory endowment of £1,000 per year, which is supplemented by annual Parliamentary appropriations. It contains fine specimens of the principal objects of natural history and a valuable collection of zoological, mineral and ethnological specimens. A library containing 32,933 volumes at 31st December, 1949, is attached to the institution. Lectures and gallery demonstrations are given in the Museum and are open to the public. During the year ended 30th June, 1949, visitors to the Museum numbered 218,272. The expenditure was £28,595 in 1948-49 and £32,014 in 1949-50.

There is a Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences in Sydney, administered by a Board of Trustees under the Minister for Education. It contains

a valuable series of specimens illustrative of various stages of manufacturing, and a collection of natural products. The scientific staff conducts research work in connection with the development of the natural resources of Australia. There are also technological museums at Goulburn, Bathurst, West Maitland, Broken Hill and Albury. During 1950 the number of visitors to the Sydney Museum was 166,701, and the number of volumes in the museum's library at the end of the year was 7,510. Expenditure in 1949-50 was £32,014.

There is a Mining and Geological Museum attached to the Department of Mines. Its functions include the preparation and collection of minerals to be used as teaching aids in schools and in other institutions.

The Agricultural and Forestry Museum is an adjunct to the Department of Agriculture.

The public have access to the "Nicholson" Museum of Antiquities, the "Macleay" Museum of Natural History, the Museum of Normal and Morbid Anatomy, attached to the Sydney University, and the National Herbarium and Botanical Museum at the Botanic Gardens. Housed in the Macleay Museum is the Aldridge collection of Broken Hill minerals.

LIBRARIES.

Public Library of New South Wales.

The Australian Subscription Library, established in 1826, became a State institution in 1869. It was incorporated in 1899, as the Public Library of New South Wales, with a body of trustees and an annual statutory endowment of £2,000, which is supplemented by Parliamentary appropriations.

The library embraces a General Reference Library, a Country Circulation Department, the Mitchell Library and the William Dixon Gallery, all housed in a building completed in June, 1942. The Mitchell Library consists of a collection of books, manuscripts and pictures dealing mainly with Australia and the South Pacific, the nucleus of which was bequeathed to the Public Library in 1898. The William Dixon Gallery comprises a collection of pictures and prints relating to Australian history.

The Country Circulation Department sends books to rural schools, agricultural bureaux, municipal libraries operating under the Library Act, 1939, schools of arts and similar institutions, as well as to individual students. The library includes a research department which collects bibliographical references mainly of a scientific and technical nature, and a school where librarians are trained for the Public and other libraries. The main reading room of the library accommodates 375 seated readers.

Expenditure on the library during 1949-50 amounted to £101,659, including £8,909 for books and periodicals.

The library staff numbered 106 at 30th June, 1950. The average number of seated readers during the year ended 30th June, 1950, was estimated at 160 on week-days, 318 on Sundays and 166 on holidays. The number of volumes in the library at 30th June, 1950, exclusive of pamphlets was 583,571, *viz.*, General Reference Library 308,514, Mitchell Library 150,106, Model School Library 2,069, and Country Circulation Department 122,882. The Research Department made 644 researches in 1948-49 and 659 in 1949-50.

Public Library Services under Library Act, 1939.

The Library Act, 1939, provides for the payment of State subsidies in respect of libraries maintained by municipal and shire councils, and for the appointment of a Library Board to administer the Act and to assist in the organisation of local library services. The subsidy provisions of the Act were proclaimed as from 1st January, 1944, and the Library Board of New South Wales was constituted during that year. The Principal Librarian of the Public Library is executive member of the Board and acts for the local libraries in the purchase and processing of books. Librarians are trained in a school conducted by the Public Library.

Local authorities which adopt the Act are entitled to State subsidy provided that they administer a library service which is free to all residents (except that a charge may be made for works of fiction), and that they expend from rates at least 1s. per head of population per annum. The maximum amount of State subsidy is 1s. per head per annum.

At 30th June, 1948, ninety-eight councils had adopted the Act, and of these, 73 had established libraries. There were 82 libraries in operation, including 18 in Sydney and suburbs, 4 in Newcastle and 60 in other localities. The staff numbered 201. In 1949-50 the Board expended £40,207, including subsidies to councils £36,943, and the aggregate amount contributed by the councils towards the upkeep of the libraries was £133,482. In 1948-49, expenditure by the Board was £38,230 including £36,000 for subsidies. The aggregate number of volumes in the libraries at 30th June, 1950, was 521,000.

City of Sydney Public Library.

The City of Sydney Public Library is a free lending library administered by the Council of the City of Sydney. It contained 98,074 volumes (of which 7,944 were classified as fiction) in 1949. In that year 463,899 books were lent, equal to 1,589 daily.

Maintenance costs amounted to £30,960 (including £8,910 for new books) in 1949, and £20,972 (including £3,433 for new books) in 1948.

The library is subsidised by the State under the Library Act, 1939 (see above).

Sydney University Library.

The library of the University of Sydney is the Fisher Library, named after its principal benefactor, Thomas Fisher, from whom a bequest of £30,000 was received in 1885. The library contained 315,314 volumes at 30th June, 1950. The Fisher Library is primarily for the use of the University, but may be used by other students. There is a medical branch and other departmental sections and a fine collection of periodicals, especially scientific publications, and valuable old books and manuscripts. The Reading Room, with 18,000 volumes on the open access system, can accommodate 300 students.

Children's Library Movement.

The Children's Library Movement, which commenced operations in 1924, has established twenty-six free libraries and centres and a travelling library; the total number of books was approximately 50,000 in 1949. Books may be borrowed or used at the centres, and facilities are provided for arts and crafts. The funds of the movement are derived mainly from private

sources but are supplemented by an annual grant of £1,000 from the State Government and by grants (amounting to £1,034 in 1949) from municipal councils.

Other Libraries.

Local libraries established in a large number of centres throughout the State, may be classed broadly under two heads—Schools of Arts, which are organised and controlled by committees of private citizens and are dependent upon the monetary support accorded by the public; and free libraries established by municipalities or shires. Under the provisions of the Local Government Act any shire or municipality may establish a public library, art gallery, or museum. Subject to certain conditions, libraries operated by municipalities and shires are entitled to State subsidy under the Library Act, 1939 (see above).

The library of the Australian Museum, though intended primarily as a scientific library for staff use, is accessible to students. It contains 32,933 volumes. In the library attached to the National Herbarium there are approximately 10,000 volumes.

In December, 1948, there were 32,718 volumes in the central and class libraries of the Sydney Technical College, and the number in the libraries of country technical colleges was 22,610. Volumes in the library of the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences numbered 7,315.

There are 105,995 volumes in the libraries of the teachers' colleges and 864,704 in 1,904 libraries attached to public schools.

The Parliamentary Library contains 103,175 books, and large numbers of volumes are in the libraries of the law courts and Government offices.

The Royal Sydney Industrial Blind Institution in East Sydney conducts a free Braille Library, containing 20,000 volumes.

NATIONAL ART GALLERY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The National Art Gallery contains a number of oil paintings, water colours, and statuary, including some works of prominent modern artists, and some valuable gifts from private persons.

Apart from 1,352 reproductions, there were 4,873 works of art in the Gallery at the end of 1949, 1,080 oil paintings, 665 water-colours, 1,824 black-and-white works, 232 statuary casts and bronzes, and 1,054 other works of art. The total amount expended during the year in purchasing works of art was £8,760. Nineteen works of art were acquired by gift during the year, and 152 by purchase.

The attendance at the National Art Gallery during 1946 was 123,300 on week-days and 65,300 on Sundays. Particulars of attendances since 1946 are not available.

Art students, under certain regulations, may copy works and enjoy the benefit of a collection of books of reference on art subjects. During 1949, 326 works of art were lent to various Government departments and institutions in the city and suburbs.

Maintenance expenditure on the Gallery was £16,730 in 1948-49 and £16,626 in 1949-50.

LAW AND CRIME

A cardinal principle of the legal system of New South Wales, like that of England on which it is based, is the supremacy of the law, to which all persons are bound to conform. No person may be punished except for a breach of law which has been proved in due course of law in a court before which all persons have equal rights. It excludes the existence of arbitrariness or prerogative on the part of the government or of any exemption of officials or others from obedience to the ordinary law or from the jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals.

SOURCES OF LAW.

The law in force in New South Wales consists of—

- (i) So much of the common law of England and such English statute law as came into force on the original settlement of the colony in 1788, or was made applicable by the New South Wales Constitution Act passed in 1828.
- (ii) Acts passed by the Parliament of the State of New South Wales, together with regulations, rules, orders, etc., made thereunder.
- (iii) Acts passed by the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia within the scope of its allotted powers, together with regulations, rules, orders, etc., made thereunder.
- (iv) Imperial law binding New South Wales as part of the British Commonwealth, as part of the Commonwealth of Australia or as a State—subject, since 1931, to the Statute of Westminster. (These relate mainly to external affairs or matters of Imperial concern.)
- (v) Case law. (This consists of judicial decisions of the English, Commonwealth, or State Courts, respectively, and represents an important part of the law in force in New South Wales.)

The scope of Commonwealth legislation is limited to the subjects specified in the Commonwealth Constitution. In some cases Commonwealth powers of legislation are exclusive of, in others concurrent with, those of the State. In all cases of conflict, valid Commonwealth laws override State laws.

THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

The characteristic features of the judicial system are—(a) The law is enforceable in public courts; (b) the judiciary is independent of control by the executive; (c) officials concerned with the administration of justice do not enjoy any exemption from law; (d) advocates are admitted to practice by the Supreme Court and are subject to control through the Court.

Administration.

In New South Wales the duty of administering laws is allotted to Ministers of the Crown in their respective spheres. As a general rule, an Attorney-General and a Minister of Justice are included amongst the Ministers, but sometimes these offices are combined. There is also a Crown Solicitor—a salaried public servant. A common practice is to have an officer known as Assistant Law Officer as a further legal adviser to the Government.

The Attorney-General is the legal adviser of the Government. He is charged with the conduct of business relating to the higher courts (such as Supreme and District Courts), the offices of the Crown Solicitor, Crown

Prosecutors, Clerk of the Peace, Public Solicitor, Public Defender, parliamentary draftsmen and court reporters; as well as statute law consolidation and certain Acts, including the Crimes Act, the Poor Prisoners' Defence Act, the Poor Persons' Legal Remedies Act, and the Legal Assistance Act. He also advises Ministers on questions on which his legal opinion is required, initiates and defends proceedings by and against the State, and determines whether a bill should be found in cases of indictable offences. The grand jury system has not been adopted. The Attorney-General is in the position of a grand jury to find a bill. No person can be put upon his trial for an indictable offence unless a bill has been found, except where an *ex officio* indictment has been filed by the Attorney-General or the Supreme Court has directed an information to be filed.

The Minister of Justice supervises the working of the magistrates' courts, of gaols and penal establishments, and the operations of the various offices connected with the Supreme and District Courts. He administers Acts of Parliament relating to justices, juries, coroners, prisons and prisoners, landlords and tenants, inebriates, real property, land titles, registration of firms, companies and deeds, births, deaths and marriages, and licensed trades and callings.

The Courts.

The work of the courts is distributed amongst various jurisdictions with a view to simplifying procedure and avoiding unnecessary delay. Minor civil matters are heard in Courts of Petty Sessions (Small Debts Courts) which have a jurisdiction limited in point of locality and amount. The civil jurisdiction of District Courts also is limited in these respects. The Supreme Court's jurisdiction is limited only in respect of matters which are reserved for the original jurisdiction of the Commonwealth Courts. In criminal matters, less serious offences are heard in Courts of Petty Sessions, and other offences, not being of a capital nature, are dealt with by Courts of Quarter Sessions. Capital charges are tried at sittings of the Supreme Court and, in practice, offences of an important public nature are often so dealt with.

A number of legal tribunals have been established to deal with special matters, *viz.*, Licensing Courts, Wardens' Courts (Mining), Courts of Marine Inquiry, Land and Valuation Court, Crown Employees' Appeal Board, and, among courts of magisterial rank, Coroners' Courts and Children's Courts. Special jurisdictions are exercised by the Industrial Commission and by the Workers' Compensation Commission. Particular matters arising under the various land laws of the State are dealt with by Local Land Boards. A Transport Appeal Court, consisting of a District Court Judge, hears appeals from certain decisions of the transport authorities. Jurisdiction to hear disputes arising under the Friendly Societies Act and the Co-operation Act is given to the Registrar under those Acts.

New South Wales as a State of the Commonwealth forms part of the Commonwealth judicial system. By the Commonwealth Judiciary Act, 1903-1947, the jurisdiction of the High Court is exclusive in regard to certain matters. In regard to other matters, the courts of the State are invested with Commonwealth jurisdiction, subject to conditions stated in that Act.

Appeal lies to the Privy Council from the Supreme Court of New South Wales and the High Court of Australia, respectively, in proper cases. The British Privy Council is the final Court of Appeal.

JUDGES, MAGISTRATES AND COURT OFFICERS.

Judges of the Supreme Court.

Judges of the Supreme Court of New South Wales are styled "Justices," and are appointed by Commission of the Governor on the advice of the Executive Council. No person may be appointed Judge of the Supreme Court unless he is a barrister of five years' standing. The judges have power to make rules governing court procedure and to control the admission to practice of barristers and solicitors and to supervise their conduct.

A judge cannot be sued for any act done in the performance of his judicial duties within the scope of his jurisdiction. He holds office "during good behaviour" until the age of seventy years at a salary fixed by statute; the rate in June, 1950, was £3,100 per annum. By these provisions the judiciary is rendered independent of the executive, but a judge may be removed from office by the Crown on the address of both Houses of Parliament. A judge, including the Chief Justice, is granted a pension on retirement according to his salary and length of service. The judge of the Land and Valuation Court is a puisne judge of the Supreme Court, and each member of the Industrial Commission of New South Wales and the Chairman of the Crown Employees' Appeal Board have the same status and rights as such a judge.

Judges of the District Court.

A barrister of five years' standing or attorney of seven years' standing may be appointed by the Governor as judge of the District Court to exercise the jurisdiction of the Court in districts allotted by the Governor. District Court judges hold office during ability and good behaviour up to the age of 70 years. They may be removed from office by the Governor for inability or misbehaviour, subject first to appeal to the Governor-in-Council. A judge of any District Court is also chairman of every Court of Quarter Sessions in the State. A judge is granted a pension on retirement, the amount of which is dependent on length of service. A judge may not engage in the practice of the legal profession. Members of the Workers' Compensation Commission have the status and rights of a District Court judge.

Officers of the Courts.

Certain ministerial functions are performed by magistrates and justices in addition to their judicial duties, but special officers are appointed for certain purposes in the administration of justice, *viz.*, Crown Prosecutors to act in Criminal Courts in prosecuting persons accused of indictable offences, Clerks of Petty Sessions, the Clerk of the Peace and his deputies to act as Clerks for the Courts of Quarter Sessions, Registrars of the Small Debts and District Courts, and bailiffs.

In connection with the Supreme Court there are two important officers in addition to those connected with special jurisdiction; these are the Prothonotary and the Sheriff.

The Prothonotary of the Supreme Court is its principal officer in common law and criminal jurisdiction. He acts as registrar of the Courts of Admiralty and Criminal Appeal. The Prothonotary or his deputy is empowered under rules of the court to transact business usually transacted by a judge sitting in chambers, except in respect of matters relating to the liberty of the subject. The Matrimonial Causes Jurisdiction has its own

Registrar who, with the Deputy Registrar, is empowered by the rules of the Court to exercise certain delegated powers formerly performed by the judge of the jurisdiction sitting in chambers.

The office of Sheriff is regulated by the Sheriff Act, 1900. There is a Sheriff and an Under Sheriff. Sheriff's officers are stationed at convenient country centres, where there is a Deputy Sheriff—usually a Stipendiary Magistrate. The functions of the Sheriff include the enforcement of judgments and execution of writs of the Supreme Court, the summoning and supervision of juries and administrative arrangements relating to the holding of courts.

Magistrates.

Magistrates are appointed from among members of the Public Service unless it is certified by the Public Service Board that no member of the service is suitable and available for such office. Persons so appointed must have attained the full age of thirty-five years, and have passed the prescribed examination in law. They hold office at the pleasure of the Governor.

Within the districts of the Metropolis, Parramatta, Newcastle, Broken Hill, Bathurst, Windsor, Richmond, Ryde, Hornsby and Wollongong the jurisdiction of the Court of Petty Sessions is exercised exclusively by Stipendiary Magistrates.

In country districts, jurisdiction in Petty Sessions is exercised by Stipendiary Magistrates wherever convenient, and otherwise by honorary justices in minor cases. The designation of the magistrates in country districts was changed from Police to Stipendiary Magistrates in July, 1947.

The jurisdiction of magistrates is explained later in connection with Courts of Petty Sessions, and their functions comprise those of Justices of the Peace. In addition, they usually act in country centres as District Registrars in Bankruptcy, Revising Magistrates, Visiting Justices to gaols, Mining Wardens, Coroners and Industrial Magistrates, and exercise delegated jurisdiction under the Liquor Act.

Justices of the Peace.

Persons of mature age and good character may be appointed as Justices of the Peace by Commission, under the Grand Seal. The office is honorary, and is held during the pleasure of the Crown. No special qualifications in law are required, but appointees must be persons of standing in the community and must take prescribed oaths. Women became eligible for the office under the Women's Legal Status Act, 1918.

The functions of justices are numerous, extending over the administration of justice generally, the maintenance of peace and the judicial duties of the office. The judicial powers are explained later (see page 1121); other duties include the issue of warrants for arrests, issue of summonses, administration of oaths and certification of documents.

On 31st December, 1950, there were 63,006 Justices of the Peace in New South Wales, of whom 3,899 were women.

JURY SYSTEM.

Crimes and misdemeanours prosecuted by indictment in the Supreme Court or Courts of Quarter Sessions must be tried before a jury of twelve persons, who find as to the facts of the case, the punishment being determined by the judge. Most civil cases may be tried before a jury of

four persons or a jury of twelve persons, upon application and with the consent of the court. The jury in such cases determines questions of fact and assesses damages. The procedure in relation to juries is governed principally by the Jury Act, 1912-1947, and other Acts regulate special cases.

All men (with certain exceptions) entitled to be enrolled as electors for Parliamentary elections became eligible for jury service from 1st January, 1948. The Jury (Amendment) Act, 1947, contains provisions, not yet proclaimed, extending eligibility to act as jurors to women who submit their names for inclusion in jury lists.

The principal exceptions from liability to serve as jurors are foreign subjects who have resided in New South Wales for less than seven years, and certain persons attainted of treason or felony. Persons specially exempted include judges, members of Parliament, certain public officers, officers of the public service of the Commonwealth, members of the defence forces, salaried officers of the State public service, clergymen, barristers, solicitors, magistrates, police officers, doctors, dentists, druggists, schoolmasters, certain employees of banks, incapacitated persons, and men above the age of 60 years who claim exemption. Special petty sessions, when summoned to revise jury lists, have authority to exempt any person from jury service on the ground of undue hardship or undue public inconvenience.

A jurors' list is compiled annually in October for each Jurors' District by the senior police officer. This list is made available for public inspection, and revised in December before a special petty sessions held before a stipendiary magistrate or by two or more justices.

The jurors summoned to hear an issue are decided by lot. Accused persons and the Crown each have the right to challenge eight jurors in criminal cases, and twenty in capital cases, without assigning reasons. In striking the jury in a civil case, sufficient names are drawn from the ballot box to leave the required number of jurors after each party to the case has struck off names equal to one half of the number to be empanelled.

In criminal cases the verdict of the jury must be unanimous. Where agreement is not reached within six hours, the jury may be discharged and the accused tried before another jury. In civil cases where a unanimous agreement has not been reached after four hours' deliberation, the decision of three-fourths of the jury shall be taken as the verdict of all; but if, after having remained six hours or upwards in deliberation, three-fourths of the jury do not concur, the jury shall be discharged and the case may be set down for a new trial.

POOR PERSONS' LEGAL EXPENSES.

Under the Poor Prisoners' Defence Act, 1907, a person committed for trial for an indictable offence may apply for legal aid for his defence before the jury is sworn. If the judge or committing magistrate considers that the person is without adequate means and that such legal aid should be supplied, the Attorney-General may arrange for the defence of the accused either by the Public Defender or by some other counsel or attorney, and for payment of expenses of all material witnesses.

The Legal Assistance Act, 1943-47, which came into force on 1st July, 1944, provides for the appointment of a Public Solicitor and lays down the conditions on which legal assistance may be granted.

The Public Solicitor keeps lists of barristers and solicitors who are willing to investigate and report on applications for legal assistance or to act for

assisted persons in proceedings. He issues certificates of eligibility for assistance. He may act for an assisted person or may assign a solicitor whose name is on the list so to act.

LEGAL PROFESSION.

The legal profession in New South Wales is controlled by rules of the Supreme Court, which prescribe the conditions of entry to the profession, regulate studentships at law, and specify the legal examinations which must be passed prior to admission to practice. Separate boards have been established to govern the admission of barristers and of solicitors. Women are eligible for admission.

By the Legal Practitioners Act, 1898-1940, provision has been made for the admission of conveyancers as solicitors and the discontinuance of the grant of conveyancers' certificates; for the examination of accounts of solicitors and conveyancers; and for the establishment and administration of a solicitors' fidelity guarantee fund. The fund is maintained from annual contributions from or levies imposed on solicitors. From it may be paid the amount of pecuniary loss suffered by persons as the result of theft or fraudulent misapplication by a solicitor of any moneys or other valuable property entrusted to him.

Any solicitor duly admitted to practice has the right of audience in all courts of New South Wales. The law provides for the hearing of charges of professional misconduct upon the part of solicitors by the Statutory Committee of the Incorporated Law Institute of New South Wales, which has the power to make an order striking off the roll, suspending from practice or imposing a fine on any solicitor; appeal lies to the Court from an order of the Statutory Committee.

Barristers have, in general, no legal right to fees for their services in court, but scales of charges for certain services rendered by solicitors are prescribed by regulation, and in certain instances costs of suits are taxed by an officer of the Supreme Court.

The following table shows the number of members of the legal profession in practice at intervals since 1939:—

Table 941.—Barristers and Solicitors.

End of Year.	Barristers.	Solicitors.		
		Sydney.	Country.	Total.
1939	285	1,118	647	1,765
1944	308	1,149	583	1,732
1945	318	1,130	590	1,720
1946	319	1,128	600	1,728
1947	324	1,106	613	1,719
1948	324	1,124	631	1,755
1949	340	1,149	669	1,818

The number of barristers at the end of 1949 included 37 King's Counsel. The number stated in the table does not include the District Court judges, the Master in Equity, magistrates, State officials who are barristers, non-practising barristers, nor those on the roll, but not resident in New South Wales. There were also 24 certificated conveyancers.

Barristers are organised under the New South Wales Bar Association, and solicitors under the Incorporated Law Institute of New South Wales. There is also a Society of Notaries.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of New South Wales was established in 1824 under the Charter of Justice. Jurisdiction is exercised by a Chief Justice and not more than eleven Puisne Judges, of whom seven are engaged usually in the Common Law, including Commercial Causes and Criminal Jurisdictions, and the remainder in Equity, Bankruptcy, Probate, Lunacy and Matrimonial Causes.

The Court possesses original jurisdiction over all litigious matters arising in the State, except where its jurisdiction is excluded by statute, in certain cases where extra-territorial jurisdiction has been conferred, in Admiralty and in appeal. Its original jurisdiction is exercised usually by one judge. The procedure and practice of the Court are defined by statute, or regulated by rules which may be made by any three or more judges. The Supreme Court has power at common law to restrain inferior courts which act in excess of their jurisdiction, and to grant mandamus to enforce a legal right. The right of appeal to the Supreme Court from inferior courts is purely the creation of statute law. In proper cases appeals may be carried from findings of the Supreme Court to the High Court of Australia or to the Privy Council.

Particulars are given below of each division of the civil jurisdiction of the Court. Information regarding the criminal jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is given in conjunction with that of other Higher Criminal Courts on page 1115.

Common Law Jurisdiction.

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court at Common Law extends to cases not falling within any other jurisdiction. Actions are tried usually in the first instance in sittings at *nisi prius*, before one judge and a jury of four, or of twelve in special cases. A jury may be dispensed with by consent of both parties and under statutes governing certain cases. A judge may sit "in chambers" to deal with questions not requiring to be argued in court.

The following table gives particulars of causes set down and writs issued in the Supreme and Circuit Courts (Common Law Jurisdiction) in each year since 1939. The number of writs issued includes cases which were settled by the parties without further litigation.

Table 942.—Common Law Jurisdiction—Writs and Cases.

Year.	Writs Issued.	Judgments Signed.	Cases Settled or not Proceeded with.	Cases Tried.					Total Cases Disposed of.
				Verdict for Plaintiff.	Verdict for Defendant.	Jury Dis-agreed.	Non-Suit.	Total.	
1940	4,050	2,049	348	165	57	1	13	236	584
1941	2,845	1,522	244	292	50	...	12	354	598
1942	2,206	1,097	159	216	40	9	9	274	433
1943	1,723	758	92	153	35	...	7	195	287
1944	1,629	677	91	188	39	...	7	234	325
1945	1,726	607	80	170	28	2	...	200	280
1946	2,527	803	64	172	41	1	...	223	287
1947	3,215	1,130	72	201	34	1	4	240	312
1948	3,661	1,393	101	281	51	1	4	337	438
1949	4,030	1,548	260	605	74	1	4	684	944
1950	4,384	1,778	395	210	39	1	1	251	646

The difference between the number of writs issued and judgments signed indicates the extent to which suits are not proceeded with, and the difference between the number of judgments signed, and the number of cases tried indicates the extent to which cases are settled without legal proceedings in court.

Equity Jurisdiction.

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in Equity (which includes infancy) is exercised by the Chief Judge in Equity, or by any other Judge of the Supreme Court sitting in Equity. The procedure of the Court is governed by the Equity Act, 1901, and subsidiary rules. The jurisdiction extends to granting equitable relief by enforcing rights not recognised at Common Law and by special remedies such as the issue of injunctions, writs for specific performance, and a jurisdiction in infancy. The Court in making binding declarations of right may obtain the assistance of specialists such as actuaries, engineers, or other persons. In deciding legal rights incidental to its cases, it exercises all the powers of the Common Law jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and may award damages in certain cases.

The office of the Court is under the control of the Master in Equity who performs many judicial functions, and, when directed by the Court, determines certain matters such as conducting inquiries, taking accounts, etc. He is also Registrar of the Court, and controls the records and funds within its charge.

The transactions in Equity during the year ended 30th June, 1950, included the following:—Decrees 73, orders on motions and petitions 1,875, and orders by Judge in Chambers, 212. In 1948-49, 38 decrees were made, 1,914 orders on motions and petitions, and 200 orders by Judge in Chambers.

Lunacy Jurisdiction.

The Supreme Court in its Lunacy jurisdiction is constituted, except on appeal, by the Chief Judge in Equity or by any other judge sitting for him during his absence or illness or at his request. In respect of the administration of estates, the jurisdiction may be exercised by the Master in Lunacy and the Deputy Master in Lunacy.

Persons whose affairs are brought under control by the Lunacy Act are grouped in three main classes—(1) persons of unsound mind and incapable of managing their affairs; (2) persons who are incapable of managing their affairs through mental infirmity arising from disease or age; and (3) insane patients in the mental hospitals. The affairs of those in the first class are administered by committees, and those in the second class by managers, subject in both cases to the order and direction of the Court constituted by the Master; and the affairs of insane patients are administered by the Master in Lunacy.

The amount of trust funds controlled by the Master in Lunacy was £1,748,684 at 30th June, 1950. The Funds comprised mortgages £7,573, Commonwealth Government securities £1,604,220, fixed deposits £29,180 and cash £107,711. In addition, there were assets of considerable value in the form of scrip, real estate, etc. A deduction ranging up to 4 per cent. from the net income of insane persons whose estates are managed by the Master in Lunacy amounted to £6,949 in 1949-50, and fees collected to £271.

Probate Jurisdiction.

Probate jurisdiction extends over all property, real or personal, in New South Wales of deceased persons, testate or intestate. The jurisdiction is exercised by a Probate Judge, or by any judge acting on his behalf.

The Registrar in Probate exercises jurisdiction in granting probate and letters of administration in all matters where no contention has arisen, and in passing the accounts of executors and administrators, including the allowance of commission to them for their trouble. The Registrar or any interested party may refer any matter to the Court. The Registrar also exercises jurisdiction in minor dealings affecting estates where no objection is raised by any interested party.

Until the granting of probate or letters of administration, the property of deceased persons vests in the Public Trustee and cannot be legally dealt with except in minor matters. In this way the rights of the successors, the creditors and the State are safeguarded. Cases of disputed wills are tried by the Judge, with or without a jury, to determine issues of fact, and jurisdiction is exercised over administrators and executors.

The following table shows the number and value of estates dealt with in the past six years:—

Table 943.—Probate Jurisdiction—Number and Value of Estates.

Year.	Probates Granted.		Letters of Administration.		Total.	
	Number of Estates.	Gross Value of Estates.	Number of Estates.	Gross Value of Estates.	Number of Estates.	Gross Value of Estates.
		£		£		£
1945	8,306	33,913,219	2,915	4,311,822	11,221	38,225,041
1946	9,384	37,078,201	3,426	3,425,861	12,810	40,504,062
1947	8,917	50,573,875	3,547	4,868,810	12,464	55,442,685
1948	9,789	54,482,363	2,917	4,821,922	12,706	59,304,285
1949	9,039	46,131,232	3,128	4,525,495	12,167	50,656,727
1950	9,612	50,001,014	2,908	3,676,691	12,520	53,677,705

The values shown above represent the gross value of estates, inclusive of those not subject to duty, and of estates dealt with by the Public Trustee. In some cases probate or letters of administration are taken out a second time, and such estates are duplicated in the foregoing figures. Where estates are less than £300 in value, probate or letters of administration may be granted on personal application to the Registrar, without the intervention of a solicitor. The average gross value of estates in 1950 was £4,287, as compared with £3,406 in 1945.

Jurisdiction in Matrimonial Causes (Divorce).

This jurisdiction was conferred on the Supreme Court by the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1873. Previously, marriages could be dissolved only by

special Act of Parliament. This Act, with its amendments, was consolidated in 1899, and the consolidated Act was amended in 1929 and 1943.

A Judge of the Supreme Court is appointed Judge in Divorce, but any other judge may act for him. The forms of relief granted are dissolution of marriage, judicial separation, declaration of nullity of marriage, jactitation of marriage, and orders for restitution of conjugal rights. Orders for the custody of children, alimony, damages, and settlement of marriage property may be made. Decrees for the dissolution of marriage are usually made provisional for a short period, and absolute at the expiration thereof if no reason to the contrary is shown, e.g., collusion. Where there is reason to believe that dissolution of marriage is sought for ulterior motives and that collusion has taken place between the parties, it is customary for the Crown to intervene and place before the Court any relevant facts in its possession. The Crown, however, cannot intervene after the *decree nisi* has been made absolute.

Under the District Courts (Amendment) Act, 1949 (proclaimed on 13th February, 1950), certain undefended cases where the petitioner's solicitor is registered outside the County of Cumberland, are automatically remitted to a District Court for determination of fact. Undefended cases excluded from this provision comprise (a) suits for the restitution of conjugal rights, (b) suits involving claims for damages, (c) cases where the petitioner has committed adultery, and (d) cases under the Federal Act.

The grounds on which dissolution may be granted on petition are as follows:—

Husband v. Wife.—Adultery; desertion for three years; habitual drunkenness and neglect of domestic duties for three years; desertion by reason of non-compliance with a decree for restitution of conjugal rights; imprisonment for three years or more at time of petition and under sentence for at least seven years; conviction, within one year previously, of attempt to murder or to inflict grievous bodily harm; repeated assaults and cruel beatings during one year preceding the date of filing the petition.

Wife v. Husband.—Adultery; rape, sodomy or bestiality; desertion for three years or more; habitual drunkenness for three years, coupled with cruelty or neglect to support; desertion by reason of non-compliance with a decree for restitution of conjugal rights; imprisonment for three years or more at time of petition and under sentence for at least seven years; imprisonment under frequent sentences, amounting in the aggregate to three years, within five years preceding the presentation of the petition, and leaving the wife habitually without means of support; conviction, within one year previously, of attempt to murder or to inflict grievous bodily harm; repeated assaults and cruel beatings within one year of petition.

Suits may be instituted for the purpose of obtaining restitution of conjugal rights, and failure to comply with a decree made in such a suit constitutes desertion (even though three years have not elapsed), upon which a suit for desertion may be brought.

A marriage may be declared null and void on the following grounds: incapacity to consummate owing to impotence; marriage within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity; prior marriage (bigamy); breach of a provision of the Marriage Act essential to validity; want of consent through mental incapacity, mistake, fraud or duress.

The following statement shows the number of petitions lodged in matrimonial causes in New South Wales in each year since 1939:—

Table 944.—Divorces and Matrimonial Causes—Petitions Lodged.

Year.	Petitions Lodged.					Sex of Petitioner.			
	Divorce.*	Nullity of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	Restitution of Conjugal Rights.	Total.	Divorce.*		Restitution of Conjugal Rights.	
						Husband.	Wife.	Husband.	Wife.
1939	1,931	11	31	397	2,370	879	1,052	256	141
1940	1,859	11	22	392	2,284	837	1,022	253	139
1941	1,959	17	26	375	2,377	920	1,039	257	118
1942	2,379	19	15	474	2,887	1,211	1,168	347	127
1943	2,978	41	19	776	3,814	1,615	1,363	590	186
1944	3,746	45	16	1,100	4,907	2,094	1,652	838	262
1945	4,120	50	29	1,244	5,443	2,242	1,878	921	323
1946	4,237	47	25	1,538	5,847	2,244	1,993	1,109	429
1947	4,076	34	18	1,057	5,185	2,040	2,036	746	311
1948	3,819	40	19	867	4,745	1,787	2,032	610	257
1949	3,815	39	22	716	4,592	1,695	2,120	473	243
1950	3,879	39	21	796	4,735	1,704	2,175	508	288

* Includes some who had previously petitioned for restitution of conjugal rights.

The number of petitions for divorce, judicial separation or nullity of marriage rose steeply from 2,002 in 1941 to a peak of 4,309 in 1946; thereafter it declined to 3,876 in 1949, but increased slightly to 3,939 in 1950. Similar but sharper changes were recorded in the case of petitions for the restitution of conjugal rights; the number was 375 in 1941, 1,538 in 1946, and 796 in 1950.

In normal years, wives outnumber husbands in petitions for divorce, but in the years 1942 to 1947, inclusive, as a result of wartime conditions, the number of husbands exceeded that of wives. Invariably, more husbands than wives petition for the restitution of conjugal rights.

The number of petitions lodged with a suspension of fees or *in forma pauperis* during 1950 was 455; of these 420 were for divorce, 7 for nullity of marriage, 2 for judicial separation and 26 for restitution of conjugal rights.

The following table shows the number of decrees granted in matrimonial causes in the last twelve years, in comparison with the average per year in quinquennial periods since 1923:—

Table 945.—Divorces and Matrimonial Causes—Decrees Granted.

Year.	Decree Nisi.				Judicial Separation.	Restitution of Conjugal Rights.
	Divorce.		Nullity of Marriage.			
	Granted.	Made Absolute.	Granted.	Made Absolute.		
1923-27*	992	903	9	8	13	168
1928-32*	1,060	967	11	9	10	180
1933-37*	1,216	1,124	11	11	13	224
1938-42*	1,589	1,521	6	6	9	285
1943-47*	2,836	2,701	26	23	6	767
1939	1,484	1,540	7	5	8	301
1940	1,722	1,479	3	5	13	306
1941	1,514	1,559	7	8	10	258
1942	1,698	1,602	6	4	5	273
1943	1,980	1,828	11	9	3	454
1944	2,905	2,027	36	17	5	741
1945	2,621	3,097	31	32	10	681
1946	3,453	2,771	22	21	6	1,117
1947	3,222	3,784	31	37	5	840
1948	3,352	3,277	28	23	8	754
1949	2,835	2,631	23	24	5	512
1950	3,319	3,419	30	31	6	523

* Average per year.

In recent years the number of decrees granted has been considerably higher, as compared with pre-war averages, in all cases except that of judicial separation.

The number of petitioners of each sex in cases where decrees for divorce or nullity of marriage were made absolute or judicial separation was granted during each of the past twelve years was as follows:—

Table 946.—Divorce, Nullity of Marriage, Judicial Separation—Sex of Persons Granted Final Decrees.

Year.	Decrees Absolute granted to—			Year.	Decrees Absolute granted to—		
	Husband.	Wife.	Total.		Husband.	Wife.	Total.
1939	667	886	1,553	1945	1,703	1,436	3,139
1940	671	826	1,497	1946	1,469	1,329	2,798
1941	722	855	1,577	1947	2,048	1,778	3,826
1942	772	839	1,611	1948	1,734	1,574	3,303
1943	918	922	1,840	1949	1,312	1,348	2,660
1944	1,115	934	2,049	1950	1,625	1,831	3,456

Usually, the majority of decrees for divorce, nullity or separation are granted on the petitions of wives, but between 1944 and 1948, inclusive, husbands outnumbered wives. The proportion of husbands was 43 per cent. in 1939, 53 per cent. in 1947, and 47 per cent. in 1950.

The grounds for divorce in cases where decrees were made absolute in 1939 and the last six years were as follows:—

Table 947.—Divorce Decrees made Absolute—Grounds of Decree.

Year.	Grounds of Decree.								Total.
	Desertion for 3 years or more.	Desertion—Non-compliance with Order for Restitution of Conjugal Rights.	Adultery.	Habitual Drunkenness with Cruelty or Neglect.	Repeated Assaults and Cruel Beatings.	Imprisonment of Husband for 3 years or more.	Other Grounds.		
HUSBAND AS PETITIONER.									
1939	328	136	199	2	...	...	...	665
1945	610	439	641	3	...	...	...	1,693
1946	493	419	547	2	1	...	...	1,462
1947	681	663	684	5	...	...	1	2,034
1948	607	630	490	1	...	...	...	1,728
1949	556	413	331	4	...	...	...	1,304
1950	806	402	401	4	1	...	...	1,614
WIFE AS PETITIONER.									
1939	571	106	150	31	11	6	...	875	
1945	858	154	299	51	29	8	5	1,404	
1946	758	138	323	56	16	16	2	1,309	
1947	982	234	432	64	28	9	1	1,750	
1948	814	281	302	92	48	11	1	1,549	
1949	779	182	251	59	49	6	1	1,327	
1950	1,142	186	323	90	52	10	2	1,805	
ALL PETITIONERS.									
1939	899	242	349	33	11	6	...	1,540	
1945	1,468	593	940	54	29	8	5	3,097	
1946	1,251	557	870	58	17	16	2	2,771	
1947	1,663	897	1,116	69	28	9	2	3,784	
1948	1,421	911	792	93	48	11	1	3,277	
1949	1,335	595	582	63	40	6	1	2,631	
1950	1,948	588	724	94	53	10	2	3,419	

In all years, more divorces are granted on the ground of desertion for three years or more than for any other reason, the proportion in 1950 being 57 per cent. of all divorces made absolute. Adultery normally ranks next in importance, although in 1948 and 1949 decrees made absolute on this ground were exceeded in number by those for desertion resulting from non-compliance with orders for the restitution of conjugal rights. Wives are more numerous than husbands as petitioners in all cases except adultery and non-compliance with orders for the restitution of conjugal rights. Husbands granted decrees on the grounds of habitual drunkenness or assault are negligible.

The following table shows the principal grounds of decree and the proportion of decrees made absolute in the last twelve years:—

Table 948.—Divorce Decrees made Absolute—Principal Grounds of Decree.

Year.	Proportion of Total Decrees.			Year.	Proportion of Total Decrees.		
	Desertion for 3 years or more.	Desertion—Non-compliance with Order for Restitution of Conjugal Rights.	Adultery.		Desertion for 3 years or more.	Desertion—Non-compliance with Order for Restitution of Conjugal Rights.	Adultery.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.		per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1939	58	16	23	1945	47	19	30
1940	53	19	21	1946	45	20	31
1941	55	18	21	1947	44	24	29
1942	57	16	24	1948	43	28	24
1943	58	15	24	1949	51	23	22
1944	51	17	27	1950	57	17	21

Particulars of the duration and issue of marriage in cases in which decrees *nisi* for divorce were made absolute in 1939 and the last three years are shown below:—

Table 949.—Divorces—Duration of Marriage and Issue.

Duration of Marriage.	Divorces.				Number of Children.	Divorces.			
	1939.	1948.	1949.	1950.		1939.	1948.	1949.	1950.
Years.									
Under 5 ...	89	341	222	260	0	476	1,322	1,028	1,253
5 to 9 ...	420	1,249	991	1,275	1	523	998	763	1,128
10 to 14 ...	457	718	579	787	2	296	529	453	613
15 to 19 ...	264	389	346	446	3	137	236	203	232
20 to 29 ...	259	469	394	518	4	57	103	98	99
30 and over	51	111	99	133	5 and over	51	88	83	94
					Not stated	...	1	3	...
Total ...	1,540	3,277	2,631	3,419	Total ...	1,540	3,277	2,631	3,419

The duration of marriage, *i.e.*, the interval between marriage and the date the decree *nisi* for divorce was made absolute, was less than 5 years in 6 per cent., and less than 10 years in 33 per cent., of the cases in 1939. The corresponding proportions were 8 per cent. and 46 per cent. in 1949, and 8 per cent. and 45 per cent. in 1950.

There was no child of the marriage in 31 per cent., and one child in 34 per cent., of the cases in 1939, and no child in 36 per cent. and one child in 33 per cent., of the cases in 1950.

Particulars regarding the age at marriage of persons divorced—decrees made absolute—in 1950 are shown below:—

Table 950.—Divorces, 1950.—Age of Husband and Wife at Marriage.

Age of Husband at Marriage.	Age of Wife at Marriage.					Husbands.	
	Under 21 years.	21 to 24 years.	25 to 29 years.	30 to 34 years.	35 years and over.	Total.	Per cent.
Under 21 years ...	No. 403	No. 81	No. 6	No. ...	No. 1	No. 496	15
21 to 24 years ...	720	575	96	11	6	1,408	41
25 to 29 years ...	264	412	196	35	7	914	27
30 to 34 years ...	44	88	99	57	17	305	9
35 years and over ...	19	47	58	55	103	282	8
Wives—Total ...	1,455	1,203	455	158	134	3,419*	...
Per cent. ...	43	35	13	5	4	...	100

* Includes 14 divorces in which ages of the parties were not stated.

Forty-three per cent. of the wives and 15 per cent. of the husbands divorced in 1950 were under 21 years of age at marriage, and 78 per cent. of the wives and 56 per cent. of the husbands were under 25 years of age.

Ages of persons at the time of divorce in respect of the same parties as in Table 950—decrees made absolute in 1950—are shown in the following summary:—

Table 951.—Divorces, 1950.—Age of Husband and Wife at Divorce.

Age of Husband at Divorce.	Age of Wife at Divorce.						Husbands.	
	Under 25 years.	25 to 29 years.	30 to 34 years.	35 to 39 years.	40 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Total.	Per cent.
Under 25 years ...	31	6	1	...	...	...	38	1
25 to 29 years ...	95	321	48	2	1	...	467	14
30 to 34 years ...	32	313	344	54	6	5	754	22
35 to 39 years ...	7	82	306	284	46	8	733	22
40 to 44 years ...	...	27	77	223	181	40	548	16
45 years and over	1	8	31	98	215	512	865	25
Wives—Total ...	166	757	807	661	449	565	3,419*	...
Per cent.	5	22	24	19	13	17	...	100

* Includes 14 divorces in which ages of the parties were not stated.

Twenty-seven per cent. of the wives and 15 per cent. of the husbands divorced in 1950 were under 30 years of age, and 70 per cent. of the wives and 59 per cent. of the husbands were under 40 years of age.

Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Jurisdiction as a Colonial Court of Admiralty was conferred on the Supreme Court of New South Wales on 1st July, 1911, by Order-in-Council, under the Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act (Imperial), 1890. The Prize Act (Imperial), 1939, extends to Australia, and prize rules were promulgated by Order-in-Council of 19th October, 1939.

HIGHER CRIMINAL COURTS.

The higher courts of criminal jurisdiction consist of the Central Criminal Court (which sits in Sydney and is presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court), the Supreme Court on circuit, and Courts of Quarter Sessions held at important centres throughout the State, each presided over by a Judge of the District Court as chairman of Quarter Sessions. These courts deal with indictable offences, which are the more serious criminal cases. Offences punishable by death may be tried only before the Central Criminal Court, which exercises the criminal jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, or before the Supreme Court on circuit.

All persons charged with criminal offences must be charged before a judge with a jury of twelve chosen by lot from a panel provided by the sheriff. The question of the guilt or innocence of the accused is determined by the jury after the direction by the presiding judge as to the law and the facts proved by evidence, and the verdict must be unanimous. If unanimity is not reached within twelve hours, the jury is discharged and the accused may be tried before another jury.

Indictable offences against Commonwealth law are tried before these courts.

Central Criminal Court and Supreme Court on Circuit.

The Central Criminal Court exercises the criminal jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in Sydney, and a Judge of the Supreme Court presides at sittings of the Supreme Court in circuit towns. Usually capital offences, the more serious indictable offences committed in the metropolitan area, and offences which may not be tried conveniently at Quarter Sessions or at sittings of the Supreme Court in the country, are tried at the Central Criminal Court. Appeal from these courts lies to the Court of Criminal Appeal, consisting of three or more Judges of the Supreme Court, and in proper cases, to the High Court of Australia or the Privy Council. A Judge of the Supreme Court sitting in Sydney or at circuit towns may act as a Court of Gaol Delivery, to hear and determine the cases of untried prisoners upon returns of such prisoners supplied by the gaolers of the State under rules of the Court.

Courts of Quarter Sessions.

These courts are held at times and places appointed by the Governor-in-Council, in districts which coincide with those of District Courts. Forty-seven places were appointed in 1949, courts being held usually prior to District Court sittings, from two to four times a year in country centres, but eleven times in Sydney, and six times in Parramatta.

In addition to exercising their original jurisdiction, the courts hear appeals from Courts of Petty Sessions and certain appeals from other

courts, *e.g.*, Licensing Courts. Appeals from Quarter Sessions or sittings of the Supreme Court by persons convicted on indictment are heard by the Court of Criminal Appeal.

Cases before Higher Criminal Courts.

The following table relates to the number of distinct persons tried before Courts of Quarter Sessions, sittings of the Supreme Court at circuit towns and the Central Criminal Court, and it shows the number of convictions in each of the classes of more serious offences. Where two or more charges were preferred against the same person, account has been taken only of the principal charge.

Table 952.—Higher Criminal Courts—Persons Tried and Convictions.

Year ended 30th June.	Distinct Persons Tried.	Not Guilty.	Convictions—Class of Offence.					
			Against Person.	Against Property.	Against Currency, and Forgery.	Other Offences.	Total Persons Convicted.	
							Number.	Per 10,000 of Population.
1931	1,171	508	170	977	36	25	1,208	4.75
1939	1,173	369	188	577	20	10	804	2.94
1945	1,347	297	253	772	6	19	1,050	3.62
1946	1,474	296	290	864	5	19	1,178	4.01
1947	1,812	416	351	1,008	16	21	1,396	4.71
1948	1,710	413	329	930	12	26	1,297	4.31
1949	1,756	387	380	943	18	28	1,369	4.47
1950	1,775	423	347	971	8	26	1,352	4.26
Males	1,702	406	326	940	8	22	1,296	4.09
Females	73	17	21	31	...	4	56	0.17

Trials of accused persons in higher criminal courts take place on indictment by the Attorney-General, usually after magisterial inquiry into the sufficiency of evidence for such trials, and the question of guilt is decided by a jury of laymen. Nevertheless, only about 77 per cent. of the persons tried during the five years ended June, 1950, were convicted; in the case of offences against the person, the proportion was approximately 64 per cent.

Of the persons convicted during the year ended 30th June, 1950, males numbered 1,296 and females 56. The total number of convictions in 1949-50 was 68 per cent. higher than in 1938-39.

The majority of convictions are for offences against property, the proportion in 1949-50 being 72 per cent.; in the same year, convictions for

offences against the person represented 26 per cent. of the total, and all other offences 2 per cent. Particulars of convictions for specific offences are shown in the following table:—

Table 953.—Higher Criminal Courts—Convictions for Certain Specific Offences.

Offences.	Number of Offenders Convicted.					
	1938-39.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.
Murder	6	2	5	11	9	5
Attempted Murder and Shooting with Intent ...	4	1	6	3	1	8
Manslaughter	4	15	9	8	15	12
Rape and other Offences against Females ...	50	75	89	80	86	92
Unnatural Offences	28	28	58	64	108	95
Abortion and Attempts to Procure	7	1	5	1	2	2
Bigamy and Offences relating to Marriage ...	19	85	51	53	67	46
Assault	28	35	65	30	34	24
Burglary and Housebreaking	374	556	628	559	560	574
Robbery and Stealing from the Person ...	37	58	61	75	57	55
Stealing Horses, Cattle, Sheep... ..	4	1	3	...	...	6
Embezzlement and Stealing by Servants ...	10	4	13	19	20	35
Larceny and Receiving	90	177	234	202	210	195
Unlawfully using Vehicles or Animals ...	5	12	15	8	13	15
Fraud and False Pretences	39	23	34	52	62	73
Arson	6	10	1	2	3	5
Forgery, Uttering Forged Documents ...	19	5	16	12	18	8
Conspiracy	7	4	9	4	4	3
Perjury and Subornation	1	5	1	9	4	3
All other Offences	68	81	93	105	96	96
Total Persons Convicted	804	1,178	1,390	1,297	1,369	1,352

The major offences against property are burglary and housebreaking, and larceny and receiving; in 1949-50, convictions for these crimes comprised 79 per cent. of all convictions for offences against property. In the case of offences against the person, offences against females and unnatural offences are the most numerous, representing 54 per cent. of the total in 1949-50. Convictions for murder, attempted murder and manslaughter numbered 25 in 1949-50, as compared with 14 in 1938-39.

Usually, between 60 and 70 per cent. of the persons convicted in the higher criminal courts are less than 30 years of age. In 1949-50, of the total persons convicted 18 per cent. were under 20 years of age, 27 per cent. between 20 and 25 years, 19 per cent. between 25 and 30 years, and 36 per cent. were aged 30 years or more. Particulars of the ages of persons convicted in 1938-39 and the last five years are shown in the next table:—

Table 954.—Higher Criminal Courts—Ages of Persons Convicted.

Year ended 30th June.	Distinct Persons Convicted—Age Groups (years).									
	Under 20.	20-24.	25-29.	30-34.	35-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60 and over.	Not Stated.	Total.
1939	158	201	150	109	56	73	39	18	...	804
1946	215	322	219	138	81	103	38	14	48	1,178
1947	297	393	228	161	134	118	41	24	...	1,396
1948	190	348	290	153	122	119	51	24	...	1,297
1949	206	366	269	164	118	159	59	28	...	1,369
1950	239	357	252	165	115	142	60	22	...	1,352
Males	229	347	243	160	104	135	58	20	...	1,296
Females	10	10	9	5	11	7	2	2	...	56

DISTRICT COURTS.

District Courts have been in existence in New South Wales since 1858 as intermediaries between the Small Debts Courts and the Supreme Court. They are presided over by judges with special legal training, whose jurisdiction is defined in the District Courts Act, 1912-1949. Sittings are held at places and times appointed by the Governor-in-Council. The courts sit at intervals during ten months of the year in Sydney, and two or more times per year in important country towns. A registrar and other officers are attached to each court. At the close of 1950 there were 70 district courts and 13 district court judges.

Ordinarily, cases are heard by a judge sitting alone, but a jury may be empanelled by direction of the judge, or upon demand by either plaintiff or defendant, in any case where the amount claimed exceeds £20. The jurisdiction of the Court extends over issues of fact in equity, probate and divorce proceedings remitted by the Supreme Court and over actions at Common Law involving an amount not exceeding £1,000, or £200 where a title of land is involved.

The findings of the District Court are intended to be final, but new trials may be granted and appeals may be made to the Supreme Court in certain cases.

Particulars of suits brought in District Courts in their original jurisdictions during 1939 and the last six years are given in the following table:—

Table 955.—District Courts—Transactions.

Year.	Cases Tried,		Cases Dis-continued or Settled without Hearing.	Judgment for Plaintiff by Default, Confession, or Agreement.	Cases Settled by Arbitration.	Total Suits disposed of.	Total Suits arising during Year.	Cases Pending and in Arrear.
	Verdict for Plaintiff.	Verdict for Defendant (including Nonsuit, etc.).						
1939	840	246	4,058	6,890	1	12,035	12,481	4,591
1945	394	96	1,795	1,296	8	3,589	3,455	1,078
1946	501	171	2,099	1,653	3	4,427	5,151	1,802
1947	817	171	3,037	2,551	2	6,578	7,337	2,561
1948	871	199	2,903	2,946	2	6,921	6,031	1,671
1949	1,076	240	3,979	3,558	1	8,854	9,112	1,929
1950	1,045	232	3,946	5,085	13	10,321	10,839	2,447

The number of suits disposed of declined from 12,035 in 1939 to 3,589 in 1945, but rose to 10,321 in 1950. Of the cases tried during 1950, 189 were tried by jury and 1,088 without a jury.

In addition to the suits covered by the foregoing table, a considerable amount of work under various Acts is done in the District Courts.

LAND AND VALUATION COURT.

The Land Court of Appeal, established originally in 1889, was reconstituted at the close of 1921, as the Land and Valuation Court. This court is presided over by a judge, who is also a Judge of the Supreme Court; he may sit as an open court at such places as he determines, and, in certain circumstances, with two assessors in an advisory capacity. The procedure

of the court is governed by rules made by the Judge, who also exercises powers over witnesses and the production of evidence similar to those of a Judge in the Supreme Court. On questions of fact the decisions of the Judge are final, but appeal may be made to the Supreme Court against his decision on points of law.

The Court exercises original jurisdiction in: (a) claims for compensation arising out of resumption by public authorities or for damages caused by the execution of authorised works; (b) registration of land agents and their charges; and (c) determination of certain rentals under the Landlord and Tenant Act. The Court has appellate jurisdiction in respect of (a) appeals from the decisions of the local land boards under the Crown Lands Acts, Pastures Protection Acts, Irrigation Acts and kindred Acts; (b) valuations by the Valuer-General; (c) valuations by rating authorities, including the City Council, where the valuation exceeds £5,000; (d) claims for compensation in respect of delicensed premises; (e) claims for compensation under the Mines Subsidence Act; (f) appeals under the Reclamation Act and the Transport Act; and (g) appeals under the Rivers and Foreshores Improvement Act.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION COMMISSION.

A special and exclusive jurisdiction has been conferred on the Workers' Compensation Commission of New South Wales to examine into and determine questions arising under the Workers' Compensation Act, for which purpose it has certain of the powers of a Royal Commission. The Commission is a body corporate and consists of a chairman and three other members appointed from barristers of more than five years' standing. All have the same status, salary, pension rights and tenure of office as District Court judges. Each judge sits alone and exercises the jurisdiction, powers and authorities of the Commission. The sittings are arranged by the chairman, who is also the permanent head of the staff of the Commission. Under certain conditions, an acting judge may be appointed.

The chairman of the Commission is also chairman of the Insurance Premiums Committee, which fixes workers' compensation insurance premium rates; and administers the workers' compensation Loss Ratio Scheme; it also levies and collects contributions from insurers and self-insurers for purposes of the Silicosis Compensation Fund.

The Commission may appoint qualified medical practitioners to be medical referees, and may obtain medical reports from a referee or a medical board consisting of two or more referees.

The determinations of the Commission on matters of fact are final and may not be challenged in any court. Appeal by way of a case stated on questions of law lies to the Supreme Court, and from the Supreme Court to the High Court of Australia and the Privy Council. The Commission is required to furnish workers and employers with information as to their rights and liabilities under the Workers' Compensation Act, and to endeavour to bring parties to agreement and to avoid litigation. This work is carried out by its Conciliation and Information Bureau under the supervision of the Commission's Registrar as Conciliator. No charge is made for these services. In practice, 98 per cent. of claims for compensation are settled by agreement, those contested before the Commission laying down the principles on which the majority of such settlements are based.

The cost of the Commission's administration is borne by a fund for which contributions are levied by the Commission, under statutory authority, on insurers who undertake the liability to pay compensation, and on self-insurers.

Further particulars relating to compensation are given in the chapter "Employment."

COURTS OF MARINE INQUIRY.

Cases of shipwreck or casualty to British vessels, or the detention of any ships alleged to be unseaworthy, and charges of misconduct against officers of British vessels arising on or near the coast of New South Wales, or on any ship registered at or proceeding to any port therein, are heard by one or more authorised Judges of the District Court or Stipendiary Magistrates sitting with two or more assessors as a Court of Marine Inquiry. Provision is made in the Navigation Act, 1901-49, for appeal from a Court of Marine Inquiry to the Supreme Court.

The proceedings of the Court are governed by the Navigation Acts of the State and Commonwealth.

STATE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNALS.

Since its inauguration in 1901, the State system of industrial arbitration has undergone fundamental changes from time to time, and the present basis is the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940-50.

The Industrial Commission of New South Wales, the chief industrial tribunal, is comprised of six members, one of whom is President. Members have the same status and rights as a puisne judge of the Supreme Court, and must be drawn from judges of the Supreme Court, District Court judges, or practising barristers or solicitors of not less than five and seven years' standing, respectively. The Commission may divide and sit simultaneously as two full courts of the Commission. At its sittings three members must be present, and matters are resolved by majority decision. Where particular matters are delegated to a single member, appeal from his findings lies to the Commission.

It is the function of the Commission, on reference or application, to make awards fixing rates of pay and working conditions, determine the standard hours to be worked in industries within its jurisdiction, and determine any widely defined "industrial matter." It has authority to adjudicate in cases of illegal strikes, lockouts or unlawful dismissals, and may summon persons to a compulsory conference, and hear appeals from determinations of subsidiary tribunals.

The Commission has power to conduct investigations regarding the prices of commodities and services and the rents of dwellings, but during the war (1939-45) these functions were undertaken by Commonwealth authorities, and currently they are discharged under the State Prices Regulations and Landlord and Tenant Acts (see the chapter, "Food and Prices").

Conciliation Commissioners, up to five in number, inclusive of the Apprenticeship Commissioner, are appointed for a period of seven years under the Act, as amended in 1943. These act as the Chairman of Conciliation Committees established for various industries on the recommendation of the Industrial Commission. A Committee has power to inquire into industrial matters in its particular industry, and on reference or application, to make orders or awards prescribing rates of wages and

other conditions of employment. Where an industrial dispute has occurred or is impending, a Conciliation Commissioner may summon the parties to a compulsory conference.

Apprenticeship Councils have power to regulate wages, hours and conditions of apprenticeship in an industry, and comprise the Apprenticeship Commissioner and the members of the Conciliation Committee for each particular industry.

Industrial magistrates exercise jurisdiction in cases arising out of non-compliance with awards and statutes governing working conditions of employees. Their powers are cognate with those of stipendiary magistrates.

Further information regarding these tribunals and the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration is published in the chapter relating to "Industrial Arbitration."

LOWER COURTS OF CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Courts of Petty Sessions (Small Debts Courts).

A limited civil jurisdiction is conferred by the Small Debts Recovery Act, 1912-1933, on magistrates and justices sitting as Small Debts Courts to determine, in a summary way according to equity and good conscience, actions for the recovery of debt or damages. The jurisdiction of these courts is limited to cases involving not more than £50. A stipendiary magistrate may exercise the full jurisdiction of the court, two justices of the peace may hear cases involving amounts up to £30 and one justice up to £5. In cases of unliquidated demands the jurisdiction of two justices extends only to cases involving £10, or, by consent of the parties, up to £30, but the courts may not deal with matters involving titles to freehold or future rights.

In general, a decision of the court is subject to review only when it exceeds its jurisdiction or violates natural justice.

The principal officers of the court are a registrar, who acts as clerk to the bench and may enter judgment in cases of default of defence or where claims are admitted and agreed upon, and such bailiffs as are appointed from time to time for the service and execution of process.

Particulars of the transactions of Small Debts Courts during 1939 and the last six years are shown below:—

Table 956.—Small Debts Courts—Transactions.

Year.	Plaints Entered.	Verdicts for Plaintiff.		Executions Issued.	Garnishee Orders Issued.
		Number.	Amount.		
			£		
1939	78,970	45,300	426,429	10,664	13,544
1944	19,635	10,244	103,862	2,421	3,401
1945	18,064	8,825	99,049	1,945	2,660
1946	20,245	9,832	110,321	2,136	2,432
1947	24,397	10,822	135,243	2,906	2,596
1948	26,579	11,246	146,525	3,695	2,130
1949	31,362	11,924	163,810	4,263	2,191

In garnishee cases, the Court may order that all debts due by a garnishee to the defendant may be attached to meet a judgment debt, and by a subsequent order, may direct the garnishee to pay so much of the amount owing as will satisfy the judgment debt. Garnishee orders in respect of wages or salary may be made only for the excess over £3 per week. The garnishee cases numbered 2,191 in 1949, as compared with 13,544 in 1939.

The number of plaintiffs entered declined steeply during the war years, but rose rapidly after 1946 to 31,362 in 1949.

Licensing Courts.

Under the Liquor Act, 1912 (as amended), three persons, each of whom is a stipendiary magistrate, are appointed licensing magistrates. They constitute the Licensing Courts for all licensing districts of the State, and also sit as stipendiary magistrates in the Metropolitan District to deal with offences arising under the Act.

The licensing magistrates are empowered, with the approval of the Minister, to delegate their jurisdiction either generally or in any special matter to stipendiary magistrates. Under a general delegation, applications for renewals, transfers, booth licenses and other minor matters outside the Metropolitan Licensing District are dealt with by stipendiary magistrates.

The Licensing Court sits as an open court, and appeals from its decisions lie to a Court of Quarter Sessions, except in certain matters such as applications for the grant or removal of licenses, where appeal, other than by way of prohibition or special case, lies only to the Full Bench of licensing magistrates.

The three licensing magistrates also constitute the Licenses Reduction Board, which was established to reduce publicans' and Australian wine licenses.

Provision for reconstitution of the Licensing Courts and the Board on a date to be proclaimed has been made by the Liquor Amendment Act of 1946 (see page 962). This provision had not been proclaimed up to 31st December, 1950.

Particulars relating to the operations of the Licensing Courts and the Licenses Reduction Board are shown on page 961.

Wardens' Courts (Mining).

By virtue of the Mining Act, 1906-1946, mining wardens may hold courts to determine disputes within their districts as to the possession of mining lands, or claims under mining contracts. In general their procedure is summary and their decisions final, but appeal lies in certain cases to a District Court sitting as a Mining Appeal Court or, on points of law, by way of stating a case to the Supreme Court.

Land Boards.

Local Land Boards, each consisting of a salaried chairman, usually possessing legal and administrative experience, and two other members (paid by fees) possessing local knowledge, were first appointed under the Crown Lands Act of 1884. These boards sit as open courts and follow procedure similar to that of Courts of Petty Sessions. Their functions are to determine questions under the Crown Lands Acts and other matters

referred by the Minister. Sittings are held as required at appointed places in each of twelve Land Board Districts in the Eastern and Central Divisions of the State. There are also special Land Boards for the Yanco, Mirrool and Coomealla Irrigation Areas, having the powers and duties of a Local Land Board.

There are Land Boards in the administrative districts of the western division as in other territorial divisions. The members are the Western Lands Commissioner, one of the two Assistant Commissioners and a local representative (paid by fees). Two members constitute a quorum, except in the consideration of matters referred by the Minister for inquiry or recommendation, and of applications for leases of land made available for settlement by way of original or additional holdings, when all three members sit.

Fair Rents Courts.

The State Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act, 1948, which commenced on 16th August, 1948, replaced Commonwealth regulations on the determination of rents and the State Fair Rents Act, 1939, which was repealed from 16th August, 1948.

Under the Act, rents of certain types of premises are determined by Fair Rents Boards, each constituted by a stipendiary magistrate; rents of shared accommodation in the County of Cumberland are determined by the Rent Controller. For the recovery of possession of premises from a lessee, a Court of Petty Sessions, constituted by a stipendiary magistrate, is the only competent court.

Details regarding the regulation of rents in New South Wales are published on page 306.

LOWER COURTS OF CRIMINAL AND QUASI-CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

Courts of Petty Sessions.

These courts are held daily in large centres and periodically in small centres. Though known as courts of inferior jurisdiction, they are concerned with criminal, quasi-criminal and civil issues arising from Commonwealth and State legislation.

The criminal jurisdiction arises mainly under the State Crimes Act, the Commonwealth Crimes Act, the Vagrancy Act, the Police Offences Act, and, during the war period, the Commonwealth National Security or other regulations, which describe the nature of the offences, penalties and procedure, and prescribe the number of justices or magistrates for the trial of various offences.

In the quasi-criminal and civil jurisdiction, issues arise in tort and contract under the Small Debts Recovery Act (see page 1121), and under Commonwealth and State legislation with respect to moratorium orders, hire-purchase agreements, money-lending transactions, detention of property, taxation laws, rights of landlords and tenants, inebriates, lunacy, marriage, husbands and wives, and masters and servants.

Courts of Petty Sessions were appointed tribunals in respect of matters arising under the National Security Act or the Defence (Transitional Provisions) Act and regulations thereunder.

Procedure generally is governed by the Justices Act, 1902-1947. Cases are heard in Sydney and in nine other centres by a stipendiary magistrate;

in other districts by a magistrate or justices of the peace, unless the magistrate has exclusive jurisdiction.

The criminal jurisdiction is concerned with offences punishable summarily; it includes most offences against good order and breaches of regulations and certain indictable offences which may be determined summarily with the consent of the defendant. Other offences, originally indictable, may be determined summarily without the consent of the defendant, as provided by the State Crimes Act, where the amount of the money or the value of the property in respect of which the offence is charged does not exceed ten pounds, or under the Commonwealth Crimes Act, where the offence relates to property the value of which does not exceed fifty pounds. In other indictable cases, a magisterial inquiry is held, and the accused is committed for trial to a higher court when a *prima facie* case is established.

Reference to the right of appeal to Quarter Sessions is made on page 1115.

Children's Courts.

Children's courts, established in 1905, exercise jurisdiction under the Child Welfare Act, 1939-41, which was brought into operation on 1st December, 1939. Each court consists of a special magistrate with jurisdiction within a proclaimed area. Elsewhere the jurisdiction of a court may be exercised by a special magistrate or two justices of the peace. Where practicable, children's courts are not held in ordinary court rooms, and at any hearing or trial, persons not directly interested are excluded. By these means children are protected against the adverse influences which they would encounter in the ordinary courts.

The magistrates exercise all the powers of a Court of Petty Sessions in respect of children under 16 years of age and young persons under 18 years of age, and in respect of offences committed by or against them, to the exclusion of the ordinary courts of law. Jurisdiction is also exercised in respect of neglected and uncontrollable children.

The functions of the Court are reformatory, not punitive; it is endowed with extensive powers, such as committal of children to institutions, to the care of persons other than the parents or to the care of the Minister for Education to be dealt with as wards, etc.

Children's courts deal with proceedings for the maintenance of illegitimate children under the Child Welfare Act and complaints for maintenance of wife and children under the Deserted Wives and Children Act. They act reciprocally with other States of the Commonwealth under the Interstate Destitute Persons Relief Act, and with other British Dominions under the Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Act, in the making and enforcement of orders for maintenance when one of the parties is resident outside New South Wales. The Courts also deal with disputed questions of custody under the Infants' Custody and Settlements Act, 1899-1934.

Appeal from its decision lies in proper cases to the Supreme Court, Quarter Sessions or, in certain circumstances, to a District Court.

Statistics compiled by the Child Welfare Department in respect of the two principal children's courts in Sydney show the number of children under 18 years of age dealt with annually. Where a juvenile was charged with more than one offence, generally only the principal offence has been counted. The number of children appearing before these courts has

steadily decreased in the last eight years; in 1949-50 it was 48 per cent. less than in 1942-43. Particulars since 1942-43 are shown in the following table:—

Table 957.—Children's Courts, Sydney—Cases Dealt With.

Year ended 30th June.	Number of Juveniles.			Year ended 30th June.	Number of Javeuiles.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Persons.		Boys.	Girls.	Persons.
1943	3,564	723	4,287	1947	2,087	526	2,613
1944	3,309	750	4,059	1948	1,864	508	2,462
1945	2,712	728	3,440	1949	1,853	511	2,364
1946	2,243	614	2,857	1950	1,770	481	2,251

A dissection of the number of juveniles in these cases according to the nature of the offence and action taken is shown in the next table. Many children were charged with offences under the Child Welfare Act. A negligible proportion of children is sentenced to gaol terms. Where detention is ordered, they are generally committed to an institution controlled by the Child Welfare Department.

Table 958.—Children's Courts, Sydney—Offences and Action Taken.

Particulars.	Number of Juveniles.					
	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.
OFFENCE.						
Criminal—						
Stealing and Breaking and Entering ...	970	874	733	649	713	717
Other Criminal Offences ...	407	375	367	305	288	225
Child Welfare Act—						
Uncontrollable Child ...	297	270	223	226	215	125
Absconding from Proper Custody ...	235	213	240	216	138	106
Other Offences under Child Welfare Act ...	689	456	399	502	510	453
Tram, Train and Traffic Offences ...	553	452	537	429	411	567
Truancy under Public Instruction Act ...	289	217	114	135	89	58
Total Cases ...	3,440	2,857	2,613	2,462	2,364	2,251
ACTION TAKEN.						
Imprisoned ...	46	59	54	21	6	3
Fined ...	510	436	454	335	319	489
Bound over ...	44	35	31	40	40	35
Committed for Trial ...	38	39	44	26	10	8
Committed to Institution of Child Welfare Department ...	540	409	353	367	306	343
Committed to Institution of Child Welfare Department—Order Suspended ...	112	120	66	78	52	80
Returned to Former Custody ...	98	107	109	62	35	40
Isolated Detention within Institution ...	72	33	45	56	23	12
Committed to Care of Approved Person ...	232	191	144	128	108	92
Committed to Care of Minister ...	155	141	131	121	108	101
Released on Probation ...	688	593	728	782	964	849
Admonished, Discharged, etc. ...	871	644	428	412	288	182
Variation of Order ...	34	50	26	34	15	8
Total Cases ...	3,440	2,857	2,613	2,462	2,364	2,251

Of the juveniles dealt with in 1949-50, 42 per cent. were charged with criminal offences, 30 per cent. with offences under the Child Welfare Act, and 28 per cent. with truancy and transport offences. The number of

juveniles charged with criminal offences, mainly stealing and breaking and entering, declined from 1,389 in 1943-44 to 942 in 1949-50. There were only 58 cases of truancy in 1949-50, as compared with 289 in 1944-45.

Most of the juveniles dealt with are released on probation, fined, or committed to institutions of the Child Welfare Department; in 1949-50 the proportions were 38 per cent., 22 per cent., and 15 per cent., respectively. In 1949-50 only three juveniles were sentenced to imprisonment by the Sydney courts, as compared with 46 in 1944-45.

Separate statistics of the proceedings of Children's Courts in districts other than Sydney are not available, as they are included with those of ordinary Courts of Petty Sessions.

Training schools for delinquent children are conducted by the Child Welfare Department (see page 949). Particulars of juveniles admitted to and discharged from the principal institutions are shown in the following table:—

Table 959.—Principal Institutions for Delinquents—Children Admitted and Discharged.

Year ended 30th June.	Juveniles Admitted—Age in Years.					Juveniles Discharged—Period of Detention.				
	Under 12	12 to 15.	15 and over.	Not Stated.	Total.	Under 6 months.	6 to 12 months.	1 to 2 years.	2 years and over.	Total.
1939 ...	57	197	249	8	511	86	123	192	33	434
1944 ...	60	226	387	9	672	197	302	142	22	663
1945 ...	33	172	412	2	619	152	292	124	22	590
1946 ...	36	195	256	...	487	131	243	120	46	540
1947 ...	35	175	262	...	472	73	191	166	36	466
1948 ...	36	164	216	1	417	45	170	169	11	404
1949 ...	47	159	260	...	466	30	188	150	31	399
1950 ...	60	182	258	1	501	22	171	191	49	433
Boys	60	160	186	1	407	15	143	150	41	349
Girls	...	22	72	...	94	7	28	41	8	84

Of the juveniles admitted in 1949-50, 12 per cent. were under 12 years of age, 36 per cent. between 12 and 15 years, and 52 per cent. 15 years or over. Of those discharged in the same year, 5 per cent. had been detained for less than six months, 39 per cent. for 6-12 months, and 56 per cent. for longer periods. Girls comprised 19 per cent. of the juveniles admitted and 19 per cent. of those discharged.

The following table shows the number of juveniles released on probation from Children's Courts and institutions for delinquents in 1938-39 and the last six years:—

Table 960.—Children's Courts and Institutions for Delinquents—Juveniles Released on Probation.

Year ended 30th June.	Metropolitan and Country Courts.			Institutions for Delinquents.			Total Released on Probation.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Juven- iles.	Boys.	Girls.	Juven- iles.	Boys.	Girls.	Juven- iles.
1939 ...	1,141	146	1,287	203	36	239	1,344	182	1,526
1945 ...	1,340	258	1,598	385	73	458	1,725	331	2,056
1946 ...	1,129	246	1,375	389	42	431	1,518	288	1,806
1947 ...	1,194	232	1,426	260	39	299	1,454	271	1,725
1948 ...	1,197	302	1,499	309	54	363	1,506	356	1,862
1949 ...	1,399	334	1,733	253	38	291	1,652	372	2,024
1950 ...	1,371	307	1,678	265	46	311	1,636	353	1,989

Of 1,678 juveniles released on probation from metropolitan and country children's courts in 1949-50, 68 were under eight years of age, 209 from eight to twelve years, 641 from twelve to fifteen years, and 760 were 15 years of age or over. Of the total, 15 had been detained for less than six months, 298 from six to twelve months, 973 from one to two years, and 388 for two years or over; in four cases particulars of the period of detention were not available.

Cases before Magistrates' Courts.

Particulars of the number of offences charged and convictions obtained in Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts are shown below:—

Table 961.—Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts—Charges and Convictions.

Year.	Cases Withdrawn or Discharged.	Convictions and Penalty.				Cases Committed to Higher Courts.	Total Offences Charged.
		Fined.	Imprisoned.	Other. *	Total Convictions.		
1939 ...	16,207	97,739	4,623	23,991	126,353	2,288	144,848
1940 ...	15,319	100,335	4,158	27,398	131,891	2,211	149,421
1941 ...	12,018	86,563	3,771	29,401	119,735	1,717	133,470
1942 ...	11,792	103,058	5,066	32,466	140,620	2,119	154,531
1943 ...	14,326	75,598	5,311	37,457	118,366	2,811	135,503
1944 ...	12,862	69,229	4,406	37,373	111,008	2,631	126,501
1945 ...	12,036	75,196	5,072	45,714	125,982	3,061	141,079
1946 ...	12,637	89,087	5,662	62,359	157,108	3,566	173,311
1947 ...	12,215	93,609	4,669	67,194	165,472	3,148	180,835
1948 ...	11,976	100,928	4,549	77,890	183,367	3,113	198,456
1949 ...	12,086	112,365	4,351	73,239	189,955	3,776	205,317
1950 ...	11,762	119,448	4,925	75,246	199,619	3,513	214,894
Males	10,467	112,732	4,541	71,076	188,349	3,390	202,206
Females	1,295	6,716	384	4,170	11,270	123	12,688

* Mainly forfeiture of bail by persons charged with drunkenness.

Except where otherwise stated, the foregoing figures represent the total number of offences charged, and where multiple charges are preferred at the same time, separate account is taken of each. The figures should not be used for the purpose of comparison with other States or countries, unless the same rules are observed in tabulating the statistics of crime. It is not possible to determine the number of distinct persons charged in each year, as particulars obtained from persons accused of minor offences, particularly vagrants, do not form a reliable basis for identification.

Since 1916, persons arrested for drunkenness have been allowed to forfeit a deposit (nominally bail) in lieu of appearing in court. The majority of the cases of drunkenness are dealt with in this manner and they are included in the statistics as convictions, as well as those cases where the offender is admonished and set free without penalty.

Since 1945 there has been a steady increase in the number of offences charged, the number in 1950 being 52 per cent. higher than in 1945. In 1950 offences by females represented 6 per cent. of the total.

Only a small proportion of the offences for which summary convictions are effected are really criminal offences, that is, offences against persons or property. The penalty in most cases is a fine; in 1950 sentence of imprisonment was imposed in 4,925 cases or 2.5 per cent. of total convictions.

The following table shows a classification of the offences for which summary convictions were recorded, and the rate per 1,000 of mean population:—

Table 962.—Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts—Convictions.

Year.	Against the Person.	Against Property.	Against Good Order.		Transport and Traffic.	Other Offences (Mainly Administrative)	Total Summary Convictions.
			Drunkenness.	Other.			

NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS.

1939	1,667	10,968	32,405	14,288	42,181	24,844	126,353
1940	1,684	11,385	34,575	14,712	47,001	22,534	131,891
1941	1,639	10,019	34,637	13,929	39,453	20,058	119,735
1942	1,914	12,426	34,870	17,748	35,998	37,664	140,620
1943	2,065	13,420	34,906	15,869	25,369	26,737	118,366
1944	2,315	12,652	34,562	15,196	20,325	25,958	111,008
1945	2,387	13,329	43,561	19,650	22,542	24,513	125,982
1946	2,815	11,939	62,120	25,370	29,200	25,664	157,108
1947	2,668	11,731	67,324	22,683	36,128	24,938	165,472
1948	2,777	10,427	82,625	22,931	43,205	21,352	183,367
1949	2,551	10,327	78,206	22,278	52,732	23,861	189,955
1950	2,779	11,250	78,477	23,771	60,879	22,463	199,619

NUMBER PER 1,000 OF MEAN POPULATION.

1939	0.61	3.99	11.73	5.19	15.34	9.03	45.94
1940	0.61	4.10	12.44	5.29	16.92	8.11	47.47
1941	0.59	3.58	12.36	4.97	14.09	7.16	42.75
1942	0.68	4.39	12.31	6.27	12.71	13.30	49.66
1943	0.72	4.70	12.22	5.55	8.88	9.35	41.42
1944	0.81	4.38	11.97	5.27	7.04	8.99	38.46
1945	0.82	4.57	14.93	6.73	7.73	8.40	43.18
1946	0.96	4.05	21.09	8.61	9.91	8.71	53.33
1947	0.89	3.93	22.55	7.60	12.10	8.36	55.43
1948	0.92	3.44	27.27	7.59	14.26	7.05	60.53
1949	0.83	3.32	25.11	7.15	16.93	7.66	61.00
1950	0.86	3.49	24.33	7.37	18.88	6.97	61.00

Convictions classified under the heading "other offences," consist mainly of breaches of administrative law, *e.g.*, local government and suppression of gambling. A large proportion are minor breaches or are committed through inadvertence or in ignorance of the law, and are met with the infliction of a fine. As local and other administrative activities extend, such offences become more numerous. The number reached a peak in 1942, when many cases related to breaches of wartime regulations. There was a marked decline in 1943 and a further gradual decline in 1948, followed by a slight increase in 1949.

Particulars of convictions and imprisonments for specific offences are shown in the next table:—

Table 963.—Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts—Principal Offences and Number of Convictions.

Type of Offence.	Summary Convictions.				Number Imprisoned.			
	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.
Against the Person—								
Offences against Females	955	960	920	1,069	62	60	78	87
Attempted Suicide ...	54	75	80	81	15	14	9	17
Common Assault ...	1,517	1,630	1,467	1,521	126	131	142	112
Other	142	112	78	108	12	14	4	13
Total, Against the Person	2,668	2,777	2,551	2,779	215	219	233	229
Against Property—								
Housebreaking ...	1,505	893	755	914	145	116	139	140
Larceny and Receiving ...	7,999	7,463	7,465	7,874	1,976	1,796	1,774	1,946
Fraud and False Pretences ...	490	475	467	514	207	222	200	204
Malicious Damage ...	857	767	773	897	30	18	13	21
Other	880	820	867	1,051	189	247	253	319
Total, Against Property	11,731	10,427	10,327	11,250	2,547	2,399	2,379	2,630
Against Good Order—								
Drunkenness ...	67,324	82,625	78,206	78,477	43	183	101	112
Other	22,683	22,081	22,278	23,771	1,363	1,320	1,308	1,580
Forgery, etc. ...	227	104	105	112	64	86	45	27
Transport and Traffic Offences ...	80,128	43,205	52,732	60,879	...	3	4	8
All Other Offences ...	24,711	21,248	23,750	22,351	437	389	281	339
Grand Total ...	165,472	183,367	180,955	190,619	4,609	4,549	4,351	4,925

Most of the convictions for offences against the person are for offences against females and common assault; these comprised 93 per cent. of the total in 1950. Larceny and receiving usually constitute about 70 per cent. of offences against property.

More than half the imprisonments on conviction are for offences against the person or against property. Most of those imprisoned for offences against good order were convicted of vagrancy.

Coroners' Courts.

The office of Coroner was established in New South Wales by letters patent dated 1787, and is regulated by the Coroners Act, 1912, which consolidated previous laws.

Every stipendiary magistrate has the powers and duties of a coroner in all parts of the State, the Metropolitan Police District being under the jurisdiction of the City Coroner. In districts not readily accessible to magistrates, a local resident, usually a justice of the peace, is appointed coroner.

At the Coroner's discretion, inquiries are held into the causes of violent or unnatural deaths, of deaths in gaols or in mines and into the origin of fires causing damage or destruction to property. The Coroner may order any medical practitioner to attend at the inquest and may direct him to hold a post-mortem examination. On the evidence submitted, the Coroner is empowered to commit for trial persons adjudged guilty of manslaughter, murder or arson, and in such cases may grant bail.

In certain cases a jury of six persons may be empanelled to find as to the facts of the case, and on their verdict against any person he may be committed for trial. An inquest is held into the cause of every death occurring among prisoners in gaols and lock-ups; in such cases a jury of six is empanelled. Persons apprehended by the police subsequent to the decisions of coroners are charged in the Courts of Petty Sessions.

During 1949, 16 persons were committed for trial by coroners on charges of murder, 34 for manslaughter and 5 for arson.

The coroners held inquiries into the origin of 17 fires in 1949 and found that 8 fires were accidental, 5 were caused wilfully, and in 4 cases the evidence was insufficient to indicate the origin.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Generally speaking, appellate jurisdiction is exercised, in cases where appeals are authorised by statute, by Courts of Quarter Sessions from Magistrates' Courts, by the Supreme Court from District Courts and Magistrates' Courts, by the High Court of Australia from the Supreme Court, and (in certain cases) by the Privy Council from either of the two last-named courts. Appeal on points of law (usually by stating a case) may be made to the Supreme Court from special courts, *e.g.*, Industrial Commission and Workers' Compensation Commission.

There is a Court of Criminal Appeal, presided over by Judges of the Supreme Court.

Appeals to Quarter Sessions.

The right of appeal from Courts of Petty Sessions to Courts of Quarter Sessions lies against all convictions or orders by magistrates, excepting adjudication to imprisonment for failure to comply with an order for the payment of money, for the finding of sureties for entering into a recognizance, or for giving security. The Appeal Court rehears the cases, and decides questions of fact as well as of law.

Appeals to the Supreme Court.

Three or more Judges of the Supreme Court may sit in its various civil jurisdictions to hear appeals from District Courts or from decisions of justices in chambers, and to consider motions for new trials and kindred matters, or to hear appeals from orders and decrees made by one justice in the various jurisdictions of the court. One judge may sit in chambers to hear applications for writs of mandamus or prohibition, and to determine special cases stated by magistrates.

Court of Criminal Appeal.

The Court of Criminal Appeal was established by the Criminal Appeal Act of 1912, which prescribes that the Supreme Court shall be the Court of Criminal Appeal, constituted by three or more Judges of the Supreme

Court as the Chief Justice may direct. Any person convicted on indictment may appeal to the Court against his conviction (1) on any ground which involves a question of law alone, or (2) with the leave of the Court, or upon the certificate of the judge of the court of trial, on any ground which involves a question of fact alone, or of mixed law and fact or any other ground which appears to the Court to be sufficient. With the leave of the Court, a convicted person may also appeal against the sentence passed on conviction. In such appeal, the Court may quash the sentence and substitute another either more or less severe. The Attorney-General may appeal to the Court against a sentence pronounced by the Supreme Court or any Court of Quarter Sessions.

In addition to determining appeals in ordinary cases, the Court has power, in special cases, to record a verdict and pass a sentence in substitution for the verdict and sentence of the court of trial. It may grant a new trial, either on its own motion or on application of the appellant.

Appeals to the High Court of Australia.

Appeal to the High Court of Australia from judgments of the Supreme Court of New South Wales may be made in respect of any case by permission of the High Court, and as of right in cases involving a matter valued at £300 or more, or involving the status of any person under laws relating to aliens, marriage, divorce or bankruptcy, provided that appeal lay to the Privy Council in such case at the date of establishment of the Commonwealth. Such appeal may be made even if a State law provides that the decision of the Supreme Court is final.

An appeal to the High Court from the Court of Criminal Appeal may be made by special leave of the High Court.

Appeals to the Privy Council.

Appeals from Australian Courts to the Crown-in-Council are heard by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council by virtue of the royal prerogative to review decisions of all Courts of the Commonwealth, which can be limited only by Act of Parliament.

The cases which may be heard on appeal by the Judicial Committee were defined by Order-in-Council in 1909. Appeal may be made as of right from determinations of the Supreme Court involving any property or right to the value of £500 or more, and as of grace from the Supreme or High Court in any matter of substantial importance, including criminal cases in special circumstances. Except where the High Court consents, no appeal may be made to the Privy Council upon any question as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth or States.

COURTS OF COMMONWEALTH JURISDICTION.

By the Commonwealth Judiciary Act, 1903-1947, jurisdiction under Commonwealth laws is vested in the courts of the States within the limits of their several jurisdictions, as to locality, subject-matter, etc. Justices of the Peace, however, are excluded from exercising Commonwealth jurisdiction. Bankruptcy jurisdiction under Commonwealth legislation is conferred on the Supreme Court of New South Wales. A Commonwealth Court of Bankruptcy was constituted in 1928, and consists of one or two Judges appointed by the Governor-General by Commission.

There are two Commonwealth courts which possess certain jurisdiction, exclusive of State courts, viz., the High Court of Australia and the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. An account of the latter court is given in the chapter of this volume entitled "Industrial Arbitration".

The High Court of Australia, established in 1903, consists of a Chief Justice and six justices. Its principal seat is at Melbourne, Victoria, but sittings are held in the various States, and district registrars have been appointed in the capital cities. The jurisdiction of the High Court, which may be exercised in the first instance by one judge, is exclusive of the jurisdiction of the several courts of the States with regard to suits between States or between any State and the Commonwealth, matters arising directly under a treaty or matters in which a writ of mandamus or prohibition is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth or a federal court. The High Court has jurisdiction to hear certain appeals from the decisions of State courts.

BANKRUPTCY.

The State law in Bankruptcy was superseded by the Commonwealth Bankruptcy Act, 1924-1946, on 1st August, 1928.

The Commonwealth has been divided into bankruptcy districts which conform generally with State boundaries. Certain State courts have been vested with Commonwealth jurisdiction for bankruptcy purposes. In addition, a Commonwealth Court of Bankruptcy has been created, and this court exercises jurisdiction in the bankruptcy districts of New South Wales (which includes the Australian Capital Territory) and Victoria.

A Registrar and an Official Receiver for each bankruptcy district and an Inspector-General for the Commonwealth have been appointed.

Any person unable to pay his debts may voluntarily file his petition in the Court of Bankruptcy for the sequestration of his estate, or his creditors may apply for a compulsory sequestration, provided the debts to the petitioning creditors or creditor amount in the aggregate or singly to £50, or the debtor may surrender his estate under Parts XI or XII of the Bankruptcy Act. Provision is made for the postponement and payment by instalments of fees payable by a debtor on filing his own petition for relief against creditors pressing him in case of hardship. Upon the issue of an order for sequestration, the property of the bankrupt vests in the official receiver named in the order, and no creditor, to whom the bankrupt is indebted in respect of any debt provable in bankruptcy, has any remedy against the property or person of the bankrupt except by leave of the Court. After sequestration of his estate, a bankrupt may compound with his creditors or enter into a scheme of arrangement, subject to the approval of the Court.

The Court has power to decide questions of priorities and other questions of law affecting a bankrupt estate. Questions of fact may be tried before a jury.

The Registrar in Bankruptcy has such duties as the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth directs, or as are prescribed, and he exercises powers of an administrative nature, delegated by the Court. He may hear debtors' petitions, make full examination of bankrupts or of persons suspected to be indebted to a bankrupt, and make sequestration orders on debtors' petitions. Stipendiary magistrates are appointed deputy registrars in country districts.

All sequestrated estates are vested in the Official Receiver, who is a permanent officer of the Commonwealth Public Service. His duties have relation to the conduct of a debtor and the realisation and administration of his estate. He acts under the general authority of the Attorney-General and is controlled by the Court.

Persons registered by the Court as qualified to act as trustees may be appointed by resolution of the creditors to be trustees of estates. In cases where a registered trustee under a deed of arrangement or composition, etc. (Parts XI and XII of the Bankruptcy Act) is removed from or vacates his office, the Official Receiver assumes the position and completes the administration of the estate unless the creditors appoint another registered trustee.

Particulars of the operations in New South Wales under the Bankruptcy Act of the Commonwealth are shown in the chapter "Private Finance".

PUBLIC TRUSTEE.

The Public Trustee exercises administrative functions in regard to estates in terms of the Public Trustee Act, 1913-1942. The Public Trustee may act as trustee under a will, or marriage or other settlement; executor of a will; administrator under a will where the executor declines to act, is dead or absent from the State; administrator of intestate estates; and as agent or attorney for any person who authorises him so to act. In general, the Public Trustee takes out probate or letters of administration in the Probate Court in the ordinary way, but he may file an election to administer in that court in certain cases in testacy or intestacy where the gross value of the estate does not exceed £600. He may act as manager, guardian or receiver of the estate of an insane or incapable person, or as guardian or receiver of the estate of an infant. He is a *corporation sole* with perpetual succession and a seal of office, and is subject to the control and orders of the Supreme Court.

Where the net value of an intestate estate does not exceed £200, the Public Trustee may pay the whole amount direct to the widow, and he may supply the share of an infant, not exceeding £500, to the maintenance of the infant. As attorney or agent, he may collect rents or interest on investments, supervise repairs, prepare taxation returns, and pay taxes, etc. Agents of the Public Trustee are appointed in towns throughout the State.

Operations are not conducted for profit; fees and commission are chargeable to provide for working expenses and may be supplemented, if necessary, by transfer from interest earnings on current accounts of estates. The accounts of the Public Trust Office are audited by the Auditor-General.

In addition to functions under the Public Trustee Act, the Public Trustee administers the funds of the Destitute Children's Asylum, the Matraville Soldiers' Settlement and the sale of land under the Local Government Act for the non-payment of rates. The Public Trustee has also the responsibility of administering the National Relief Fund of New South Wales.

The following is a summary of the transactions of the Public Trust Office during the last six years. Operations in respect of the National Relief Fund are not included.

Table 964.—Public Trust Office—Transactions.

Year ended 30th June.	Estates received for Administration.	Trust Moneys.		Commission and Fees. *	Office Administration.	Unclaimed Money Paid into Treasury.	Value of Estates in Active Administration.
		Received.	Paid.				
	No.	£	£	£	£	£	£
1945	2,250	1,843,102	1,880,435	80,244	80,244	61,410	7,692,270
1946	2,295	1,824,264	1,934,212	88,420	88,420	5,563	7,912,027
1947	2,479	2,142,999	2,265,284	104,255	104,255	5,694	7,835,269
1948	2,347	2,377,289	2,350,827	118,278	118,278	12,134	7,261,872
1949	2,207	2,257,230	2,295,094	126,972	126,972	6,129	7,375,855
1950	2,463	2,430,574	2,279,526	145,697	145,697	9,580	7,129,258

* Office revenue.

REGISTRATION OF LEGAL DOCUMENTS, ETC.

The Registrar-General in New South Wales registers certain occurrences and transactions of special legal significance as prescribed by Acts of Parliament. Registrations are made of births, deaths and marriages; conveyances, transfers, leases, mortgages and other deeds or instruments evidencing title to land; dealings with land under the Real Property Act; liens on crops and wool, and stock mortgages; companies, business names and bills of sale; and instruments under the Newspapers and Printing and certain other Acts.

The registers and certain of the documents relating to registration in the Deeds and Land Titles Branches are usually available for inspection by the public. Fees are charged for registration and inspection. No fees are charged for registration of births, deaths and marriages, but fees are payable for certified copies of entries in and extracts from the registers, which are not available for inspection by the public.

The amount collected by the Registrar-General during 1949 was £370,418, of which £247,512 was collected by the Lands Titles Branch, £102,386 by the Deeds Branch, and £20,520 by the Births, Deaths and Marriages Branch.

REGISTRATION OF PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS AND COPYRIGHTS.

The registration of patents, trade marks, designs and copyrights devolves upon the Commonwealth authorities. Patents are granted under the Patents Act, 1903-1946, in respect of the Commonwealth of Australia, Norfolk Island, and the Territories of Papua and New Guinea. The term of a patent is sixteen years, subject to the payment of renewal fees, the first being due before the expiration of the fifth year of the patent and the remainder annually thereafter.

Under the Trade Marks Act, 1905-1948, a trade mark is registered for a period of fourteen years, but may be renewed from time to time on payment of the prescribed fee, and on proof of substantial use during the period of registration. Provision is made for the licensing of the use of trade marks by persons other than the registered proprietors.

Registration of a design under the Designs Act, 1906-1934, subsists for a period of five years, and may be extended for two further terms of five years each.

Copyright in a literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work or the performing right in a musical or dramatic work extends for the life of the

author and fifty years after his death. The British Copyright Act, subject to certain modifications, is in force under the Copyright Act, 1912-1935.

It is provided in the respective Acts that application may be made to the High Court or the Supreme Court for the revocation of a patent, and rectification of the registers of trade marks, designs and copyright.

EXTRA-TERRITORIAL SERVICE AND EXECUTION—FUGITIVE OFFENDERS.

By the Service and Execution of Process Act of the Commonwealth, civil process commenced in any State of the Commonwealth may be served in any other State, and judgment obtained in any State may be enforced in any other State. In criminal proceedings, a warrant issued in one State for the apprehension or commitment of a person and endorsed by a Justice of the Peace in another State may be duly executed in the latter State, and is sufficient authority for the apprehension of the person named in the warrant.

Special arrangements concerning fugitive offenders as between different parts of the British Commonwealth are made in terms of the Imperial Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881 and 1915.

Extradition to foreign countries is governed by the Imperial Extradition Acts, 1870 to 1935, and the Extradition Act, 1903-1934, of the Commonwealth, or local Acts in pursuance of treaties concluded with the countries concerned by the Government of the United Kingdom, though, since 1930, the right of the Australian Government to enter into such treaties on its own account, subject to certain conditions, has been conceded.

POLICE

The police force of New South Wales is organised under the Police Regulation Act of 1899-1944; it covers the whole State. The Commissioner of Police, subject to the direction of the Premier, is charged with the superintendence of police and is responsible for the organisation, discipline, and efficiency of the force. The Commissioner of Police may be removed from office for incompetence or misbehaviour by resolution of both Houses of Parliament. Superintendents and inspectors of police are appointed by the Governor as subordinates of the Commissioner. Sergeants and constables are appointed by the Commissioner, but such appointments may be disallowed by the Governor.

No person may be appointed constable unless he is at least 19 years and under 30 years of age, of good character and reasonably educated. A high physical standard is required of recruits. Any person who has been convicted of a felony or is in other employment may not act as an officer of police.

Youths between 16 and 19 years of age may be appointed as police cadets, and a comprehensive course of training is provided for them. If satisfactory, they may be appointed as probationary constables on attaining the age of 19 years. At 31st December, 1950, there were 103 cadets in training.

Women police are recruited generally between the ages of 25 and 30 years; and are required to be of satisfactory physique and reasonable education. They perform special duties in plain clothes at places where young women and girls are subject to moral danger, and assist male police as required in criminal investigation and other duties. Women police also control traffic at school crossings and lecture school children on road safety. Twenty-eight women police were employed at the end of 1950.

All police must retire at the age of 60 years, except the Commissioner for whom the age of retirement is 65 years.

Pension and gratuity rights accrue to officers who retire by reason of medical unfitness for duty or on attaining the retiring age. Where an officer is disabled or killed in the execution of his duty, an allowance may be paid to him or his dependants. Particulars of the pension fund are shown on page 983 of this volume.

The primary duties of the police are to prevent crime, to detect offenders and to bring them to justice, to protect life and property, to enforce the law, and to maintain peace and good order throughout the State. In addition, they perform many duties in the service of the State, *e.g.*, they act as clerks of petty sessions in small centres, as Crown land bailiffs, foresters, mining wardens, inspectors under the Fisheries and other Acts, and they collect a large volume of statistical returns. In the metropolitan area and Newcastle the police regulate the street traffic. Their work in connection with motor transport is described in the chapter entitled "Motor and Other Licensed Vehicles." An auxiliary section of special constables termed "parking police," consisting of partially disabled ex-servicemen, was established in 1946 for the enforcement of traffic parking regulations; parking police wear distinctive uniforms. There were 100 parking police at 31st December, 1950.

The police radio network permits wireless broadcasts to the police stations in Sydney and Newcastle, as well as two-way communication with the patrol cars operating in these cities and the police launches on both harbours. Direct wireless communication is maintained with the other capital cities of Australia.

Strength of the Police Force.

Police stations in the State numbered 460 at the close of 1950. The strength of the police force, including cadets, women police, trackers, parking police, etc., was 4,568 at 31st December, 1950. A classification is shown below:—

Table 965.—Police—Classification, 31st December.

Classification.	1939.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.
General... ..	3,036	2,849	3,066	3,117	3,164	3,256	3,269
Criminal Investigation Branch ...	121	197	209	242	249	248	257
Others on detective work/ ...	224	256	241	387	397	333	351
Traffic	361	145	231	285	313	337	334
Water	28	21	23	21	28	32	32
Total of Foregoing	3,765	3,468	3,770	4,052	4,151	4,206	4,292
Cadets	128	194	172	129	127	120	103
Women Police	8	18	25	36	33	29	28
Matrons	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Trackers and Cadet Trackers ...	12	19	21	18	20	18	15
Special Constables	6	30	26	25	22	27	26
Parking Police ... ..	...	...	91	97	101	100	100
Total	3,923	3,733	4,109	4,361	4,453	4,504	4,568

The following statement shows for various years since 1939 the strength of the police establishment (exclusive of cadets, special constables, women police, matrons, trackers and parking police) in relation to the population:—

Table 966.—Police Force in relation to Population.

At 31st Dec- ember.	Number of Police.	Inhabitants to each Policeman.	At 31st Dec- ember.	Number of Police.	Inhabitants to each Policeman.
1939	3,765	735	1947	4,052	742
1943	3,542	810	1948	4,151	738
1944	3,431	846	1949	4,206	755
1945	3,468	846	1950	4,292	764
1946	3,770	786			

The strength of the police force has been increased by 527 men since 1939, and at the end of 1950 there was one police officer in New South Wales to every 764 inhabitants. There has been a considerable growth in the volume of administrative work done by the police apart from the extension of duties arising from the increase in population.

Cost of Police Services.

A comparative statement of the annual cost of police services is shown below:—

Table 967.—Cost of Police Services.

Year ended 30th June.	Payments from Consolidated Revenue Fund.				Payments from Road Transport Funds.		Total Expenditure.
	Salaries.	Contributions to Superannuation Fund.	Other.	Total.	Contributions to Superannuation Fund.	Other.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1940	1,127,973	214,500	356,896	1,699,169	47,450	307,975	2,054,594
1941	1,131,334	218,500	348,394	1,698,228	47,450	314,725	2,060,403
1942	1,113,828	240,699	317,367	1,671,694	22,301	314,725	2,008,720
1943	1,220,890	192,550	315,135	1,728,575	47,450	284,025	2,060,050
1944	1,270,613	221,000	345,552	1,837,165	29,615	209,395	2,076,175
1945	1,231,444	236,000	380,661	1,848,105	29,615	209,395	2,087,115
1946	1,289,306	252,600	415,236	1,957,142	29,615	223,568	2,210,325
1947	1,500,626	183,500	525,995	2,210,121	37,242	299,038	2,546,401
1948	1,738,899	272,000	631,161	2,642,060	53,378	335,001	3,030,339
1949	2,025,677	241,000	624,392	2,891,069	49,219	384,758	3,325,046
1950	2,384,629	271,000	632,091	3,287,720	45,160	679,261	4,012,141

Expenditure from funds administered by the Department of Road Transport, as shown above, relates to police services in the supervision and control of road traffic. Expenses under this head include salaries, cost of uniforms, contributions to the Police Superannuation Fund in respect of traffic police, etc.

PRISONS

A prison may be established by proclamation of the Governor at any premises prepared and maintained as a prison at the public expense. A Comptroller-General is appointed by the Governor for the direction of prisons and custody of convicted prisoners. Persons in custody not being prisoners under sentence for an indictable offence or adjudication of imprisonment for some offence punishable on summary conviction are held by the Comptroller-General for the Sheriff, as also are prisoners under sentence of death.

All prisons must be visited at least once a week by a stipendiary magistrate appointed to be "Visiting Justice," who may enter and inspect and report to the Minister of Justice upon any matter connected with the gaol as often as he deems necessary. Such justice may hear and determine complaints against prisoners and award a term of confinement to cell as punishment. Any judge of the Supreme Court may visit and examine any prison at any time.

At 30th June, 1950, there were 15 gaols in New South Wales. Six were classed as principal gaols, one as minor, six as special establishments and two as police gaols. The principal gaols were the State Penitentiary for men and the State Reformatory for women—both at Long Bay, Sydney—the Goulburn Training Centre, and the gaols at Parramatta, Bathurst and Maitland. Each of these gaols is used for a particular class of prisoners.

The State Penitentiary, Long Bay, is used for the detention of persons awaiting trial at metropolitan courts. The majority of prisoners convicted in the metropolitan area are lodged in the State Penitentiary in the first instance, the short sentence men being retained and those serving longer periods of imprisonment being drafted to country establishments. Facilities are provided at Long Bay for the observation and treatment of prisoners suffering from mental or physical defects. The State Reformatory is used for female prisoners of all classes. Special treatment is provided for first offenders at the Goulburn Training Centre, and prisoners convicted more than once are imprisoned at Bathurst and Parramatta.

The minor and police gaols are used for prisoners undergoing short sentences and for the detention of those who require special treatment apart from other long-sentence prisoners. The special establishments are the Afforestation Camps at Glen Innes, Oberon, and Mannus, the Training Centres at Emu Plains and Berrima and Grafton Gaols. At Emu Plains, prisoners—usually first offenders under 25 years of age—are trained in farm work; at Glen Innes older men are employed on a pine plantation, and similar work is provided at the other afforestation camps for prisoners of the several classes at Berrima, prisoners are trained in cabinet-making and in farm work. At these establishments the conditions of gaol life are modified with the object of fitting the men to lead useful lives after release, and for this reason the prisoners sent to the camps are selected with discrimination. Prisoners guilty of serious misbehaviour in other gaols are sent to Grafton Gaol.

Police lock-ups are used for the detention of persons sentenced in the various districts for periods not exceeding fourteen days, whose removal to the established gaols would involve undue expense in consequence of the shortness of the term of imprisonment.

The prisoners are classified according to character and previous record, and the principle of restricted association is in operation.

Educational classes for prisoners were held in five establishments at June, 1950.

Libraries in prisons contained 12,717 volumes at 30th June, 1950.

PRISONERS.

The number of gaol entries during various years since 1931 and the number of prisoners in gaol at the close of each year are shown below:—

Table 968.—Prisons—Numbers of Prisoners.

Year ended 30th June.	Number of Gaol Entries during Year.	Prisoners under Sentence.							
		Received during Year.				In Prison at end of Year.			
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Per 10,000 of Population.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per 10,000 of Population
1931	12,731	8,863	1,264	10,127	39.8	1,628	63	1,691	6.6
1939	10,686	7,642	753	8,395	30.7	1,314	50	1,364	5.0
1944	9,699	5,976	923	6,899	24.0	1,578	161	1,739	6.0
1945	9,874	6,291	886	7,177	24.7	1,714	142	1,856	6.4
1946	10,562	6,770	896	7,666	26.1	1,598	86	1,684	5.7
1947	12,119	7,993	993	8,986	30.3	1,758	89	1,847	6.2
1948	10,969	7,238	867	8,105	27.0	1,540	47	1,587	5.2
1949	11,215	7,450	918	8,368	27.3	1,665	52	1,717	5.5
1950	12,741	7,210	882	8,092	25.5	1,796	58	1,854	5.8

The number of gaol entries shown in the table includes convicted persons, persons awaiting trial, debtors, naval and military offenders, and persons on remand, some of whom were received and counted several times.

The number of persons received into prison under sentence in 1949-50, counted once each time received, was 8,092, *viz.*, males 7,210 and females 882, showing a decrease of 240 in males and 36 in females as compared with the preceding year. The number of prisoners received into gaol under sentence per 1,000 of the population was 2.55 in 1949-50.

The number of distinct persons received into gaol under sentence in 1949-50 was 5,081, of whom 410 were women.

Prisoners—Age Distribution.

The age distribution of persons received into prison under sentence (counted each time received) in 1938-39 and the last six years is shown below:—

Table 969.—Prisoners—Ages of Prisoners Received.

Year ended 30th June.	Prisoners Received During Year.								
	Under 21 Years.	21-24 Years.	25-29 Years.	30-34 Years.	35-39 Years.	40-49 Years.	50 Years and Over.	Age Not Stated.	Total.
1939	785	882	1,059	904	1,015	2,074	1,664	12	8,395
1945	931	879	808	649	704	1,500	1,706	...	7,177
1946	1,068	1,033	911	715	757	1,518	1,674	...	7,666
1947	849	1,095	957	846	759	1,935	2,351	194	8,986
1948	632	835	905	744	778	1,762	2,447	2	8,105
1949	507	844	809	785	735	1,822	2,856	10	8,368
1950	486	758	965	798	725	1,806	2,535	10	8,092

Prisoners under the age of 25 years, counted each time received into gaol during the year, represented 19.9 per cent. of the total in 1938-39 and 15.4 per cent. in 1949-50.

Prisoners—Sentences.

The sentences imposed on 61 per cent. of the male prisoners, and on 83 per cent. of the females received during 1949-50, did not exceed one month. Of the total number committed to gaol, 7,256 or 89 per cent., were received from lower courts; 42, or 1 per cent., from courts martial and Commonwealth courts, and 794, or 10 per cent., from higher courts. The number of persons committed to prison in default of payment of fines was 4,216.

Particulars of the sentences imposed on prisoners received into gaol during each of the last six years are as follows:—

Table 970.—Prisoners Received into Gaol during Year—Sentences.

Sentences.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.
One week and under	2,482	2,567	3,435	3,494	4,030	3,671
Over one week to one month	1,523	1,791	2,066	1,670	1,553	1,452
Over one month to six months	1,707	1,900	2,234	1,515	1,399	1,598
Over six months to one year	447	421	394	424	393	395
Over one year to two years	489	375	268	340	295	309
Over two years to five years	116	105	141	215	201	164
Over five years to ten years	12	20	27	27	23	24
Over ten years	1	1	11	7	4	4
Governor's pleasure	1	4	8	10	5	4
Life (Including Death Sentences)	13	2	16	19	12	12
Term not specified *	92	146	18	37	128	114
Maintenance Confinées	294	334	368	347	325	345
Total	7,177	7,666	8,986	8,105	8,368	8,092

* Including prohibited migrants.

The prisoners remaining in gaol under sentence on 30th June, 1950, numbered 1,854, including 87 serving life sentences, and 35 who had been declared habitual criminals to be detained for an indefinite period. The prison figures exclude a number of habitual criminals in mental hospitals.

The following table shows particulars of the sentences of prisoners in gaol on 30th June in each year from 1944 to 1950:—

Table 971.—Prisoners under Sentence at 30th June—Period of Sentence.

Period of Sentence.	Number of Prisoners at 30th June.						
	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.
Three months and under	289	329	348	340	254	215	299
Over three months to six months	245	217	240	269	184	196	216
Over six months to twelve months	319	246	249	273	252	241	236
Over one year to two years	324	505	310	320	290	335	344
Over two years to five years	302	292	257	293	274	383	396
Over five years to ten years	70	71	74	81	69	88	94
* Over ten years	104	108	102	120	119	130	132
Habitual Criminals	45	37	46	59	39	36	35
Maintenance Confinées	40	51	55	82	92	71	91
† No term specified	1	...	...	10	14	20	10
Debtors ... ..	...	...	3	...	...	2	1
Total	1,739	1,856	1,684	1,847	1,587	1,717	1,854

* Including "Life," "Death" and "Governor's Pleasure." † Including prohibited migrants.

Of the persons in gaol under sentence at 30th June, 1950, 41 per cent. were serving sentences of twelve months or less; 40 per cent. were serving sentences of one to five years, and 12 per cent. sentences of more than five years.

Capital punishment may be inflicted in New South Wales, but executions are unusual. From January, 1918, to June, 1950, there were only seven executions—two in 1924, one in 1932-33, two in 1935-36, and one in each of the years 1937-38 and 1939-40.

Among the special classes of prisoners are those known as "maintenance confinees," who have been imprisoned for disobeying orders of the courts for the maintenance of their wives and children. Such prisoners are required to work, and the value of the work, after deductions towards the cost of the prisoner's keep, is applied towards the satisfaction of the orders for maintenance, etc. Maintenance confinees received into gaol numbered 325 in 1948-49 and 345 in 1949-50; the number in gaol on 30th June, 1950, was 91.

Habitual Criminals.

The system of indeterminate sentences was introduced in terms of the Habitual Criminals Act, 1905, which empowers a judge to declare as an habitual criminal any person convicted for the third or, in some cases, the fourth time of specified criminal offences. Since 1924 the system has applied to persistent offenders convicted summarily, as well as to those convicted on indictment. In the cases first mentioned, a stipendiary magistrate may direct that an application be forwarded to a Judge of the Supreme Court or a Court of Quarter Sessions to have the prisoner declared an habitual criminal.

The habitual criminal serves the definite sentence imposed for the offence of which he has been convicted, and then is detained for an indefinite term until he is deemed fit for freedom. The indeterminate stage is divided into three grades—intermediate, higher, and special.

The cases of all habitual criminals are considered at quarterly intervals by a consultative committee appointed for the purpose, and each case is brought annually under the notice of the Minister of Justice. Releasees are required to report to the authorities at stated intervals during a period specified in the license.

The Habitual Criminals Act prescribes that while under detention as an habitual criminal every prisoner should work at some useful trade and receive a share of the proceeds of his work. As the majority of these persons have not been trained in any branch of skilled labour, facilities are afforded them, while serving the definite term, to acquire training in some remunerative employment.

Eleven men were declared habitual criminals during the year ended 30th June, 1949, and twenty-four in the following year. At 30th June, 1950, there were under detention 31 men who had not yet completed the definite period of their sentence and 20 men who had passed into the indeterminate stage.

Birthplaces and Religions of Prisoners.

Of the prisoners received under sentence during the year ended 30th June, 1950, 67 per cent. were natives of New South Wales, 13 per cent.

were born in other States of the Commonwealth, 13 per cent. came from the United Kingdom, and the remainder, 7 per cent., were chiefly New Zealanders and other Europeans.

Particulars of birthplaces of prisoners received in 1949-50 and religions of prisoners under sentence at 30th June, 1950, are shown in the following table:—

Table 972.—Prisoners—Birthplaces and Religions, 1950.

Birthplace.	Received Under Sentence, 1949-50.			Religion.	Serving Sentences, 30th June, 1950.		
	Males.	Fe-males.	Per-sons.		Males.	Fe-males.	Per-sons.
New South Wales	4,802	634	5,436	Church of England	608	20	718
Other Australian States	930	155	1,085	Roman Catholic	612	24	636
New Zealand	139	37	176	Methodist	73	3	76
United Kingdom	1,004	50	1,054	Presbyterian	93	6	99
Europe, Other	185	6	191	Other Christian	37	5	42
Africa	41	...	41	Non-Christian	8	...	8
Asia	52	...	52	Unspecified	275	...	275
Canada	12	...	12				
Other American	24	...	24				
Unspecified	21	...	21				
Total	7,210	882	8,092	Total	1,796	58	1,854

Remission of Sentences.

Special provision is made by the Crimes Act, 1900, and its amendments, for lenience towards any person convicted of a minor offence and sentenced to imprisonment, provided such person has not previously been convicted of an indictable offence. The term "minor offence" includes offences punishable summarily and any other offence to which the court applies these provisions of the Act. In such cases the execution of the sentences is suspended upon the defendant entering into recognizance to be of good behaviour for a fixed period, which may not be less than twelve months.

The hearing of charges against female first offenders, except cases of larceny in retail shops, must be in private unless the defendant elects to be heard in open court, and reports of such cases may not be published.

By good conduct and industry, prisoners may gain the remission of part of their sentences. The regular rate of remission for good conduct varies from one-quarter of the sentence for first offenders to one-sixth for incorrigible criminals; prisoners sentenced to three months or less are usually detained for the full period. Many prisoners are released on license. The licenses operate for the unexpired portion of the sentence, and a breach of the conditions of release may be punished by the cancellation of the license and recommittal to gaol for the balance of the sentence.

COST OF MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER.

The following table shows particulars of gross and net expenditure by the State on the maintenance of law and order in New South Wales during

1938-39 and the last four years, as well as the amount of fines and fees and returns from prisoners' labour paid into Consolidated Revenue.

Table 973.—Cost of Maintenance of Law and Order.

Particulars.	Year ended 30th June.				
	1939.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.
	£	£	£	£	£
EXPENDITURE.					
Salaries, etc., of Judiciary	78,953	70,115	77,039	89,474	91,151
Administration—Department of Attorney-General and Justice	551,724	730,147	840,128	972,119	1,110,856
Police (including Traffic Services)	1,085,011	2,546,401	3,030,339	3,325,046	4,012,141
Prisons	264,322	398,936	501,103	541,872	634,440
Custody and Care of Delinquent Children	95,059	148,098	172,290	195,539	221,178
Total Expenditure	2,975,069	3,893,697	4,620,899	5,124,050	6,069,766
RECEIPTS.					
Fines and Forfeitures	69,214	183,326	199,342	227,853	259,749
Fees	366,814	420,654	431,090	537,162	622,869
Proceeds of Prison Industries	64,278	92,919	109,711	137,718	146,832
Commonwealth Payments for Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaol	473	9,711	3,928	1,072	355
Other	11,141	2,634	5,592	3,435	2,908
Total Receipts	511,920	709,244	749,675	907,240	1,032,713
NET EXPENDITURE	2,463,149	3,184,453	3,871,224	4,216,810	5,037,053

The cost of maintenance of law and order in 1949-50 was more than twice the cost in 1938-39, and 56 per cent. greater than in 1946-47.

Traffic license fees are not included as receipts in the foregoing table, though the cost of police supervision and control of traffic is paid from the Road Transport funds out of the proceeds of such fees (see page 512).

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